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RELATING TO

THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK,

PUBLISHED BY THE

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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Ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui.

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3. That all information thus received shall be entered in books kept for the purpose, which shall be open to the inspection of the Members of the Society, and be kept in the custody of the Secretaries.

4. That the Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretaries, and a Committee of eighteen.

5. That all such Antiquities as shall be given to the Society, shall be presented to the Norwich Museum.

6. That six of the Committee shall go away annually in rotation, but with the power of being re-elected; and also that the Committee shall supply any vacancy that may occur in their number during the year.

7. That the President, Vice-President, and Treasurer and Secretaries, be elected at the Annual General Meeting for one year, with power of being re-elected, and shall be ex-officio members of the Committee.

8. That any person desirous to become a member of this Society, shall be proposed by at least two of its Members, at either a General or Committee Meeting.

9. That every Member shall pay the Annual Subscription of Seven Shillings and Sixpence, to be due in advance on the first of January.

10. That distinguished Antiquaries, not connected with the County, may be elected as Honorary Members, at any of the General or Committee Meetings of the Society, on being proposed by two of the Members.

REGULATIONS.

1. THAT the Society shall be called, "THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY."

2. That the object of the Society shall be to collect the best information on the Arts and Monuments of the County, including Primeval Antiquities; Numismatics; Architecture, Civil and Ecclesiastical; Sculpture; Painting on Walls, Wood, or Glass; Civil History and Antiquities, comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges and Customs; Descent; Genealogy; Ecclesiastical History or Endowments, and Charitable Foundations; Records, &c., and all other matters usually comprised under the head of Archæology.

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11. That Four General Meetings shall be held in the year, at such times and places as shall be from time to time determined by the Committee.

12. That such short Papers shall be read at the Meetings as the Committee shall previously approve of, and that the meetings shall conclude with the exhibition of, and discussion on, such subjects of interest or curiosity as Members may produce.

13. That the Committee may, on such occasions as they shall think necessary, call Special Meetings by advertisement.

14. That the Accounts shall be audited by two of the Committee, and a statement of the affairs of the Society shall be given at the first General Meeting in the year.

15. That the Committee shall meet the last Thursday in every month, at Twelve o'clock, to receive such information, and make such arrangements as may be necessary, preparatory to the General Meetings. That three shall be a quorum, and that the Chairman shall have the casting vote.

16. That a short Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Society shall be laid before the General Meeting, and that a List of Members shall be printed from time to time.

17. That all papers deposited in the archives of this Society shall be considered the property of the Society; but that it shall be optional with the Committee to receive communications from Members, who are writing with other objects in view, and to return the same, after perusal, to the author.

18. That the Committee shall have the power of making Bye Laws, which shall remain in force till the next General Meeting.

19. That the Committee shall have the power of publishing such papers and engravings, at the Society's expense, as may be deemed worthy of being printed; that each Subscriber shall be entitled to a copy of such publication, either gratis or at such price as the funds of the Society will admit, from the time of his admission; and to such further copies, and previous publications (if any there be in hand), at a price to be fixed by the Committee; that the author of such published papers shall be entitled to fifteen copies, gratis; and that the Committee shall have the power to make such arrangements for reprinting any of the parts of the Society's Papers, when out of print, as they may deem most conducive to the interest of the Society.

20. That the Society in its pursuits shall be confined to the County of Norfolk.

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CORRIGENDA.

Page 69, line 21, *for* sanctam, *read* sanctum.

 " " 22, " evangeliam, " evangelium.

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 " " 25, " infra, " intra.

Page 137, " 1, " lies, " lie.

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and for a correction of this statement, respecting Sir Thomas Erpingham and the building of St. Andrew's Hall, see Mr. Harrod's *Gleanings among the Castles and Convents of Norfolk*, p. 76.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archaeological Society.

R E P O R T.

READ JANUARY 19TH, 1860.

THE Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society have again the satisfaction to present to the Members a most favourable Report of its condition and progress since the last annual statement was made. Its financial affairs, as will appear by the report to be read presently by the Treasurer, are in a more flourishing condition than at any time since the establishment of the Society; and from the increase in the number of its members, and the communications of antiquarian interest which have from time to time been brought to its notice, there is no reason to regret any diminution of the interest taken in the pursuits for which it was formed. It is not to be expected that discoveries of great importance to archaeological science can be of frequent occurrence in a merely local field of operation; and it is indeed the nature of such pursuits as ours to acquire, by patient accumulation of minor facts and comparatively insignificant details, that body of evidence which forms the groundwork of history, and of a correct view of the manners and customs of former times.

For this reason, it is very desirable that members who have it in their power to communicate relics that have been

discovered in their neighbourhood, or information of any kind bearing on the Society's objects, should forward some notice of them to the Committee, in order that such facts may be at least entered on the Minutes of the Committee Meetings, for future use and reference. It is within the knowledge of the Committee that matters of this kind are occasionally kept back from their attention, from the feeling that their communication would find so few to appreciate them, and would serve little or no purpose beyond that to which the possessor or discoverer already applies them. A record of such information communicated to the monthly meetings of the Committee must, however, be allowed to be the best method of furthering the design of the Society in carrying on "researches into the early arts and monuments of the county;" and the members may be assured that the secretaries will gladly receive any notices of the kind, and enter the particulars of them in their books. Among the matters of archaeological interest that have thus been brought to the observation of the Committee during the past year, may be mentioned, first, the foundations of ancient buildings in the grounds of the Bishop's palace, Norwich, excavated under the direction of Mr. Harrod: as these remains will form the subject of a Paper in the part of the Society's publications now in the press, they need not be further dwelt upon here.

To those who have had occasion to lament the loss of so many early documents and public records from their proper custody, it will be worthy of note that the Committee were informed that some additional Rolls, belonging to the corporation of Yarmouth, had been restored to that body by the executors of the late Mr. Dawson Turner.

Some mural paintings of an interesting kind were reported as having been brought to light in Field Dalling church, of which fuller notices appeared at the time in the public papers.

In Numismatics, a number of silver coins were exhibited to the Committee, found in a fence in the parish of Cranworth in 1855. They consisted of half-groats and pennies of Henry VII. and VIII., and were presented to the Norwich Museum by the President. A silver Saxon penny of more rarity and interest, also exhibited by the President, will be illustrated in the forthcoming number of our papers.

The discovery of a considerable number of urns on the estate of Sir Thomas Beavor, at Hargham, was reported by him in December last. About twenty or thirty were found in a field by labourers, containing calcined bones, but no remains of implements. They were much broken, and, as far as may be judged by the account received, may be supposed to be of the Saxon age.

It will be also of considerable interest to many of the Society to announce the recovery of a fine monumental brass, formerly on the pavement of Methwold church, by putting together a number of small fragments, preserved for more than 150 years in the church chest of that parish. The figure thus reconstructed represents Sir Adam de Clifton, 1367—an armed effigy under a canopy; and the fuller account of this valuable addition to the already fine series of Norfolk brasses will be incorporated in the paper on "Lost Brasses," read at the last quarterly meeting, and now printed for the Society's publications.

The Committee must next report, with due acknowledgment, the gift of some more books to their collection: one from our friends on the other side of the world—*The Brights of Suffolk*, from the compiler; The Rev. J. F. Russell's *Kett's Rebellion*, from the President; and The Rev. G. Munford's *Analysis of Domesday Book for Norfolk*, from himself.

The members of the Society made their annual excursion in the past year in the neighbourhood of Aylsham; and having inspected the fine church of that parish, the curious examples of wood-carving and other antiquities at Cawston,

the beautiful monumental remains at Reepham, and the architectural magnificence of Salle, were received with much kindness and hospitality at the venerable mansion of Blickling, by the present possessor, the Marquis of Lothian, and passed a profitable hour in examining its literary and historical treasures. At each of these pleasant gatherings an additional degree of knowledge and experience is afforded to those who attend, and a renewed interest in the prosperity of the Society is secured; and although the places inspected are limited by the boundaries of the county, yet there is such fresh matter of investigation in every new locality, and so much to see and admire in almost every old church or mansion, that there is the best reason to be assured that it will be long before all the sources of archaeological information are exhausted.

One subject, which has engaged the deep attention of several members of the society of late, cannot be passed over in referring to our progress in antiquarian study. The discovery of flint implements in the drift was pointed out by a Norfolk antiquary in the last century; and the recent accounts of similar discoveries in France, by M. Boucher de Perthes, which have been noticed by Sir C. Lyell at the British Association, have excited the utmost interest in the minds of the most eminent archaeologists and geologists of the day. Although it is not within the actual boundaries of the county of Norfolk that these weapons of a remote age have at present been found under similar conditions, yet the subject is one of such world-wide importance that it much concerns the reputation of our Society, that its members have, in some degree, taken the lead in carrying on investigations into a field which may produce such unforeseen results. It may also not be out of place to allude to the practical and popular use to which studies, which are so often considered merely dry and contemptible, may be turned, when applied by a well-stored mind to the purposes of

instruction; as has lately been made evident by a valuable lecture on "*Norfolk and the Norfolkers*," delivered by our local Secretary at East Dereham.

The members of the Committee who now retire in rotation are, the Rev. G. H. Dashwood, the Rev. E. T. Yates, the Rev. S. W. King, C. J. Palmer, Esq., E. H. St. Quintin, Esq., and Mr. Goddard Johnson; and as one of them is also a member of the Committee *ex-officio* as local Secretary for Yarmouth, and the other, Mr. Goddard Johnson, desires to retire from office on account of age and infirmities,* it is

* Since this Report was read to the meeting, death has removed this veteran archæologist from amongst us. He died on the 10th of April, 1860, at Dereham, aged 83. The *Norwich Mercury* of April 14th, in a warm eulogium to his memory, says:—

"The late Mr. Goddard Johnson was strongly attached to the study of antiquities, and, indeed, his love for the science of archæology in its manifold departments was so bound up in every act of his long life, that his feelings upon this subject were shown to have been neither gathered from an accidental attraction towards the general science, nor from early training, but to be as much a part of his nature and individual self as any one of his senses. The last fifty years of his existence were passed in the depths of research among Roman remains, ancient buildings, the mouldering contents of church chests, municipal muniments, numismatic collections and literature, ecclesiastical brass rubbings, and other kindred employments. Scarcely a coin, a fibula, or a piece of pottery, could be exhumed in the district in which the deceased antiquary resided, but was either found by his own hand, brought to him for examination, or passed by purchase into his possession. The knowledge of a 'discovery' having been made in the county, found its way to the late Mr. Johnson, as certainly as iron finds its way to the magnet. Persons who had no personal knowledge of him, considered it almost a duty that they should communicate any stray piece of antiquarian intelligence to Goddard Johnson; and this singularity, combined with his large and untiring correspondence among friends and acquaintances, rendered him the depositary of the current archæological news of Norfolk. No amount of personal exertion daunted him in the pursuit of knowledge. Of simple habits, with a mode of life which a 'Norfolk dumpling' and a glass of spring water would, at all times, amply satisfy, and with a frame capable of enduring great personal exertion, even in his latter days he would undertake long journeys in behalf of his darling pursuit; but when in the prime of life, his excursions to interesting places at far distances were almost of daily

proposed that the names of the six elected this year be as follows :—

The Hon. F. Walpole, R.N.

The Rev. G. H. Dashwood.

The Rev. E. T. Yates.

The Rev. S. W. King.

E. H. St. Quintin, Esq.

G. W. W. Minns, Esq.

occurrence. In following such occupations, or sitting at home in his small study, transcribing, or reading (for he had a good library), his life was passed in contentment and even pleasure—although our antiquary, in that earthly region which lay beyond the pale of his house, had experienced considerable troubles and bereavements. As Charles Lamb says, ‘He was a man that had had his losses, and as a mortal he had also borne and felt them.’ ”

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

REPORT,

READ JANUARY 30TH, 1861.

IN presenting their usual brief Report to the Members of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, the Committee have the gratification to state that the Society has continued its operations with such success during the past year, that it is now in as prosperous a condition as it has ever attained to before. There has been an increase in the list of Members of the Society, to the number of twenty-four. Its meetings have continued to excite a general interest, and to be successfully carried out; and various matters of antiquarian investigation have been brought under its notice, for preservation in its records. One of the principal subjects which has engaged the attention of the Committee during the past year has been that of the publication of the drawings of the *Gates of Norwich*. A series of twenty-two sketches of the old Gateways of this city, made by J. Ninham in 1791—3, having been kindly lent by the present owner, Miss Muskett, to whom the best thanks of the Society are due, and the Annual Meeting of last year having sanctioned the necessary expenditure for their publication, it was agreed by the Committee, at a Special Meeting, that they should be etched

by a competent artist, and published in a separate book, to be presented to every person who was a Member of the Society in 1860, and to those elected after the 1st of January, 1861, who shall also pay the subscription for the previous year. The etching of these interesting drawings has now been satisfactorily completed by Mr. Hagreen, and the volume will shortly be issued, with the accompanying letter-press, to the Society. Although a considerable cost has been incurred in thus fulfilling the direction of the Annual Meeting, the Committee consider that the prosperous state of their funds warrants this application of them; and they believe that the object for which the Society was formed,—of rescuing from oblivion worthy remnants of antiquity relating to Norfolk and Norwich,—will be sustained by this addition to their publications, and that the members will appreciate their right to a volume, not to be otherwise obtained, and of much local interest.

Among the objects belonging to Archaeological study discovered during the year, and reported to the Society, may be mentioned several further examples of *Mural Paintings* in churches. One of these was found in Rushall church, near Dickleburgh, and was on the south wall of the nave. It represented two bishops in the act of consecrating a third, within a church; a female figure stood at the side, and the letters S. N. above. It may have been one of a series round the building, and perhaps related to the life of St. Nicholas. The date was early, apparently not later than the thirteenth century. In consequence of the thickness of the plaster, the wall was considered to be disfigured by the space left open, and the fresco was covered up again. The person who undertook to make a drawing of it unfortunately failed to copy it satisfactorily. A series of Mural Paintings illustrating the life of John the Baptist, was found in Elsing church, near Dereham, and drawings were made. Another was exposed at Billingsford, near Diss, a church of the Early

Perpendicular style, representing a number of figures, of which the subject could not be ascertained. In St. Giles's church, Norwich, a very large figure of St. Christopher was uncovered during the repairs lately made, in the usual place on the north wall, the drawing of which was somewhat superior to that generally seen in such paintings. Another interesting example of these decorations has very recently been discovered in Eaton church, representing the martyrdom of Archbishop Becket. A careful drawing has been made of it, and it will probably be illustrated in the Society's publications. Lastly, in the church of St. Peter per Mountergate, during the restoration, some curious mural decorations were found. Texts, arranged in circles, had been painted on the walls at intervals, surrounding the dedication crosses.

In the last-named church, a discovery of another kind was made, viz., of the occurrence of earthen jars placed in a regular manner below the pavement of the church, having their mouths open to a trench below the stalls on each side. This discovery is similar to one made in St. Peter's Mancroft church, and although the subject has been closely inquired into, the intention of the arrangement, whether for ventilation or other purposes, is not yet conclusively established.

In Numismatics, a good example of a gold British coin was exhibited to the Committee, found in the neighbourhood of Acle, and similar to a type engraved by Ruding.

Some early coffin stones, discovered in Drayton church, will be illustrated in the next part of the Society's Papers.

A gift from His Grace the Duke of Northumberland to the Corporation of Norwich, of the valuable Survey of the Roman Wall, made at his expense, has been placed under the custody of the Committee of this Society.

The annual Excursion Meeting of last year was held at Wymondham: the splendid examples of church architecture at that place, and at Hingham,—the monuments of the Morley family at the latter church, and of the Thorpes at

Ashwelthorpe,—the old hall at Morley St. Peter, and other interesting objects inspected during the route, afforded a day of much gratification to those who were present.

The Members of the Committee who retire this year are, F. Worship, Esq., R. Ward Esq., Rev. J. J. Smith, E. H. St. Quintin, Esq., W. C. Ewing, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Beal. The Committee recommend the following names for election to-day :—

F. Worship, Esq.

R. Ward, Esq.

Rev. J. J. Smith.

J. Wodderspoon, Esq.

R. M. Phipson, Esq.

T. Jeckell, Esq.

Dr.

The Treasurer in Account with the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.

Cr.

	1860	1861		1860	1861
Jan. 1. To Balance in hand	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Dec. 31. Printing, Stationery, Binding, &c., as per	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Dec. 31. " Amount received for Subscriptions during the year,	195 1 0	195 1 0	Messrs. Cundall & Co.	27 8 0	
viz.—			J. Quinton ..	1 0 0	
1 for 1855 ..	0 7 6		Engraving, &c., as per		28 8 0
2 for 1856 ..	0 15 0		John Cleghorn ..	4 15 0	
1 for 1857 ..	0 7 6		Joseph Lock ..	4 18 11	
3 for 1858 ..	1 2 6		S. H. Cowell ..	4 17 6	
27 for 1859 ..	10 2 6		C. Algar ..	11 16 0	
242 for 1860 ..	90 15 0		Day & Son ..	6 6 9	
1 " ..	0 10 0		R. B. Utting ..	2 0 0	
			W. Haggren ..	60 0 0	
Sale of Books ..	104 0 0		Advertisements, as per		94 14 2
" Interest allowed by Bankers	11 16 0		Norwich Mercury ..	1 5 6	
	3 4 1		Norfolk Chronicle ..	1 0 6	
			Norfolk News ..	0 16 6	
			Expenses at Excursion Meeting		3 2 6
			Assistant Secretary's Salary ..		1 0 6
			Ditto, for Postages, Stamps, &c.		10 0 0
			New Lock to Cupboard ..		6 15 0
			Balance in hand ..		0 3 9
					169 17 2
					£314 1 1
1861					
Jan. 1. To Balance in hand	£314 1 1	169 17 2			

Audited by me, J. H. DRUERY.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

REPORT FOR 1861.

READ JANUARY 28TH, 1862.

THE completion of the sixteenth year of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society's existence requires the duty to be once more performed of reporting its annual progress, and the manner in which it has fulfilled its purpose during another year. Although the past twelve months have not been marked by any important discovery within the field of our Society's labours, nor have any events of much moment distinguished its career, yet it has pursued its work with a steady aim, and has some considerable tokens to show of its continued success and prosperity, and of the usefulness with which its efforts are attended. The number of its subscribers is a sufficient acknowledgment of the manner in which it is appreciated by the public; and the Treasurer's account of receipts and expenditure will testify to its stability and prospects. Twenty-six new Members have been added to its lists during the year. The principal result of its operations has been the publication of the volume of the *Norwich Gates*. This object, which was announced in the last Report, was accomplished in the summer of the year, and the book has been for some time in the hands of the Members. It is to be considered as the publication of the Society for the

year 1860, and consequently the last published part of the Society's Papers, issued in the Autumn, is that due to the subscribers of 1861. The Committee are glad to find that much approval is expressed on all sides of the volume of the *Gates*, and although a large expenditure has been necessarily incurred for the purpose, they believe that the interests of the Society have been advanced by it, and a valuable record preserved of the lost antiquities of our ancient city.

Among the smaller objects of archæological investigation from time to time exhibited to the Committee, a few may be here recorded. In the class of British Antiquities may be mentioned a very fine stone celt, found on Heckingham common, measuring $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and weighing upwards of $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. In Roman Remains, a discovery of some interest was made last month at Stone Hills, in the parish of Heigham, of which a fuller account will be given hereafter. It consisted of a leaden coffin, accompanied by two very perfect fibulæ, or small armillæ, of twisted bronze. In coins, about five hundred, of the reigns of Henry II. and III., were found in an urn, turned up by the plough in a field at Hockwold, of which specimens have been presented to the Norwich Museum. A fine gold coin, a half-noble of Ric. II., was also exhibited, found at Reepham.

The church restoration, so frequent in the present day, and in most cases now so satisfactorily carried out, continues to disclose specimens of the mural paintings which universally covered the interior walls of churches in ancient times. One of the best and most perfect of these was found last year, and is still to be seen, on the west wall of the north aisle of St. Gregory's church in this city, taking the place of a west window to the aisle. It is a remarkably fine representation of the patron saint of the city, St. George, and appears to have been executed about the reign of Henry VI. Another, of St. Christopher, was reported as having been disclosed in Westfield church.

The Members of this Society are aware that a valuable undertaking is announced, connected with the ancient records of our county,—the publication, by means of photo-zinco-graphy, of a fac-simile of the portion of *Domesday Book* relating to Norfolk. Although this is a matter not under the direction of our Society, the Committee feel satisfaction in having been instrumental in procuring its adoption. The Government having given permission that the original survey, made by William the Conqueror, might be photographed, while it was out of its covers for the purpose of being rebound, the Secretaries entered into correspondence with Col. Sir Henry James, of the Ordnance Survey Office, and on ascertaining the cost at which the part relating to Norfolk might be published, placed the matter in the hands of our publishers, Messrs. Cundall and Miller, by whom a sufficient number of subscribers was soon obtained to guarantee the Government the sale of fifty copies. The Norfolk portion being contained in the second volume of *Domesday*, and the authorities having decided to publish the first volume first, guarantees having been formed in other counties, by public or private means, it is not expected that the Norfolk record can appear before the end of the year. Its great value to all archæologists, as well as to landed proprietors and others, and the certainty of accuracy being attained by the employment of photography, render this proposed publication one of unusual interest. To facilitate the reading of the book a literal extension of the text is also announced by a London publisher.

Two Excursion Meetings were held in the past year by the Society: the first at East Dereham, from whence visits were made to Elmham, and the ruins of its episcopal castle; the interesting hall and church at Elsing, and other places; and the second at Bungay, where the Society met its sister association of Suffolk, and spent a day of much gratification in examining the military and ecclesiastical antiquities of

The Members of this Society are aware that a valuable undertaking is announced connected with the ancient records of our country,—the publication by means of photo-lithography of a fac-simile of the portion of Domesday Book relating to Norfolk. Although this is a matter not under the direction of our Society, the Committee feel satisfaction in having been instrumental in procuring its adoption. The Government having given permission that the original survey, made by William the Conqueror, might be photographed, while it was out of its owners for the purpose of being re-bound, the Secretaries entered into correspondence with Col Sir Henry James, of the Ordnance Survey Office, and in ascertaining the exact at which the part relating to Norfolk might be published, placed the matter in the hands of our publishers Messrs. Gurnall and Miller, by whom a sufficient number of subscribers was soon obtained to guarantee the Government the sale of fifty copies. The Norfolk portion being contained in the second volume of Domesday, and the authorities having decided to publish the first volume first, guarantees having been formed in other counties, by public or private means, it is not expected that the Norfolk record can appear before the end of the year. Its great value to all archaeologists, as well as to landed proprietors and others, and the certainty of accuracy being attained by the employment of photography, render this proposed publication one of unusual interest. To facilitate the reading of the book a literal extension of the text is also announced by a London publisher.

Two Examination Meetings were held in the past year by the Society: the first at East Dereham, from whence visits were made to Ely, and the ruins of its ancient castle; the interesting hall and church at Ely, and other places; and the second at Thurgate, where the Society met its first session of 1861, and spent a day of much gratification in examining the masonry and architectural antiquities of

Bungay; the castle and college of Mettingham; Earsham church, &c. Gatherings of this kind are the most pleasing part of the Society's duties, and sufficient places of great interest remain to be visited to indulge the hope that our Members may have many more opportunities of enjoying them.

The Members of the Committee who retire in rotation this year are—

Mr. Bulwer, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Harrod, Mr. Lee Warner, and Mr. Walpole: and the Committee desire to recommend their re-election, and to add in the place of Mr. Minns, who resigns in consequence of absence, the name of the Rev. S. Titlow.

Temple; the castle and college of Merton; the church, &c. Gatherings of this kind are the most pleasant part of the Society's duties and sufficient places of great interest remain to be visited to indulge the hope that our Members may have many more opportunities of enjoying them.

The Members of the Committee who retire in rotation this year are—

Mr. Butler, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Harrod, Mr. Lee, Warner, and Mr. Walsby; and the Committee desire to recommend their resignation, and to add in the place of Mr. Milnes, who resigns in consequence of absence, the name of the Rev. S. Tisdale.

Dr. The Treasurer in account with the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. Cr.

1861		£.	s.	d.	1861		£.	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	To Balance in hand ..	..	..	..	Dec. 31.	By Cundall & Co., Printing, Stationery, &c. ..	58	13	10
Dec. 31.	" Amount received for Subscriptions during the year, viz.	..	..	..	"	" J. Quinton for Binding ..	26	1	9
	3 for 1859 ..	1	2	6	"	" "The Gates" ..	..	..	..
	43 for 1860 ..	..	16	2	"	" Engraving, Plate Printing, &c., as per ..	..	..	..
	276 for 1861 ..	..	103	10	"	" H. Ninham ..	44	0	0
	1 for 1861 ..	..	0	10	"	" M. and J. Hanhurst ..	11	15	0
	..	..	..	..	"	" R. B. Utting ..	3	13	6
	..	..	..	..	"	" J. D. Cooper ..	..	3	13
	..	..	..	..	"	" H. Ninham ..	1	1	0
	..	..	..	..			64	2	6
	" Sale of Parts ..	..	121	5					
	" Interest allowed by Bankers ..	..	9	10	"	" Advertisements, as per ..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	"	" Norfolk News ..	1	5	0
	..	..	..	..	"	" Norfolk Chronicle ..	1	7	6
	..	..	..	..	"	" Norwich Mercury ..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..			4	0	0
	..	..	..	..	"	" Expenses at Dereham Meeting, ..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	"	" Sextons, &c. ..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	"	" Gratuity to Hall Keepers, 2 years ..	0	7	6
	..	..	..	..	"	" Collector's Salary ..	..	2	2
	..	..	..	..	"	" Ditto, for Postage, Carriage, & Miscellaneous Expenses ..	10	0	0
	..	..	..	..	"	" Ditto, for Postage, Carriage, & Miscellaneous Expenses ..	..	9	9
	..	..	..	..	"	" Balance in hand ..	..	128	11
	..	..	..	..			..	4	..
	..	..	..	..			£303	7	11
	..	..	..	..			128	11	4

	..	..	..	..			£303	7	11

Audited by me, 4th April, 1862, J. H. DRURY.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

REPORT FOR 1862.

READ APRIL 15TH, 1863.

ARCHÆOLOGY has now secured for itself such an established position among the studies which contribute to the advance of human knowledge, that it is needless to repeat the claims which may so worthily be urged for its pursuit on all who desire to explore every path by which the field of general information may be enlarged, and to make the scattered records of the past concentrate their rays of light upon the obscurity of the present and the future. So far from the mine of archæological discovery being exhausted by the greater attention which has been given to the subject in recent years, the effect has been rather to open new veins of hidden wealth, and to lead the explorer to unexpected channels, connecting together old and new lines of investigation, and making the one contribute to a clearer understanding of the other. Especially have the sciences of Geology and Archæology thus been linked together, as common ground on which to reconstruct the ancient history of the world, and to support or overthrow the theories of previous inquirers.

ZORWICK AND ZORWICK

Geological Society

REPORT FOR 1882

Read April 18th, 1883

Archaeology has now secured for itself such an established position among the studies which contribute to the advancement of human knowledge, that it is needless to repeat the claims which may so warily be urged for its pursuit on all who desire to explore every path by which the field of general information may be enlarged, and to make the scattered records of the past concentrate their rays of light upon the obscurity of the present and the future. So far from the name of archaeological discovery being exhausted by the greater attention which has been given to the subject in recent years, the effect has been rather to open new veins of hidden wealth, and to lead the explorer to unexpected channels, connecting together old and new lines of investigation, and making the one contribute to a clearer understanding of the other. It is probable that the sciences of Geology and Archaeology have been linked together as common ground on which to reconstruct the ancient history of the world, and to report or overthrow the theories of previous investigators.

The bearing which these investigations have on the antiquity of man, and the early progress of civilization, are important and interesting enough to command the attention of every person of education and intelligence. The general discussion of such subjects in periodicals and newspapers, and the more frequent exhibitions of archæological collections, have given to almost all classes a better acquaintance with the ends and advantages of an Archæological Society, and of the subjects to which we devote our attention, so that we daily find a much more correct appreciation among the public of at least some branch or other of our pursuits, especially architecture and those arts which still concern the requirements of modern life. The number of persons attracted during the past year to the magnificent assemblage of works of art on loan at South Kensington is a proof of this extension of taste and information, and the collection there formed, to which our own county and corporate towns were among the contributors, will itself, no doubt, be a great source of further knowledge and improvement. The existence of local archæological societies, such as our own, cannot but have had much influence in this state of progress; certainly our seventeen years of activity, and continued advance in prosperity and public favour, cannot have been without their effect; much is also due to the countenance and interest given to such pursuits by persons of the highest rank in the country, and the large expenditure bestowed by them in private collections, or in furthering public acquaintance with works of art and antiquity. The Committee have to-day the great satisfaction to inform the members of the Society that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has now become a landed proprietor in our county, has most graciously expressed his commands that his name be put on the Society's list, as one of its Patrons. They are sure that His Royal Highness' condescension will be highly gratifying to the Society, and that the honour of recording his name on their roll of members will be for

The bearing which these investigations have on the rapidity of man, and the early progress of civilization, is important and interesting enough to command the attention of every person of education and intelligence. The general discussion of such subjects in periodicals and newspapers, and the more frequent exhibitions of archaeological collections have given to almost all classes a better acquaintance with the ends and advantages of an Archaeological Society, and the subjects to which we devote our attention, so that we shall find a much more correct appreciation among the public of at least some branch or other of our pursuits, especially with respect to those arts which concern the requirements of modern life. The number of persons attracted during the past year to the magnificent assemblage of works of art on loan at South Kensington is a proof of this extension of taste and information, and the collection there formed, to which our own county and corporate towns were among the contributors, will itself, no doubt, be a great source of further knowledge and improvement. The existence of local archaeological societies such as our own, cannot but have had much influence in the state of progress; certainly our seventeen years of activity and continued advance in prosperity and public favour, cannot have been without their effect; much is also due to the countenance and interest given to such pursuits by persons of the highest rank in the country, and the large expenditure bestowed by them in private collections or in furthering public acquaintance with works of art and antiquity. The Committee have to-day the great satisfaction to inform the members of the Society that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has now become a landed proprietor in our country, has most graciously expressed his commands that his name be put on the Society's list as one of its Patrons. They are sure that His Royal Highness' commendation will be highly gratifying to the Society, and that the honour of recording his name on their roll of members will be lo-

the future a memorable event in their annals. His Royal Highness' late lamented father, the Prince Consort, was well known to take an active interest in pursuits of science and taste, and to have attained a high degree of knowledge in a very wide field of inquiry; and His Majesty the King of Denmark, a near relation of the Princess of Wales, is not only a munificent supporter of archæological institutions, but also himself a distinguished antiquary, and contributor to the scientific publications of Northern Europe. We may therefore congratulate ourselves, not only on the royal favour shown to us as a county association, but probably on a personal interest the Prince will take in the same pursuits as our own, and consequently on the advance and popularity of the general subject of Archæology.

The Society again held two Excursion Meetings in the past year: the first at Wells, from whence a number of interesting churches, &c., on the coast were visited, and an opportunity was afforded to inspect one of the finest remains of ecclesiastical architecture in the county, the church of Cley-next-the-Sea; the second, in conjunction with the Suffolk Archæological Institute, at Beccles, where an instructive collection of antiquities was exhibited, some valuable papers read on the locality, and the neighbourhood was examined both on the Norfolk and Suffolk side of the Waveney.

The financial state of the Society continuing to be very prosperous, as will appear by the Statement to be read presently by the Treasurer, the Committee have proceeded with the publication of their *Original Papers*, and the third part of the sixth volume is now ready for delivery. For the generous donation of several of the illustrations of this number, they are sure the Society will desire to express their best thanks to the donors, viz.: Sir J. Boileau, our President, and Mr. Hudson Gurney. A considerable amount of matter is nearly ready for the press, to form the concluding part of

the sixth volume, and this the Committee hope to print by the end of the present year.

With deep regret the Committee have to record the removal by death of one of the most valued members of their body, the late Mr. John Wodderspoon. His long services in the management of their affairs, his extensive knowledge of antiquities, and his numerous contributions to the pages of our volumes, will render his untimely decease a great loss to the Society.

The following gentlemen retire this year in rotation from the Committee—

The Rev. G. H. Dashwood, Thos. Jeckell, Esq., Rev. S. W. King, R. M. Phipson, Esq., Rev. S. Titlow, Rev. E. T. Yates: and the Committee desire to recommend their re-election, and, in the place of Mr. Wodderspoon, to add the name of a former officer, who has returned to the county, the Rev. G. W. W. Minns.

Dr.

The Treasurer in account with the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.

1862.	£.	s.	d.	1862.	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 1. To Balance in hand	128	11	4	Dec. 31. Printing, Stationery, Binding, &c., as per			
Dec. 31. " Amount received for Subscriptions during the year, viz.—				Cundall, Miller, & Leavins	5	12	4
3 for 1859	1	2	6	Ditto	47	0	6
4 for 1860	1	10	0	J. Quinton	0	3	0
16 for 1861	6	0	0				
247 for 1862	92	12	6	Engraving, Plate Printing, &c., as per			52 15 10
1 for 1862	0	10	0	G. J. W. Winter	1	1	0
Sale of Parts	101	15	0	Vincent Brooks	2	5	9
" Interest allowed by Bankers	6	11	0	R. B. Utting	8	15	0
	2	13	7	H. Ninham	6	0	3
				R. B. Utting	10	12	0
				H. Ninham	2	9	3
				Kell Brothers	1	10	6
							32 13 9
				Advertisements, as per			
				Norfolk Chronicle	0	14	6
				Norwich Mercury	0	13	0
				Norfolk News	0	13	6
							2 1 0
				Expenses at Wells Meeting, Sextons, &c.	0	10	0
				Gratuity to Hall Keepers	1	1	0
				J. Tymms, for the "East Anglian" ..	0	16	0
				Collector's Salary	10	0	0
				Ditto, Postage, Carriage, and Miscellaneous Expenses	5	7	8
				Balance in hand	134	5	8
							£239 10 11
1863.							
Jan. 1. To Balance in hand	134	5	8				

Audited by me, 14th April, 1863, J. H. DRURY.



Silver Watch

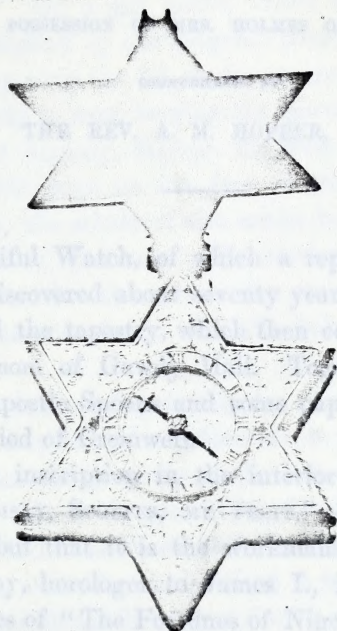
OF THE XVIITH CENTURY.

In the possession of the Family of
Holmes of Gaudy Hall.

INSIDE, SEE OUTSIDE.

Notice of an Antique Watch

IS THE POSSESSION OF THE HOLMES OF GAWDY HALL.



Silver Watch

OF THE XVIIITH CENTURY.

In the possession of the Family of
Holmes of Gawdy Hall.

INSIDE, SHEWING DIAL.

Notice of an Antique Watch

IN THE POSSESSION OF MRS. HOLMES OF GAWDY HALL.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. A. M. HOPPER, M.A.

THE beautiful Watch, of which a representation is here given, was discovered about seventy years ago secreted in a recess behind the tapestry, which then covered the walls, in the dining-room of Gawdy Hall. Together with it were found two Apostle Spoons and some papers relating to the troublous period of Cromwell.

From the inscription in the interior of the Watch,—“DAVID RAMSAY, SCOTTES, ME FECIT,”—there can be but little doubt but that it is the workmanship of the famous David Ramsay, horologer to James I., in whose shop the opening scenes of “The Fortunes of Nigel” are laid.

It is in the form of a star, or rather of an heraldic mullet of six points. The surfaces of the case on either side are flat, with a broad bevilling down to the rim of the lids. These surfaces are elaborately chased: on the front is the representation of the Holy Child in the manger at Bethlehem: on the reverse, that of the Adoration of the Wise Men. In the interior of the lids are engraved in like manner, the Annunciation and the Salutation. Round the sides of the case from angle to angle runs a scroll-work, containing figures of animals, admirably chiselled,—the fox, goat, hare, hound, bear, unicorn, &c.

Notice of an Antique Watch

IN THE POSSESSION OF MRS. HORTON OF GAWDY HALL.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. A. M. HORTON, M.A.

The beautiful Watch, of which a representation is here given, was discovered about seventy years ago seated in a recess behind the tapestry, which then covered the walls in the dining-room of Gawdy Hall. Together with it were found two Apostolic Spoons and some papers relating to the troublous period of Cromwell.

From the inscription in the interior of the Watch,—“*John Rouse, Scotch, me fecit*,”—there can be but little doubt but that it is the workmanship of the famous Irish Rouse, homologous to James I., in whose shop the opening scenes of “*The Fortunes of Nigel*” are laid.

It is in the form of a star, or rather of an heraldic mantlet of six points. The surfaces of the case on either side are flat, with a broad bevelled down to the rim of the lid. These surfaces are elaborately chased: on the front is the representation of the Holy Child in the manger at Bethlehem; on the reverse, that of the Adoration of the Wise Men. In the interior of the lid are engraved in like manner the Annunciation and the Salutation. Round the sides of the case from angle to angle runs a scroll-work, containing figures of animals, admirably chiselled—the fox, goat, lion,hound, bear, unicorn, &c.

The material of which the case is made is silver, of a peculiarly pure quality : the rims of the sides are gilt.

On raising the front lid, the face of the watch is disclosed : it is of chased silver, having in the centre a representation of the Presentation in the Temple ; and in the angles, figures of angels : in the uppermost corner is the legend, "DE HECK SCULP." On a gilt circle, raised slightly above it, are the hours marked by one diagonal pointer.

On opening the lid on the reverse side, the outer frame of the works is seen, bearing the inscription above-mentioned—"David Ramsay, Scottes, me fecit." By pressing together two little pegs on the face of the watch, which act upon springs, the whole of the works become detached from, and slip out of, the case. The mechanism is of a very simple and primitive character : the movement is vertical ; there is no centre wheel ; and the balance-wheel is remarkably small.

Such is a passing description of this beautiful work of art. If we may hazard a conjecture as to its history, it probably was once the property of the last of the Gawdys, of Gawdy Hall. About the year 1650, Charles Gawdy mortgaged the estate to Tobias Frere, M.P. for Norwich under the Commonwealth, who afterwards seized it by sequestration ; and there is a tradition still current that it was not till after a regular siege that he gained possession of the Old Hall. Perhaps, in the confusion of that event, this watch, with other valuables, was secreted.

From Tobias Frere the estate of Gawdy Hall passed to the Wogans ; and from them to their descendant, Mr. Saneroff Holmes, in whose family the watch remains an heir-loom.

The size of the watch is, in breadth from point to point, an inch and three-quarters ; in thickness, three-quarters of an inch.

Lost Brasses.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A., Hon. Sec.

It would probably be making a low estimate to state that the number of Monumental Brasses formerly existing in the churches of England, but now destroyed, amounted to fifty thousand. There is scarcely an ancient church we can enter where the pavement does not bear evident signs of the spoliation it has been subject to; in many, almost the whole floor is composed of a succession of slabs deprived of the metal memorials of our forefathers, by neglect, or fanaticism, or robbery, and now with their rugged *indents* bearing testimony, not to the names and stations of those whose remains were buried beneath them, and to the piety of those who put them down, but to the violence and sacrilege of those who tore them up. Gunton, in his "History of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough," quaintly speaks of such despoiled slabs as "the fair marble which acts the second part of Niobe, weeping for many figures of Brass which it hath lately forgone."¹ A better comparison might be drawn between these empty stones, indicating the outline only of their former enrichment, and the impressions in the hardened clay, by which the geologist pronounces the character and form of the leaf or shell which was once imbedded in it. It is certainly no recommendation of the revival of brasses, as monuments, to reflect on the ease with which they may be displaced and destroyed, and the immense number of memorials, of the

¹ Gunton's *Peterborough*, p. 94.

highest value to the historian, the genealogist, the artist, and the antiquary, which have perished because they offered so little resistance to violence and plunder, and because the nature of their material admitted of rapid and total destruction. Advantages, however, they certainly have, as monuments. Being on the floor, they cause no loss of room in church accommodation, and offer no obstruction to the sight; they can be placed immediately over the interment they record, and, with good usage, they are sufficiently durable. While they thus possess as many advantages as if they were part of the floor itself, they may also be made as ornamental as desired, and there is room for the most faithful representation of costume, the most elaborate accessories of architectural patterns, heraldic and religious devices, and for the longest and most laudatory epitaph. It is well known, that on the Continent monumental brasses were usually made in large sheets of metal, covering a whole gravestone, so that none of the stone in which they are laid is disclosed as a background to the subjects represented. A famous example of this manufacture belongs to Norfolk, being in St. Margaret's church at Lynn. To the English practice of setting each separate part of the brass in its own bed in the stone, fastening the copper nails with lead run by a channel from the nearest point of the sides, we owe the existence of so many *indents*, giving us plain indications of the outline of the brass and its canopy or devices with which they were once filled. No traces of large numbers of these beautiful memorials would now remain, had they not been let into stone, and so left behind them, when torn up, a faithful outline at least of their form and dimensions, and a proof of their existence, more lasting than themselves;

“Monumentum ære perennius.”

The inscriptions having, in most instances, disappeared, except in those early examples where each separate letter had its own indent in the stone, the knowledge of the persons

commemorated has been lost, and the despoiled slabs almost escape the notice of the casual observer. Any interest in them as memorials has ceased with the loss of the family name, and in ignorance of the public worth of the deceased. Few descriptions of churches contain any notice of such slabs as may yet remain; and still fewer drawings have been made or published to represent them. They have been regarded only as part of the old stone pavement, often very rough and uneven, and, in too many cases, interesting and curious specimens have been removed altogether to make way for a newer and neater flooring. Yet no little may be learnt even from these shadows, as it were, of former realities. In the absence of the brasses themselves, they are the next best evidence of their leading features, and as it naturally happens that more of the earlier brasses are lost than remaining, many of the indents are of a character of which we have but few examples still surviving in metal. The beautiful and curious class of *crosses* of brass, and all that contained religious emblems, were the first to suffer at the hands of the despoilers; consequently, the number of indents of such brasses is large, and the outlines in many are so perfect as to afford sufficient *data* to the archaeologist for classification. Some represent features of an unusual character, or such as are not to be found in any existing brasses. Others present *earlier* instances of particular usages than in any known to remain. In others, again, the rank of the person commemorated is betrayed by the outline of the costume, especially in the case of a Bishop or Abbot, and the slab thus becomes of value as marking the grave of a person of historical name. Even in the simplest figures, which are to be seen hollowed out in the floor of almost every old church, a practised eye can very readily assign a date to the interment, from observing the outline of the costume, the horned or butterfly head-dress of a lady, the printed bascinet of a knight, or the close-cropped head and girdled waist of a civilian.

So many churches throughout the country are now being restored and repaved, that it may be useful to put on record some of the best of these brassless slabs, and to gather from various sources any notices of interesting brasses that are now lost. I will first mention a few that once existed in other parts of England, and then describe some in our own county which appear deserving of notice.

Leland mentions a brass at St. Paul's, Bedford, to Simon de Beauchamp, who died before 1208.¹

At Beaulieu, Hants, Gough notices and engraves the indent of a brass with Lombardic legend, and figure on small bracket, under a canopy, supposed to be Isabel, Countess of Cornwall, who died *circa* 1240,² but probably the brass was of later date.

In Wells cathedral was a brass to Bishop Josceline, 1242.³

The half figure on a cross, of Bishop Bingham, at Salisbury, 1247, of which the indent is engraved by Gough, appears to be considerably later in execution, and probably belongs really to Bishop Mortival, 1329.⁴

At Westminster was a brass cross to Roger de Wendover, Bishop of Rochester, 1250.⁵

At Badminton, Gloucestershire, was the indent of two knights of the Botiler family, 1275.⁶

At Lincoln cathedral, Bishop Grostête had a brass, 1253,⁷ and Bishop Gravesend, 1279.⁸

At York cathedral, Dean Langton had a brass, 1279.⁹

At Hereford cathedral, Bishop Cantilupe, 1282.¹

At Wells cathedral, Bishop Burnell, 1292.²

At Salisbury cathedral, Bishop Nicholas de Longspee, grandson of Henry II., had a brass, 1297.³

¹ Leland's *Itin.* ed. 1768, i. 112; Oxford Arch. Soc. *Manual of Brasses*, p. xiv.

² Gough's *Sep. Mon.* i. 42.

³ Willis's *Mitred Abbies*, ii. 376.

⁴ Gough, i. 44, 92.

⁵ Ibid. i. 44.

⁶ Ibid. i. ci.

⁷ Willis, ii. 363.

⁸ Gough, i. 60.

⁹ Ibid. ii. 76.

¹ Ibid. i. 62.

² Ibid. i. 196.

³ Willis, ii. 371; Gough, i. 22.

In Ely cathedral, the splendid monument of Bishop William de Luda, 1298, has the indent of his figure in brass.

A very fine indent remains at Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, to Elias de Beckingham, one of the itinerant Justices of Edward I., "the only upright Judge of his time," who died in 1298. His figure had an angel on each side of the head censuring him; and a fine canopy surmounted the whole. The inscription is in separate Lombardic capitals.

At Oseney abbey, Oxfordshire, was a brass to Ela, Countess of Warwick, 1300.⁴

After the commencement of the 14th century, the number of brasses recorded to have existed is of course very large, and it would serve no purpose to make a list of them, as they will generally be found to be noticed in the various county histories or antiquarian works under the localities where they formerly were. Some which presented unusual features or particular interest it may be worth mentioning here, in accordance with our purpose of showing the value which their despoiled indents yet have to the student of monumental antiquities. I shall enumerate a few without regard to chronological or topographical order, as they occur in the notes I have made at various times.

In Southwell minster, Gough notices the indent of an Archbishop of York, Thomas de Corbridge, who died in 1303.⁵

At Wells, Bishop Haselshawe, 1308.

At Durham was a brass to Bishop Lewis de Bellamonte, 1317, with angels supporting his head, the twelve Apostles at the sides, and figures of his ancestors.⁶

At Litchet Maltravers, Dorsetshire, was a curious brass, engraved by Gough and Hutchins, representing a heraldic *fret*, with a marginal inscription to Sir John Maltravers, one of the murderers of Edward II., 1365.⁷ The fret is the arms of the Maltravers family.

⁴ Gough, i. 79.

⁵ Ibid. i. ci.

⁶ Ibid. i. cliv.

⁷ Ibid. i. 117.

In Hereford cathedral was a brass cross, with a figure of a priest, a dog at his feet, 1393.⁸

At Westminster abbey, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, one of the Royal family, had a very fine brass, lost since Sandford engraved it.¹

Catherine Swinford, Duchess of Lancaster, daughter-in-law to Edward III., had a brass with canopy, in Lincoln cathedral, 1403.²

At Stoke-under-Hamden, Somersetshire, was a brass to Sir Matthew de Gurney, described by Gough as being very fine, 1406.³

He also mentions at Hendon, Middlesex, "two figures praying to a cross, on which, in a rich tabernacle, sits the Virgin and Child," for John Attehenge and wife, 1408—16.⁴

At Fortheringay, Northants, was a brass to Edward Duke of York, 1415.⁵

At Gillingham, Kent, was "a rich brass cross, on a base of arch-work," as Gough describes it, with the common inscription, "Es teste Christe," &c., to William Beaufitz, 1433.⁶

In the choir of St. David's cathedral was a brass to Edmund, Earl of Richmond, father of Henry VIII., 1456.⁷

A brass cross at Isleham, Cambridgeshire, was placed on steps, between two hands elevated. It was the memorial of Elizabeth Peyton, 1516.⁸

The brass of John Kirton, Abbot of Westminster, existing in Westminster abbey when Gough wrote, and engraved by him, is now lost. The date was 1466.⁹

A fine series of brasses of the Astley family, now lost, are engraved, though far from well, in Dugdale's *Warwickshire*. They were in Astley church in that county. One was to Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas de Astley, c. 1370, and represented her in a heraldic mantle and coronet; in the canopy

⁸ Gough, i. 152. ¹ Ibid. i. 156; Sandford's *Geneal. Hist.*

² Gough, ii. 13. ³ Ibid. ii. 20. ⁴ Ibid. ii. 27. ⁵ Ibid. ii. 46.

⁶ Ibid. ii. 106. ⁷ Ibid. ii. 179. ⁸ Ibid. ii. 291. ⁹ Ibid. ii. 210.

were heraldic banners. There was another of a lady, and two of knights, all under canopies.¹ A number of others from Warwick are also engraved in the same work, which have since disappeared, including two of knights and ladies, with their hands joined.² These latter were destroyed by fire.

In Ely cathedral there are some very fine indents, which can hardly escape the notice of the visitor. The canopies in particular are remarkably elaborate.

That zealous antiquary, Sir William Dugdale, has engraved some very interesting brasses which existed in his time, in Old St. Paul's cathedral, London. Many more had been already lost, and it will be appropriate to our subject to transcribe his indignant remarks on the sacrilege which unrestrained zeal had committed after the Reformation. "In the time of King Edward the VI.," he says, "and beginning of Queen Elizabeth, such pretenders were some to zeal for a thorough Reformation in Religion, that under colour of pulling down those Images here, which had been superstitiously worshipt by the people, as then was said, the beautifull and costly portraitures of brass, fixed on severall marbles in sundry Churches of this Realm, and so consequently in this, escaping not their sacrilegious hands, were torn away, and for a small matter sold to Copper-smiths and Tinkers; the greediness of those who then hunted after gain by that barbarous means being such, as that though the said Queen, by her Proclamation, bearing date at Windsor, 19 September, in the second year of her reign, taking notice thereof, strictly prohibited any farther spoil in that kinde; they ceased not still to proceed therein, till that she issued out another in the 14th year of her said reign, charging the Justices of Assize to be severe in the punishment of such offenders."³ He mentions the names of eleven Bishops of London whose

¹ Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 82.

² *Ibid.* p. 196.

³ Dugdale's *St. Paul's*, p. 45. The first of these Proclamations will be found printed in Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, p. li.

monuments had suffered destruction, as well as others of persons of rank.

Among those he has engraved are some of much interest and beauty. One represents Bishop Robert Fitzhugh, 1435, in a richly embroidered chasuble. Another, Dr. William Grene, in a cope, under a fine canopy. A third is the brass of Dr. Thomas de Evre, Dean of St. Paul's, under a most elaborate canopy, with twelve figures of saints at the side and head, and with a central subject, representing the Annunciation. The date of this is 1400.⁴ Another is a fine canopied ecclesiastic in the cope, whose name and office were lost, except that he was "treasurer of King Richard."⁵ There were several others of canons and dignitaries of the cathedral, and one very curious early cross is given, of which only a few letters in Lombardic characters remained of the legend. The head, if correctly engraved, was lozenge-shaped, with floriated angles, enclosing a cross, and the shaft was encircled at intervals with small crowns, and terminated at the base in a point. It has the appearance of being of the end of the 13th century.⁶ Dean Worsley, 1499, and Canon Roger Brabazon, 1498, are also here represented, each with richly embroidered copes, under triple canopies.⁷ Still more magnificent were two brasses in the south aisle of the choir. One, without name, represents an ecclesiastic, in a most elaborate cope, under a triple canopy, the whole inclosed in a square canopy, with ten figures of saints at the sides, in niches. This was apparently about the date of 1450. The other represents Dr. John Newcourt, canon of the cathedral, 1485. The figure is similarly clad to the last, his head resting on an octagonal cushion; the canopy is also of the same character, but larger, with twelve saints, and the favourite subject of the Annunciation in the upper part, with which the draughtsman has evidently taken great liberties.⁸ Bishop

⁴ Dugdale's *St. Paul's*, p. 60.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 72.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 74.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 76.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 78.

Robert Braybroke, 1444, is represented on another. He wears the chasuble, and has a triple canopy.⁹ More curious than any of these was the brass of Ralph de Hengham, who was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the twenty-ninth year of Edward the First. The character of the brass is of that early date, and represents the judge in a plain costume, with a cap on his head, and a lion at his feet. The canopy is triangular, and the slab is powdered with stars and lambs.¹

In Tormarton church, Gloucestershire, is a very beautiful indent, of which an engraving will appear in the forthcoming edition of the Oxford Architectural Society's *Manual of Brasses*. It represents a knight within a floriated cross, holding a church in his hands, as the founder, and commemorates Sir John de la Riviere, c. 1350.²

Some curious indents of the brasses of Abbots are engraved in Mr. Boutell's incomplete work, *Christian Monuments in England and Wales*. One of these is in Thornton abbey, Lincolnshire, and is simply a pastoral staff set diagonally across the stone, with a marginal inscription. Another in Ainderby church, Yorkshire, has a pastoral staff resting on one arm of a cross. A fine slab in Dorchester church, Yorkshire, has a similar staff held by an arm issuing from the sinister side, and four small crosses like those of an altar-stone. This is surrounded by an inscription in separate capitals, and commemorates Abbot Sutton, 1349.³ In Aldborough church, Yorkshire, the indent of a cross has branches spreading from the stem, with shields below them, and another shield at the intersection of the arms; the Evangelistic symbols were at the angles, and a border legend round the whole.⁴ A curious little indent is given in the same work

⁹ Dugdale's *St. Paul's*, p. 84.

¹ Ibid. p. 100.

² My acknowledgments are due to the Rev. H. Haines, for the notice of this and some other indents mentioned in this paper.

³ Boutell's *Chris. Mon.*, pp. 52, 54; *Hist. of Dorchester Church*, p. 14; Oxford Arch. Soc., *Manual of Brasses*, p. lvi.

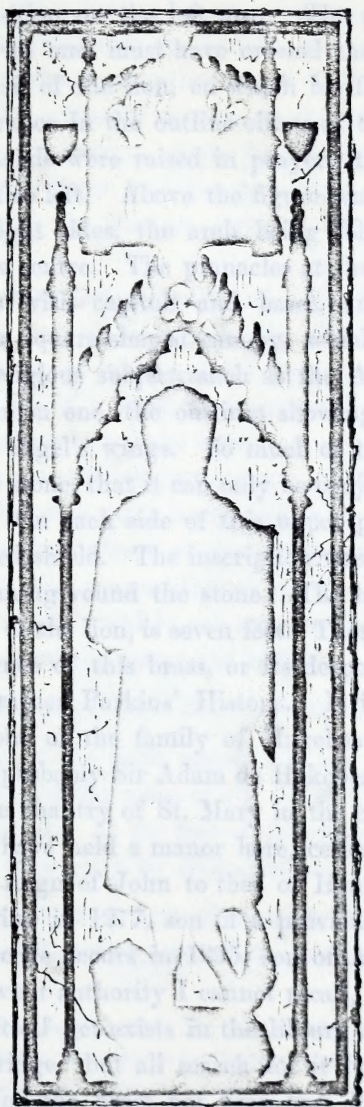
⁴ Boutell's *Chris. Mon.*, p. 104.

from Exeter cathedral, of a mitred head only, within a quatrefoil.⁵ In St. Alban's abbey are to be seen some remarkably fine indents of abbots, as Abbot de Wallingford, 1335, and Abbot Hugo de Eversden, 1326, and others. In Maidstone church, Kent, is a very magnificent slab, which formerly had the brass of Archbishop Courtenay, 1396, under an elaborate canopy. In Newton church, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire, I have seen the indent of a small figure with a mitre on the head, but am not aware what bishop or abbot was buried there. The recollection of every one interested in the subject, will supply further examples to an indefinite extent.

I have too long digressed from the immediate subject of this paper, which should notice more particularly such Indents of ancient brasses as are worthy of remark in our own county of NORFOLK. A careful examination of all the churches in the county, would probably afford a much greater number of interesting examples than I am able at the present time to bring forward. Such slabs are more likely to be overlooked than any other remnant of antiquity in a church, and my own observation has by no means extended to all. I only propose now to mention where a few fine brasses have formerly existed, and to draw attention to one or two curious indents that have never yet been illustrated.

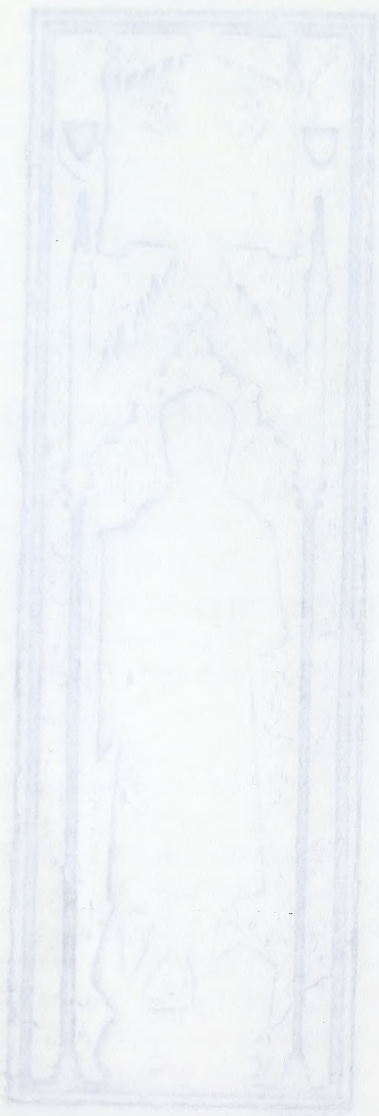
In one of the most remote churches in the county, that of Emneth, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, it has not been unknown to some, that there formerly existed a fine brass of a rare and interesting class, that of a cross-legged knight. In a visit to that church in the summer of 1859, I had the satisfaction to find that the indent was still preserved in a very perfect state. It lies in the pavement of the nave, and evidently represented a military figure in the armour of the reign of Edward the First; a hauberk of chain mail, covered with a surcoat, protected his body, and a coif-de-

⁵ Boutell's *Chris. Mon.*, p. 128.



C.R.M. del.

Gravestone with the Indent of the Brass of a Crois-legged Knight.
Emneth Church. Norfolk.
circa 1290.



Presented with the intent of the Bishop of a religious building
Benedictine Church. 1890.
1890.

mailes was on his head. He carried the shield, a large one, in an upright position on the left arm. The sword, if he was represented with one, must have crossed the person, descending to the tail of the lion, on which his fret rested, as there is no appearance in the outline either of the handle or the point. His hands were raised in prayer; the right leg was crossed over the left. Above the figure was an elegant canopy with straight sides, the arch being foliated, and a trefoil forming the centre. The pinnacles at the sides rested on slender shafts with capitals and bases, and the apex supported another square-shaped canopy, which must have contained some religious subject, such as the Annunciation, which was a common one, the outlines showing apparently the points of an angel's wings. So much of this part was brass, and so little stone, that it can only be conjectured what was represented. On each side of this upper portion was a small heater-shaped shield. The inscription was on a narrow fillet of brass running round the stone. The height of the figure, to the feet of the lion, is seven feet. There is no mention of the existence of this brass, or its despoiled slab, in Blomefield's, or rather Parkins' History. It is attributed, with reason, to one of the family of Hakebeach, formerly lords here, not improbably Sir Adam de Hakebeach, who was the founder of the chantry of St. Mary in the church. The family appear to have held a manor here, called Hackbeach manor, from the reign of John to that of Henry the Sixth. Sir Adam was living in 1277, son of a previous Adam, and Robert de Hakebeche occurs in 1295, son of Adam.⁶ It is stated, but upon what authority I cannot recall, that a drawing of the brass itself yet exists in the library of one of the colleges at Cambridge,⁷ but all search for it has at present been fruitless. Had the brass not been lost, it would have added a seventh to the small number of six, of knights in

⁶ Blomefield's *Norfolk*, ix. 403.

⁷ Qu. Pembroke? See *Notes and Queries*, Second Series, vii. 435.

the cross-legged attitude, now remaining. There are, I believe, two other indents of such brasses at Letheringham and Stoke by Nayland, in Suffolk, and Gunton mentions another in Peterborough cathedral: "On the left hand, 'near the Cloisters,' is a Marble bearing the figure of a cross-legged Knight, after the manner of the Templars, with a dog at his feet: lately the Brass was divorced from the Marble: and *Senour Gascelin de Marham* stripped of his Monumental bravery."⁸

From this very early example of a lost brass, I turn now to a very late one, to be seen in the nave of St. Andrew's church, Norwich, of which also I have an illustration. It shows the outline of a small figure in profile, with a mitre on his head, kneeling to a plain cross. A scroll issues from his hands, which are uplifted in prayer. At the intersection of the arms of the cross was a heart, and in the four angles, two hands and two feet, *couped* at the wrists and ankles. These were evidently the representations of the Five Wounds of our Lord. A scroll, which yet remains in brass above the cross, has the words in contracted letters—

"*Vulnēra quinq̄ue Dēi, sūnt mēdicīna mēi.*"

On the side of the cross opposite to the figure is a shield still preserved, with the arms of the see of Chalcedon (?) impaling Underwood. At the foot of the cross was an inscription, which is thus given by Blomefield—

"Pray for the Soul of John Underwood, Doctor of Debyngte, and Byschoppe of Calsedony, and Suffragan to the Byschoppe of

⁸ Gunton's *Peterborough*, p. 94. Mr. Boutell (*Monumental Brasses and Slabs*, p. 155) mentions "two others in Cambridgeshire." I am not aware of the existence of these, and think that *Leverington* in that county may have been confused with *Letheringham*, in Suffolk. The indent of a knight in chain mail, at Aston Rowant, Oxfordshire, is covered over at the hips by a step, and it cannot therefore be said whether he was represented cross-legged. There is also said to be another at Disney, Lincolnshire.

the cross-legged attitude, now remaining. There are, I believe, two other instances of such crosses at Louthborough and Stole by Nayland, in Suffolk, and Ganton mentions another in Peterborough cathedral: "On the left hand, near the Cloisters, is a marble bearing the figure of a cross-legged Knight, after the manner of the Templars, with a dog at his feet; lately the brass was discovered from the marble; and Henry Walsley de Marham stripped of his Monumental bravery."

From this very early example of a lost cross, I turn now to a very late one, to be seen in the nave of St. Andrew's church, Newbury, of which also I have an illustration. It shows the outline of a small figure in profile, with a nimbus on his head, reaching to a plain cross. A scroll issues from his hands, which are uplifted in prayer. At the intersection of the arms of the cross was a heart, and in the four angles, two hands and two feet, wrapped at the wrists and ankles. These were evidently the representations of the Five Wounds of our Lord. A scroll, which yet remains in brass above the cross, has the words in contracted letters—

"Fulgenti crucis Dei, sint munita mei."

On the side of the cross opposite to the figure is a shield still preserved, with the arms of the see of Chichester (?) bearing Underwood. At the foot of the cross was an inscription, which is thus given by Underwood—

"Pray for the Soul of John Underwood, Rector of St. Andrew's and Rector of Chichester, and Underwood to the Bishopric of Chichester."

* Ganton's Peterborough, p. 94. Mr. Hordley (Monumental Brasses and Stole, p. 133) mentions "two others in Cambridgeshire." I am not aware of the existence of these, and wish that Cambridgeshire in that county may have been confused with Northampton; in Suffolk. The infant of a knight is shown kneeling at Aston Thorpe, Cambridgeshire, is covered over at the side by a step, and it cannot therefore be said whether he was represented cross-legged. There is also said to be another at Hinton, Lincolnshire.

probably the latter beneath this Effigy the very Base of Effigy.
on the part of our Father's Effigy, a thousand years long on, an image
Each Jew has Effigy. "Eum."

He was the son of William Underwood, goldsmith, and Alice,
his first wife, of St. Andrew's parish, and was consecrated
Chancellor Bishop of Chichester.

Chancellor of Exeter by the name of "a zealous Papist,"
says Blomfield, "and a great personage, he was turned out
of his suffraganship." Having been one of the
unreformed faith were certainly taken
had been in its place.

of other Effigies of the same kind, mention a
few in the cathedral. One is on an
altar-tomb between the choir and the north
side of the nave.

Robert, of Hales Hall, in which
possibly he is said to have built.
remains of the effigy of a knight in the
choir, and a small effigy of a knight. He was
Attorney-General, and died in 1507. He was
a right good man of great learning and a great
friend of Bishop Goldwell, who assisted in build-
ing and adorning the choir of the cathedral
in 1507.

On the opposite side of the nave were
Bishop Nix, 1335; Bishop Packhurst, 1391, a plain
figure only being the image of the effigy.

*Indent of the Brass of B^e Underwood. St Andrew's, Norwich.
1541.*

much worn, but an episcopal office, under a triple canopy,
can be plainly seen. He died in 1423. In the Jesus chapel
is a large altar-tomb with the indent of a knight's brass,

Angelych, the whiche decessid this World the xviij Daye of Maye, in the yere of our Lorde God, a thousand cccc forty on, on whose Soule Jesu have Mercy. Amen.”⁹

He was the son of William Underwood, goldsmith, and Alice, his first wife, of St. Andrew's parish, and was consecrated titular Bishop of Chalcedon. He was also Rector of North Croke and of Eccles by the Sea. “Being a zealous Papist,” says Blomefield, “and a great persecutor, he was turned out of his suffraganship.” This stone is therefore interesting as having been one of the latest on which any symbols of the unreformed faith were represented, and the brass probably had been in its place but a very few years when it was taken up from the slab.

Of other Indents of Brasses in NORWICH, I may mention a few in the cathedral. There is a very perfect one on an altar-tomb between the ninth and tenth pillars on the north side of the nave. This was the monument of Sir James Hobart, of Hales Hall, in Loddon, the church of which parish he is said to have built. It represented him in the armour of the reign of Henry VII., with his wife by his side, and a small double canopy over their heads. He was Attorney-General in 1486: and Blomefield calls him “a right good man of great learning and wisdom;” and a great friend of Bishop Goldwell, whom he much assisted in building and adorning the choir of the cathedral. He died in 1507.¹

On the opposite side of the nave were the brasses of Bishop Nix, 1535; and Bishop Parkhurst, 1574, a plain figure only being the memorial to each. In the ante-choir, in the arch next beyond Bishop Goldwell's monument, is to be seen the indent of the brass of Bishop Wakering: it is much worn, but an episcopal effigy, under a triple canopy, can be plainly seen. He died in 1425. In the Jesus chapel is a large altar-tomb with the indent of a knight's brass,

⁹ Blomefield, iv. 306.

¹ Ibid iv. 28.

between those of two wives. This tomb was formerly in the middle of the now destroyed Lady Chapel, and commemorated Sir Thomas Windham, Privy Councillor to Henry VIII. (son of Sir John Windham of Crownthorpe) and his two wives. He died about 1521.

Although this cathedral was not so rich as some in monumental brasses, yet that it suffered in its proportion from spoliation we know from the statement of Sir Thomas Browne in the opening sentence of his *Repertorium*: "In the time of the late Civil Wars," he says, "there were about an hundred Brass Inscriptions stol'n and taken away from Grave-Stones, and Tombs, in the Cathedral Church of Norwich; as I was inform'd by John Wright, one of the Clerks, above Eighty years old, and Mr. John Sandlin, one of the Choir, who lived Eighty-nine years; and, as I remember, told me that he was a Chorister in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth." ²

In the south transept chapel of the church of St. Michael at Plea are two large stones, now used for more modern inscriptions, with the indents of two *bracket* brasses, supporting the figures of merchants and their wives. Blomefield says they were the founders of the chapel, and their marks remain on the stone-work outside the building. ³

In the church of St. Peter per Mountergate was the brass of Thomas Codde, the famous Mayor of Norwich during Kett's Rebellion. ⁴

In St. Helen's church, Blomefield mentions "a fine stone in the south chantry having lost its inscription, effigy, and four shields:" and "another having lost a circumscription and effigies of a priest, with four labels, one at each corner, on which *Ebur Ihesus hlp*; and four more labels from his mouth; this was laid over Bartholomew Pecoock, Rector of Surlingham, who was buried in 1385." ⁵ He also mentions

² Sir Thomas Browne's *Repertorium, or Some Account of the Tombs and Monuments in the Cathedral Church of Norwich* in 1680, p. 1.

³ Blomefield, iv. 321.

⁴ Ibid. iv. 93.

⁵ Ibid. iv. 378.

that "Thomas de Hemmesby, Master of the Hospital, who died in 1311, was buried here, with an inscription on a brass plate," which he gives.⁶

In the chapel of St. John Baptist, in the north aisle of the church of St. Michael in Coslany, was the large brass of William Ramsay, on an altar-tomb, with his merchant's mark and the cipher of his initials. He was mayor in 1502 and 1508; and built the chapel in which he was buried.⁷

A fine brass is recorded by Blomefield⁸ to have existed in Methwold church, near Brandon. Although he mentions the preservation of some fragments in the church chest, it has hitherto been supposed that nothing now remained of it; or only a few broken pieces which could not be put together again. I have now the pleasure of reporting to the Society *the recovery of nearly the whole of it*, and of producing in these pages an illustration of one of the best brasses of Norfolk, which was not known to Cotman or any other writer.⁹ I will first quote Blomefield's account of it.

"On the area before the steps lies a large marble grave-stone, about ten feet in length and four in breadth: on this has been the portraiture or effigies of the person here interred, in complete armour, with a canopy of brass-work over his head, and four shields, one at each corner; also two rims or plates of brass running about the whole marble: the effigies (with all the brasses) was about fifty years since, (as it is said) reaved by a sacrilegious wretch, then clerk of the parish, and sold to a tinker, of whom some part of the brasses were recovered, but not before he had broken them into small pieces; some of these fragments are still preserved in the church chest, but they are only insignificant pieces of his armour, part of the head of the lion that was couchant at his feet:

⁶ Blomefield, iv. 398.

⁷ Ibid. iv. 497.

⁸ Ibid. ii. 205.

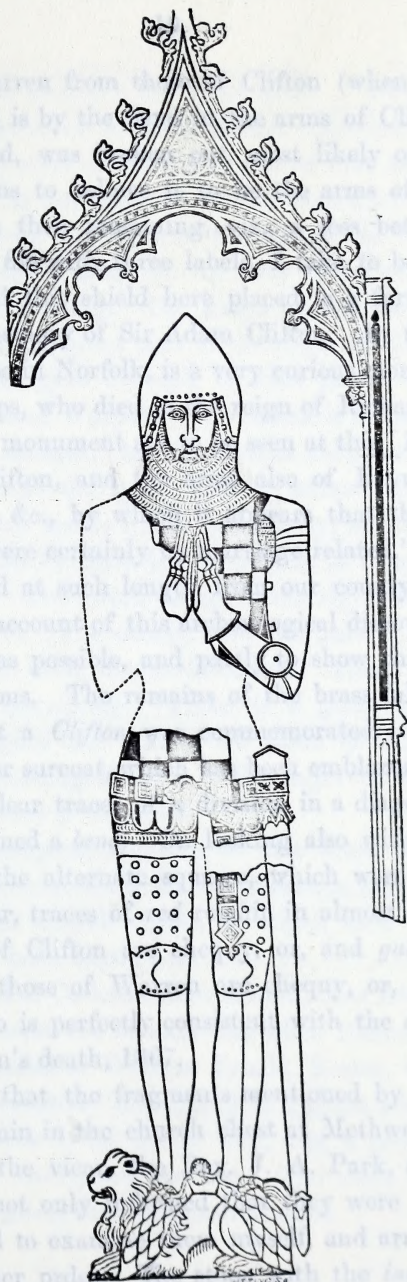
⁹ This paper was read before the Society, November 16th, 1859, and this brass was then noticed as *lost*, the recovery of it, as here described, having taken place since the meeting of the Society.

most of them are rim pieces that ornamented the stone, and have quarter-foils on them. The tradition here is, that this is in memory of one of the Earls Warren, lords of the town, from whom they had their privileges; but I cannot come into that opinion: the burial of that noble family is well known, and allowed by all antiquaries to have been in the abbey of Lewes in Sussex. John, the last heir male of that noble family, died the 21st Edward III., being then 61 years of age, and was buried under a raised tomb, near the high altar in the abbey of Lewes, leaving Alice his sister, wife to Edmund, Earl of Arundel, his next heir in blood. It is no doubt in memory of some considerable person, but from the shape, figure, armour, dress, and other insignia, as may in some measure be gathered from the incisions on the stone, it appears to be in memory of some esquire or knight, rather than of a lord or earl. In a loose paper of the late worthy antiquary, Mr. Le Neve, *Norroy*, the handwriting of Guybon Goddard (as he says), we have this: '*Methwold*, in the chan-cel a man in compleat arms, a surcoat of Warren or Clyfton (*quare*), for the place where the bend might be, and the direct place for the bend is broken out, 4 places for escutcheons, 3 defaced, one left, a fess between two chevrons, and a file with three labels: and in an old MS.¹ quoted by Mr. Le Neve, are these words:

Clifton) Adam de Clifton, on the grave-stone
Methwold) Obiit clrbii (*sic*).'

"Sir Adam de Clifton was lord of Cranwich and Hilburgh, &c., in 20th Edward III., and held several fees of the Earl Warren: this knight lived the greatest part of that king's reign, and died on 28th Jan. 1367, and in the next year, 1368, in July, the king presented to the free chapel of S. Margaret at Hilburgh, as guardian to the heir of Sir Adam de Clifton. The only difference and way of knowing

¹ "Penes J. Anstis, Garter, marked E. 26. F. xi."



BRASS OF SIR ADAM DE CLIFTON, 1367.

Formerly in the Chancel of Methwold Church, Norfolk; sold to a tinker about 1680, and broken up into fragments; partially recovered shortly afterwards, and deposited without order in the parish chest (See *Blomefield's Norfolk*, ii. 205); brought to light and put together again by the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, 1860.

the arms of Warren from those of Clifton (when engraven and not painted) is by the bend in the arms of Clifton ; but this, we are told, was broken out, most likely on purpose to induce persons to believe it to be the arms of Warren. The other arms then remaining, viz., a fess between two chevrons, and a file with three labels, I take to be the arms of Baynard, and this shield here placed is a further proof that this is in memory of Sir Adam Clifton. In the church of Ashwellthorpe in Norfolk, is a very curious monument for one of the Thorps, who died in the reign of Richard II. : on the body of the monument are to be seen at this [1738] day, the arms of Clifton, and the arms also of Baynard, with those of Thorp, &c., by which it appears that the Cliftons and Baynards were certainly by marriage related."

I have quoted at such length from our county historian, partly that the account of this archæological discovery might be as complete as possible, and partly to show the accuracy of his observations. The remains of the brass fully support his opinion that a *Clifton* was commemorated. The effigy wears a jupon, or surcoat, which has been emblazoned *chequy*, and there are clear traces of a division in a diagonal direction, which formed a *bend*. On looking also with a magnifying glass at the alternate squares, which were originally filled with colour, traces of *red* remain in almost every line : and the arms of Clifton are *chequy*, or, and *gules*, a bend ermine ; while those of Warren are *chequy*, or, and *azure*. The armour also is perfectly consistent with the date of Sir Adam de Clifton's death, 1367.

In the hope that the fragments mentioned by Blomefield might still remain in the church chest at Methwold, I made application to the vicar, the Rev. J. A. Park, and by his kindness, was not only informed that they were still there, but also allowed to examine them myself, and arrange them into their former order. The stone with the *indent* of the brass in the chancel is now lost, it having been removed at

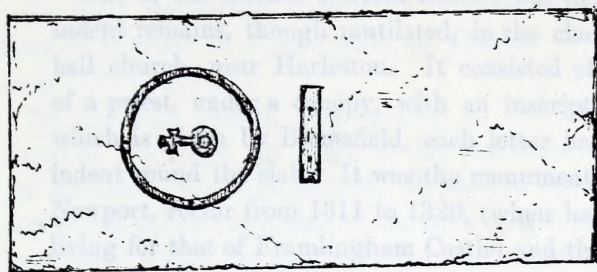
the repairs of the church a few years since. "Insignificant" as the pieces recovered from the tinker appeared to Blomefield, and as they seem at first sight, a little time and patience proved sufficient to put them all in their places, and to re-compose every material part both of the figure and the canopy. The right arm and breast, and the body at the waist, are, in fact, all that are wanting. The knight is represented in the usual costume of the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and adds another good example of that period to the lost ones at Ingham and Walpole. His camail is of *banded* mail; his cuisses are *studded*; his baldrick is richly ornamented, and hangs down to the knee; and his sollerets are of *laminated* plate. This last is a rare peculiarity, and is seen also in the brass of Sir William Cheyne, 1375, at Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks.² The sword hangs at the right side, and his feet rest on a lion. The canopy over his head is a beautiful one—of a single arch, double-feathered. There are no remains of the inscription. There is a great resemblance between this figure and that of Sir John de Argentine at Horseheath, Cambridgeshire, *c.* 1360, engraved in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses of England*.

The nearly complete recovery of this brass may lead to the hope, that several other such restorations may take place from the ancient church chests, to which such spoils may long since have been consigned.

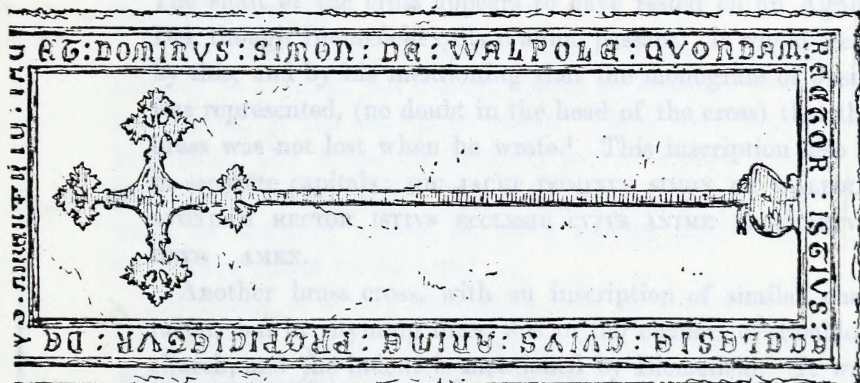
In the chancel of Carleton Rode church, near Attleborough, a very curious brass was in existence when Blomefield wrote. It was the memorial of William Ernald, Rector, who died in 1375, and represented "his effigies in a priest's habit *in* his desk, with a book lying before him, and a cross standing before."³ The inscription was lost. The stone itself, with the indent, has altogether disappeared since.

² Boutell's *Mon. Brasses and Slabs*, p. 53.

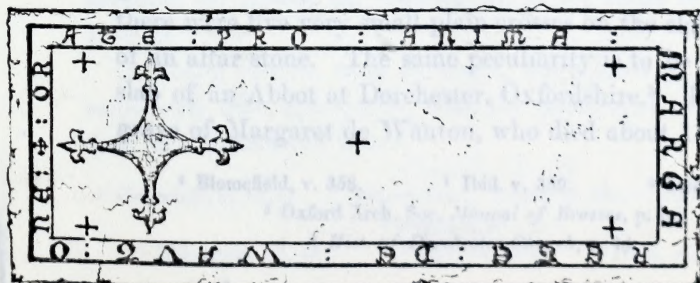
³ Blomefield, v. 126.



East-Harling Ch. hosp.
c. 1500.



Pulham St. Mary, Norfolk.



North Pickenham Ch. hosp.
1320.

One of the earliest Norfolk Brasses was that of which the indent remains, though mutilated, in the chancel of Redenhall church, near Harleston. It consisted of a large figure of a priest, under a canopy, with an inscription in French, which is given by Blomefield, each letter having a separate indent round the slab. It was the monument of William de Newport, rector from 1311 to 1326, (when he exchanged the living for that of Framlingham Castle) and the builder of the chancel at Redenhall.¹

In the neighbouring church of Pulham St. Mary is a fine indent of a brass cross to Simon de Walpole, Rector, brother of Ralph de Walpole, Bishop of Norwich and Ely. (Plate 3.) The shaft of the cross appears to have rested on an Agnus Dei, though Blomefield calls it a lion passant. It would seem by this, and by his mentioning that the monogram of Jesus was represented, (no doubt in the head of the cross) that the brass was not lost when he wrote.¹ This inscription also is in separate capitals: HIC JACET DOMINUS SIMON DE WALPOLE QVONDAM RECTOR ISTIVS ECCLESIE CVJVS ANIME PROPICIETVR DEVS. AMEN.

Another brass cross, with an inscription of similar character, but in rhyming lines, was in the chancel of Fouldon church, and the indent is mentioned by Blomefield. It was the memorial of Thomas Palmer, the last Rector before the advowson of the living was purchased by Gonville Hall, Cambridge. The date was about 1360.²

At North Pickenham was another cross, of which I have given a sketch (Plate 3.) There is no stem to the cross, and there were five very small plain crosses on the slab, like those of an altar stone. The same peculiarity is to be seen on the slab of an Abbot at Dorchester, Oxfordshire.³ This was the grave of Margaret de Wanton, who died about 1320.⁴

¹ Blomefield, v. 358.

¹ Ibid. v. 389.

² Ibid. vi. 32.

³ Oxford Arch. Soc. *Manual of Brasses*, p. lvi.

⁴ *Hist. of Dorchester Church*, p. 14.

In West Bradenham church was another cross, with the head of a priest in a quatrefoil, to Thomas Cayley, rector from 1318 to 1324.⁵

In Oxburgh church was another to Thomas Kyppyng, rector of Narburgh, the donor of the fine brass eagle which yet remains in Oxburgh church. He died in 1489.⁶ A much earlier one in the north aisle of the same church had a French inscription, and is supposed to be the monument of one of the Wayland family, lords of the manor, in the early part of the 14th century.⁷

In Toftrees church was another of these early crosses, with French inscription, probably for one of the vicars, about the time of Edward II.⁸

In Stradsett church is another indent of this kind, not however to a priest, but a lady, Emma de Montalt, wife of two barons, as the inscription states. These were Richard Fitz John, and Roger de Montalt, lord of Castle Rising. She died soon after 1332.⁹ The inscription is, ICI GIST DAME EMMA DE MOYNAVY FEMME DE DEVX BARONS DIEV PAR SA PITIE AVEZ MERCI DE SA AME.¹

The indent of a very diminutive cross in the centre of a small circular inscription, remains in East Harling church, perhaps in memory of a child. (Plate 3.)

"A stately cross floral," as Blomefield calls it, was in the church of Watlington, near Lynn. Its four shields, and the words "DE CHIVALERIE," which can be deciphered of the inscription, shew that this was the memorial of a knight, probably Sir Robert de Watlington, in the reign of Edward I. or II.²

In Elsing church, near Dereham, was a brass of about the same early date, apparently, from the remains of the inscription, to a Franciscan friar.³

⁵ Blomefield, vi. 66, 67. ⁶ Ibid. vi. 144. ⁷ Ibid. vi. 182. ⁸ Ibid. vii. 204.

⁹ Gough, i. 93.

¹ Blomefield, vii. 451.

² Ibid. vii. 483.

³ Ibid. viii. 203.

Sir Roger de Bilney founded the north aisle of Haveringland church in the sixteenth year of Edward II.; and Blomefield says, "was there buried, under a marble gravestone, ornamented with his effigies in brass, and about the rim of it was this inscription in French—

"Sr Roger de Bylney gist ici,

Dieu de s'alme eit merci.

Et prie quelque le voyont,

Ke en memorie le avont." ⁴

A recent visit to this church, which has been beautifully restored, enables me to state that this stone has entirely disappeared, whether before the improvements or not I cannot say. It is much to be wished that architects would take care to preserve these ancient slabs when they repave a church, especially if they mark the grave of the original founder or builder, to whom they are indebted for the building itself, which they so often delight to transform by the destruction of all that he supplied.

In the chancel of Harpley church, near Lynn, is the indent of the brass of a priest, under a canopy. This was the monument of a member of a well-known Norfolk family, John de Gournay, who died Rector here in 1332.⁵

It is well known that some exceedingly curious Flemish brasses formerly existed at Lynn, besides those that are there now. One was that of Robert Attelathe, 1378, at St. Margaret's church, and as it has been engraved by Cotman and others, it is unnecessary to describe it here. When Stothard visited Lynn in 1813, this brass had been given out of the church by the churchwardens to a person who sold it for five shillings to a brass founder.⁶ In St. Nicholas' chapel, Lynn, there was another of these rare memorials. Blomefield says, that William de Bittering, mayor of the town, and his wife

⁴ Blomefield, viii. 233.

⁵ Ibid. viii. 458. Engraved in "*The Record of the House of Gournay*."

⁶ Cotman, i. p. 8.

Mr. Roger de Biliary founded the north aisle of Harpley church in the sixteenth year of Edward II.; and Rhinoceros says, "was there buried, under a marble grave-stone ornamented with his effigies in brass, and about the rim of it was this inscription in French—

Et Roger de Biliary
 fons de l'aine en marbre
 Et par son effigie en bronze
 Ne se termine le monument."

A recent visit to this church, which has been beautifully restored, enables me to state that this stone has entirely disappeared, whether before the improvements or not I cannot say. It is much to be wished that architects would take care to preserve these ancient slabs when they remove a church, especially if they mark the grave of the original founder or builder, to whom they are indebted for the building itself, which they so often delight to transform by the destruction of all that he supplied.

In the chancel of Harpley church, near Lynn, is the monument of a member of a well-known Norfolk family, John de Gournay, who died Boscawen here in 1402.

It is well known that some exceedingly curious Flemish brasses formerly existed at Lynn, besides those that are there now. One was that of Robert Aitchison, 1378, at St. Margaret's church, and as it has been engraved by Cotton and others, it is unnecessary to describe it here. When Stoddard visited Lynn in 1818, this brass had been given out of the church by the churchwardens to a person who sold it for five shillings to a brass-founder. In St. Nicholas' chapel, Lynn, there was another of these rare memorials. Rhinoceros says, that William de Bunting, mayor of the town, and his wife

Julian, were buried in the south aisle, "under a very large fair stone, ten feet long and six broad, all covered over with brass, having their effigies cut in the middle upon the same, neatly engraven, and embellished with fine decorations round the verge, which is still to be seen almost entire."⁷ He lived in the reign of Edward III. "I cannot but regret," he says again, "the loss of so many beautiful, rich, and costly portraitures in brass fixed here upon the graves and tombstones of our ancestors, in order to perpetuate their memories to posterity, which have been so impiously and sacrilegiously torn away and defaced, of which some few now only remain, not unworthy the observation of the curious for exquisite and rare workmanship of fine engraven figures, and other decorations delineated thereupon."⁸

The indent of a large cross remains on the pavement of the nave in the church of Walpole St. Peter. This had six shields beside it, and a part of the inscription which formerly remained showed it to have been the memorial of William, son of Sir John de Rochford, Constable of Wisbeach Castle. He is supposed to have died before his father, as three daughters were left coheiresses about 1400. In the same church a fine brass to another of the same family existed until recent times, but is now lost: it was engraved by Gough, and commemorated Sir Ralph de Rochford, and his lady, 1369. The principal peculiarity in the costume of the knight was that he wore both the diagonal and the horizontal belts.⁹

The beautiful series of brasses at Ingham, of which so few fragments now remain, were fortunately engraved by Cotman and Gough, and, as they are well known, will not require further notice here. These were stolen before Cotman's work was published. Probably they were *borrowed*, as those formerly in Wingfield church, Suffolk, are said to have been by

⁷ Blomefield, viii. 511.

⁸ Ibid. viii. 501.

⁹ Blomefield, ix. 115. Gough, vol. ii., pl. 3.

a gentleman, who called for them in his gig and carried them off! The enamelled brass of Sir Thomas Blennerhasset, 1531, at Frenze, near Diss, engraved by Cotman, has similarly disappeared.¹

Two brasses formerly in East Winch church; near Lynn, are engraved by Weever. One represents a knight in the armour of the reign of Richard II., with a plume at the apex of his bascinet. The other was probably an ecclesiastic in academical costume, or a judge; but the engraving is not sufficiently accurate to decide which. These were, perhaps, members of the Howard family, as they were in the Howard chapel of that church.²

Enamelled brasses of a beautiful character formerly remained at Ketteringham to Sir Henry Grey, 1492; and at Frenze to Sir Thomas Blennerhasset, 1531. The removal of these memorials is to be ascribed, it is to be feared, to a more recent period than either the Reformation or the civil wars, and to a less honourable motive than religious zeal, however mistaken. They existed recently enough to have been engraved by Cotman, and therefore, with some others in his work, do not fall so much within the object of this paper as those of which the indents are the only record.

The following extract from Swinden's *History of Great Yarmouth* will show what became of the brasses in St. Nicholas' church there, and also indicate the fate of many other such memorials in other towns. "In this church," he says, "there are a great many ancient stones, whereon are no inscriptions, but matrices or moulds of various forms, wherein plates of brass have been fixed; all which plates were by an order of an assembly in 1551, delivered to the

¹ The brasses in one of the churches of Norwich (I think St. John's Maddermarket) were actually sold, by the then clerk, some years ago, for a pot of beer! They were, however, recovered and restored to their places

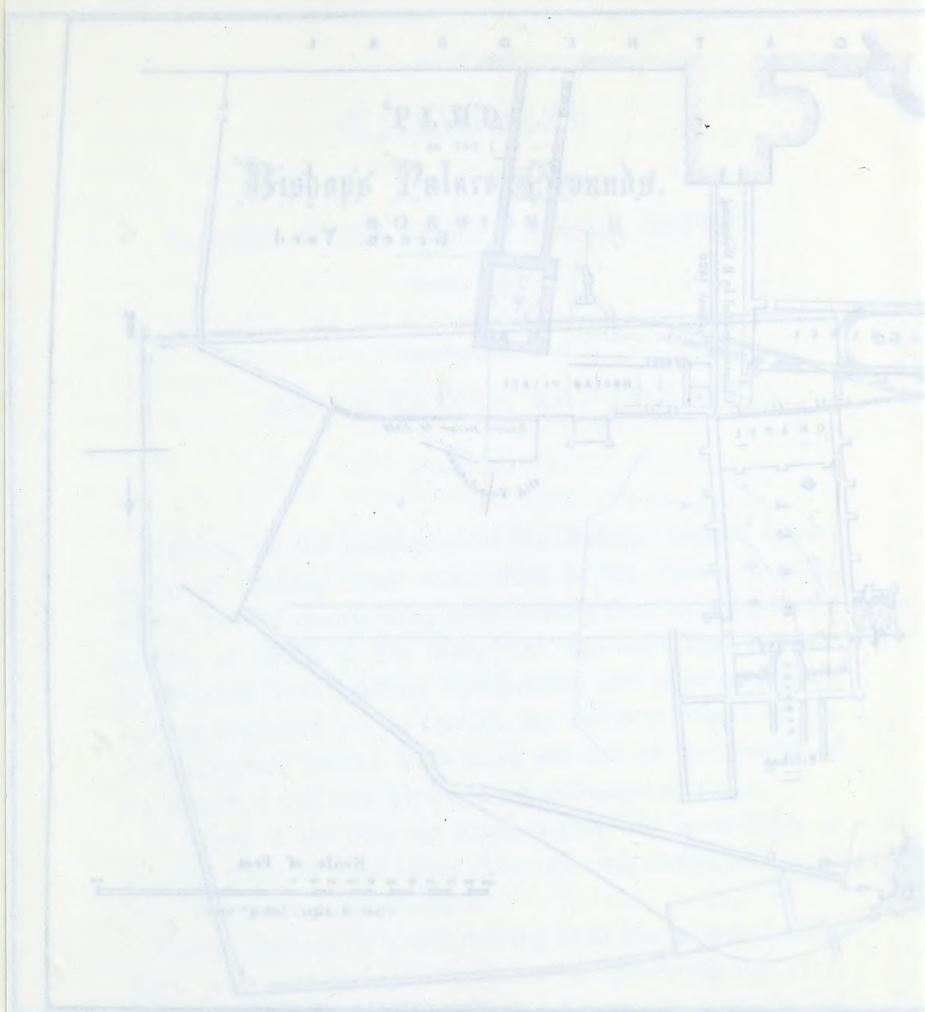
² Weever's *Fun. Mon.*, p. 562. Ed. 1767.

bailiffs of this town, to be sent to London, to be cast into weights, measures, &c. for the use of the town.”³

Although an act of spoliation such as this is no longer to be feared in the days of improved taste and knowledge, and of watchful archæological societies, yet brasses and their indents are still in danger of being lost from two causes,—one, the neglect of them during the repairs or reconstruction of a church; the other, the sacrilege of a thief. It is not many months since one of the earliest and finest brasses of the eastern counties was stolen from Oulton church near Lowestoft, and notwithstanding the exertions used, no trace of it has ever been found.

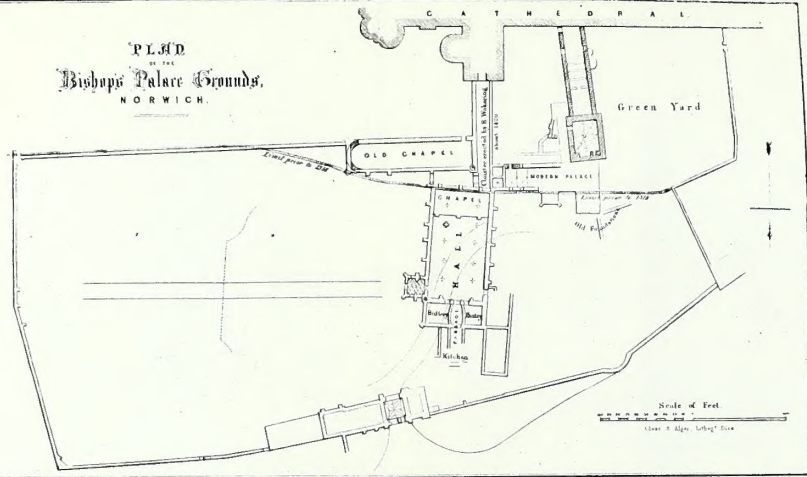
It is with a view to put on record what information I possessed on the subject of existing indents and lost brasses, in case of future losses, that I have entered at such length on this subject. Probably I have overlooked many of interest in the numerous churches of this county, and if any of our members can supply further examples of sufficient importance to be noted, our Society will thankfully receive them.

³ Swinden's *Hist. of Yarmouth*, p. 885.



THE BISHOP'S PALACE GROUND
IN THE PARISH OF ST. MARTIN
VINCENY, LONDON
BY J. H. STUBBS
1881

PLAN
OF THE
Bishop's Palace Grounds,
NORWICH.



Excavations

MADE IN THE

GARDENS OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE, NORWICH,

APRIL, 1859.

COMMUNICATED BY

HENRY HARROD, Esq., F.S.A.

HAVING, by the permission of the Bishop, had an opportunity of making some excavations in the Palace Garden, with a view of ascertaining more exactly than was previously known, so much of the history of the buildings as could be obtained from existing foundations, and your committee having requested me to furnish my fellow-members of the Archaeological Society with some account of the results of my search, I will now give a short statement of them.

It seems to me that my simplest plan will be to refer, in the first place, to what exists above ground, and so lead up to what the excavations disclose.

Bishop Herbert, it is said, having built his cathedral about 1101, proceeded to build his palace on the north side of it, and Blomefield is incorrect (as he frequently is in dealing with such matters) in saying that Bishop Herbert's work was wholly pulled down and re-built by Bishop Salmon. So far from this being the case, considerable portions of Herbert's work are to be found, and traces of additions and alterations by one or two succeeding bishops before Bishop Salmon's extensive alterations.

Beginning at the south-west angle, where the walls of the palace (until within the last six months) joined the north aisle of the cathedral nave, we find an arched Norman vault, and traces of windows in the walls above, coeval with the cathedral; and the massive walls of the square vault recently used as the palace kitchen, although the present vaulting and shaft were constructed in Salmon's time, seem to be of the same date as the adjoining building. In the east wall of the room above the kitchen is a plain Early English window, and other Early English work may also be observed in the same wall near the north-west angle.

In the court, east of this large vault or kitchen, the workmen recently found some Early English stone-work, which seems to me to have been a part of a window, and the corner shaft of a cloistered court; but nothing else having been found, it is rather difficult to say for what purpose it was intended. The interior of the kitchen seems to have been adapted to that purpose in the latter part of the fifteenth century, or even later. At the same time the three-light Perpendicular windows would have been inserted in the room above; one of these has a transom in the lower part of it, beneath which the window was probably unglazed, and closed with shutters, for which bricks are now substituted.

Although the walls of the buildings at the north-west corner, in the western side of which were the hall and entrance to the late palace, are much of them massive and old, they have been too much pulled about to afford any information as to their original appropriation; but the building running eastward from them contains too many traces of Bishop Salmon's time, in the windows, shaft, and vaulting, for us to doubt that, for a large portion at least of this work, we are indebted to him; but here again Norman work is discoverable on the south side, where an arched door led from the court into the vault, and shows that, however much Salmon may have altered and improved it, part of it

certainly was of Herbert's time, or of that of his immediate successors.

The present east wall of this building is new, but replaced an older one, which was not however the original one, as the vaulting of Salmon's time certainly extended further east; but at this point some work recently existed in excellent preservation, which I cannot but feel very sorry should have been removed. It was a piece of destruction nothing but the extremest necessity could justify. The space between this east wall and a line running from the west end of the chapel southward, was occupied by two vaulted apartments, the southern one much damaged, but the north one in very good order. From corbels at the four corners, low arches sprang, and at the intersection in the centre of the roof, the arms and supporters of Bishop Lyhart, by whom the room was erected, well carved, and painted and gilt. As he entertained King Henry VI. here in 1449, this was probably one of the alterations made prior to the king's visit. The stone-work has been preserved, and may be hashed up hereafter into a summer-house! One can hardly imagine an architect of eminence counselling such spoliation as this.

I now come to the part of the site immediately adjacent to the excavations. The chapel was built after the Rebellion, by Bishop Reynolds, out of the remains of the older chapel, but not on the same site; for the south wall of the chapel is built on the south end of the old great hall, and from this part everything, to the north of a line drawn from east to west of the palace grounds, is of Salmon's time, or later. We have documentary evidence of this, for on the Patent Rolls of the 12th of Edward II. (1318), is the patent to him for enlarging the site of his palace by the addition of certain pieces, containing altogether in length, 47 perches and 4 feet, and 23 perches and 12 feet in breadth, a copy of which I subjoin:—

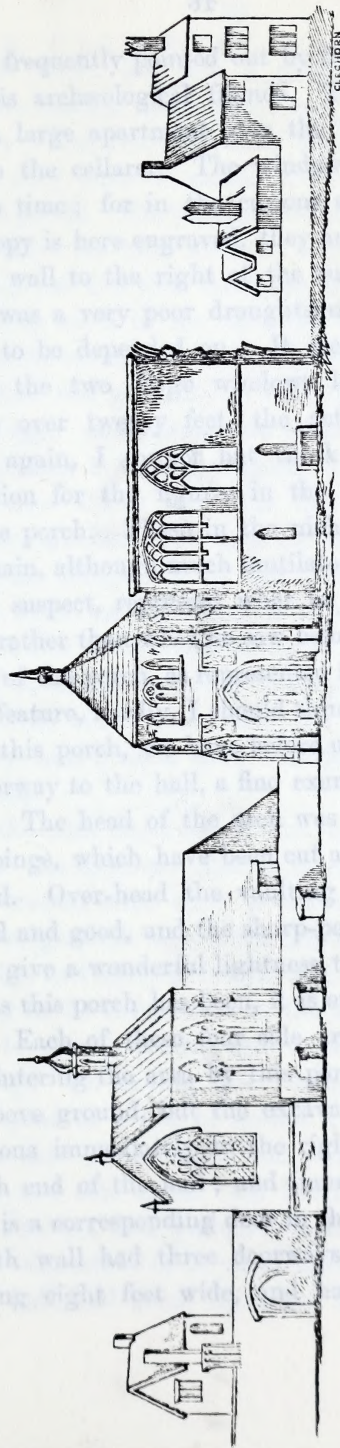
[*Patent Roll*, 12 Edw. 2. p. 1. m. 1.

p Johe Norwyceñ eþo. { R. omib; ad quos &c. Saltm
 Sciatís qđ de g^acia nra spali
 concessimus e licenciam dedimus p nobis e heredib; nris
 q^antum in nobis est Venabili patri Johi Norwiceñ eþo qđ
 iþe quasdam placeas continentes in se quadraginta e septem
 pticatas e quatuor pedes tře in longitudine e viginti e tres
 pticatas e duodecim pedes tře in latitudine palacio iþius
 Eþi infra civitatem Norwici contiguas tam de feodo nro q^am
 alioꝝ ad elargaçõem palacii sui pđci adquirere possit, Hēnd
 e tenend sibi e successorib; suis Eþis loci illius ad elarga-
 çõem palacii illius ut pđcm est imppetuū. Statuto de t̃ris e
 teñ ad manū mortuam non ponend edito non obstante. Dum-
 tamen p inquisições inde in forma debita facienđ e in Can-
 cellař nra vel heredum nroꝝ rite retornand comptum sit qđ
 id fieri potit absq dampno e pjudicio nri e alius ejuscumq.
 In cuj⁹ e⁹. T. ut s^a. T. R. apud Eboꝝ t̃cio die Febr̃ 7.
 p iþm R.]

All the land, therefore, northward of the strong red line I have marked on my plan, must have been then acquired, and no buildings on it can be of an earlier period. And so in 1318 or 1319 he must have built the magnificent hall of which the few traces left appear on the plan, and which I will now endeavour to describe.

Of these the most important is the porch, now the solitary ivy-clad ruin standing in the centre of the garden, which, although much injured and defaced, contains many beautiful points, and is well worthy the careful study of the architect and antiquary. This porch was long known as "Bishop Salmon's Gateway."

There is a staircase with a doorway from the great hall which leads to a room over the porch, the old door of which, with its beautiful iron-work, and the windows with their original shutters, and with no trace of ever having been



CHAPEL, PORCH, &c.,
In the Palace Gardens, Norwich, about 1720.

From a Sketch by Kirkpatrick, in the possession of R. Fitch, Esq., F.S.A., &c.

glazed, were frequently pointed out by the lamented Bishop Stanley to his archæological friends. The newel staircase also led to a large apartment over the butteries, probably pertaining to the cellarer. The windows of it existed in Kirkpatrick's time; for in the curious sketch he has left, of which a copy is here engraved, they are seen in the fragment of the wall to the right of the ruin. Unfortunately Kirkpatrick was a very poor draughtsman; and, therefore, not entirely to be depended on. It seems hardly possible to compress the two large windows he has represented into a little over twenty feet, the actual length of the wall. And again, I cannot but think he has drawn on his imagination for the figures in the niches of the buttresses of the porch. Those in the niches right and left of the door remain, although much mutilated; but those on the buttresses, I suspect, represent what he *thought* were originally there, rather than what he saw before him. The high-pitched roof of the porch, as represented in both his sketches, is a curious feature, hardly, I should think, an original one.

Entering this porch, we have before us the elegant deeply recessed doorway to the hall, a fine example of Early Decorated work. The head of the arch was filled with bold and elegant cusplings, which have been cut away, but still can be easily traced. Over-head the vaulting and bosses are extremely bold and good, and the sharp-pointed arches, two on either side, give a wonderful lightness to the whole interior. Mutilated as this porch has been, it is even now an architectural gem. Each of these four side arches was filled with tracery. Entering the area by this porch, nothing is to be observed above ground, but the excavations disclosed a line of foundations immediately to the right, which were those of the north end of the hall; and immediately opposite the porch door is a corresponding door in the west wall.

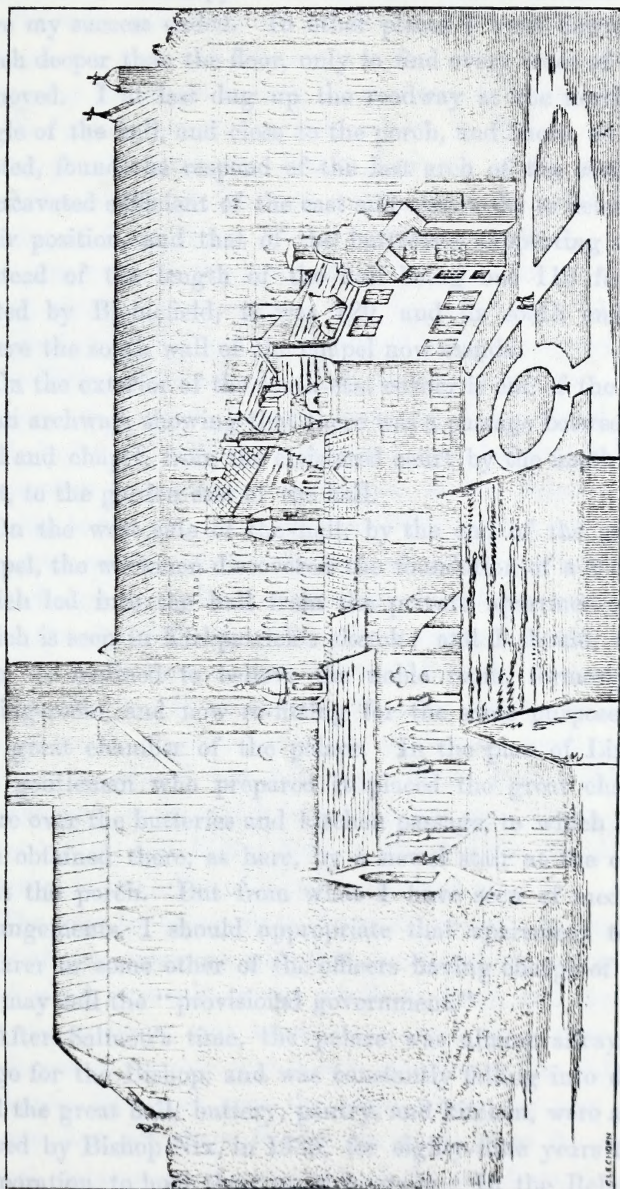
The north wall had three doorways: the largest in the centre, being eight feet wide, and having been furnished

with double doors, led into a passage opening into the kitchen; the smaller doors, right and left, led into pantry and buttery. The front of these doors, towards the hall, shows that they were of similar architectural character to those of the porch. The passage into the kitchen widened as it receded from the hall, and the walls of it terminate at about twenty-one feet with the bases of two piers, on which rested an arch made in the thickness of the massive four-foot wall, at the north end of the butteries.

The kitchen was generally in these places, detached from other buildings; and among the mass of rubbish existing beyond the bases I have mentioned, I could only find one fragment, some thirty feet from them, which seemed to belong to the kitchen. It may be, that the building appearing in the foreground of the second sketch by Kirkpatrick, of which an engraving is here inserted, may have stood on the site of it. One thing is certain, I could find no more of it, except by going much deeper and extending my excavations much more than the Bishop would have approved, or than I could have undertaken to do had I had his permission.

The ground-plan engraved in the Lincoln volume of the Institute of the Bishop's Palace there, the great hall of which was erected some sixty or seventy years before the Norwich one, presents very much the same arrangements of hall, butteries, and kitchen, but the hall was smaller.

Returning to the foundations on the north side of the hall, a base will be seen projecting into it on the west side of the third doorway. On finding this, I immediately concluded it was the respond of a line of arches which extended along the western side of the hall, and that there had been a central and two side aisles. On looking about for a convenient spot to test this without interfering with workmen, I caused an excavation to be made fifteen feet from the east wall of the hall, and about eight feet from the chapel, and



BISHOP'S PALACE AND CHAPEL, NORWICH,
 From a Sketch by Kirkpatrick, about 1720, in the possession of R. Fitch, Esq., F.S.A., &c.

had the satisfaction of clearing the base of one of the massive columns that supported the eastern line of arches. But here my success ended. In other places I went down very much deeper than the floor, only to find every trace of them removed. I at last dug up the roadway at the north-east angle of the hall, and close to the porch, and there, as I expected, found the respond of the last arch of the east line. I excavated sufficient of the east and west walls to determine their position, and that of the buttresses supporting them. Instead of the length of the hall being but 110 feet, as stated by Blomefield, it was 120, and its south end was where the south wall of the chapel now stands.

On the exterior of the south-east corner is one of the bases of an archway, showing that there was a passage between the hall and chapel, from the cloistered court by the north transept, to the garden east of the hall.

On the west side of the hall, by the end of the present chapel, the workmen discovered the foundation of a staircase which led into the hall from the private apartments, and which is seen in Kirkpatrick's sketch; and I should, therefore, be inclined to believe the noble room, formerly the dining-room, and now re-fitting for the same purpose, was the great chamber of the palace. In the plan of Lincoln, the gentleman who prepared it placed the great chamber there over the butteries and kitchen passage, to which access was obtained there, as here, by a newel stair at the corner next the porch. But from what I have seen of mediæval arrangements, I should appropriate that apartment to the cellarer or some other of the officers having charge of what we may call the "provisional government."

After Salmon's time, the palace was almost always too large for the Bishop, and was constantly falling into decay, and the great hall, buttery, pantry, and kitchen, were at last leased by Bishop Nix, in 1535, for eighty-nine years to the corporation, to hold their guild-feasts in. In the Rebellion,

the hall was used as a meeting-house, and at last its lead was taken off, and a great part of it pulled down. A portion of the west wall remained to Bishop Bathurst's time, and formed the east wall of an out-house. It will be observed adjoining the chapel in both the sketches of Kirkpatrick.

The gate-house was entirely rebuilt by Bishop Alnwick, although the doors are Bishop Lyhart's work, and were doubtless some of the new works executed prior to the coming of King Henry VI., on his visit in 1449.

I now come to the last point to which I have to refer—about which the excavations have furnished me with a very interesting fact—I mean with regard to the old chapel.

In Blomefield's account of it, in the second part of the History of Norwich, he says, "*at first*, Jesus chapel in the cathedral was the Bishop's private chapel, but that being inconvenient by reason of its distance, Bishop Salmon, at his coming to the see about the year 1300, having agreed with the prior and chapter for the piece of land lying between the church and the palace, on the east side of the way leading from the church to the palace, for an annual pension of £4, built a chapel thereon, and dedicated it to the honour of the Virgin Mary. It stood *near the place* where the present chapel stands, about ten or twelve yards more south, and was 30 feet broad and 130 feet long. There were many plain monuments, under which it was thought some of the bishops were buried, and Bishop Salmon, the founder, is said to be interred in the midst of it before the high altar."

The note he quotes from Browne's account, in support of part of this statement, adds that the chapel was covered with lead which was sold in the rebellious times, and the fabric, growing ruinous, was taken down, and the stones partly made use of for this that is now standing. The old chapel certainly did stand near the place where the new chapel stands, but not above five or six yards from it; and the new staircase on the east side of the way from the chapel

door to the north transept, about 15 feet from the chapel south door, led from the cloister communicating with the private apartments of the Bishop into the chapel.

The width of this old chapel was about 28 feet, and its length 132; and an examination of the windows of the new chapel, and a comparison with a portion of a window jamb which remained until the garden wall was recently pulled down, confirms Browne's statement, that the windows of the present chapel were taken from the old one, and that they are of Early Decorated work, coeval with the ruined porch of the hall.

But in another respect, the account given by Blomefield is proved by these excavations to have been clearly wrong, the fact of the land on which the chapel stood having been acquired from the prior and chapter in 1300, by Bishop Salmon. He was led to that conclusion by a certain controversy which occurred after Bishop Goldwell's death, when, it having appeared he had during his life omitted to pay the annual pension of £4, Bishop Nix arbitrated upon it, and the executors were compelled to pay all arrears, and the rent continued to be paid till Michaelmas, 1642, and then the Bishop went to the dean and prebends in chapter, and said that he conceived the chapel was theirs, and they might take it into their hands, for he would pay the annual rent of £4. no longer; upon which they declared, that though the pension was due for it, yet it was not theirs, but the chapel of the Bishop, and had been so reputed, taken, and used time out of mind: but from this time the rent quite ceased. It is, undoubtedly, true that Salmon built the chapel here, and I have traced much of the wall of his time, including the square east end, with the angular buttress on the north-east corner. But what I further found there confirmed the statement of the prior and chapter, that the chapel had been the Bishop's chapel time out of mind; and also furnished me with an explanation of an entry I had found in the third

door to the north tower, about 15 feet from the chapel south door, led from the cloister communicating with the private apartments of the Bishop into the chapel.

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volume of the Diocesan Institution Book, and in relation to which I had searched records and Bishop's garden without success to that time. At the end of the book is inserted a copy of what is called an "Act of Court," on a complaint by the incumbent of "Lodne," against the private chaplain of Sir Roger de Hales, for celebrating mass in the chapel of St. Andrew, within Sir Roger's manor, called Wrantishaghe, in the parish of Lodne. These "Acts" are therein stated to have been had before the Bishop (Skerning, the third bishop before Salmon), on the Monday after the feast of the Holy Trinity, 1277, in the *old* chapel of the Bishop of Norwich. And again, statutes of Ralph de Walpole, made 13th of the kalends of Dec., 1294, are dated in "our *old* chapel." Now it is quite certain they would not speak of Jesus' chapel in the cathedral so, and I have looked over the ground with much interest, in the hope of finding some trace of this old chapel. After I had nearly given over hope, something in the appearance of the east end of Salmon's chapel induced me to clear deeper than I had previously done, and there, beneath the foundation of his chapel, was the massive apse of one of Bishop Herbert's time. Here, then, we had the "old" chapel of the Bishop of Norwich, and the chapter of 1642 were right in their conclusion, that it was anciently the Bishop's, and not theirs.

The east end of Salmon's chapel is so constructed as to place the altar in the same spot as that occupied by the altar of the older chapel.

Bishop Ayrmine founded a chantry in it of three priests, and their names regularly occur in the Bishop's Institution Book on their collation to the office, until Bishop Lyhart's time, when he made arrangements for getting rid of them.

Blomefield adds, that in 1619, the Bishop licensed the Walloon congregation to use it; and that Bishop Hall, in his *Hard Measure* (p. 15) states thus:—"That Sheriff Tofts and Alderman Lindsey, attended with many zealous followers

(during the rebellion), came into my chapel to look for superstitious pictures and relics of idolatry, and sent for me to let me know they found these windows full of images, which was very offensive, and must be demolished. I told them they were the pictures of some ancient and worthy bishops, as St. Ambrose, St. Austin, &c. It was answered me, they were so many popes; and one younger man among the rest (Townsend, as I perceived afterwards) would take upon him to defend that every diocesan bishop was a pope. I answered him with scorn, and obtained leave that I might, with the least loss and defacing of the windows, give order for taking off that offence, which I did by causing the heads of these pictures to be taken off, since I knew the bodies could not offend."

But all would not do, for, after all, the windows were broken, the lead sold off the roof, and Bishop Reynolds, as I have said, was obliged, after the Restoration, to pull it down entirely, when he built the present chapel in its stead.

I have now told the chief results of my search, which might have been a more extensive and successful one had the time and means been at my disposal; and it must be borne in mind by those who might wish that more had been done, that my residence is twelve miles from the scene of operations, and that had I not undertaken the cost and the trouble of it, it would not have been undertaken at all.

It only remains for me to thank the Bishop for the permission he gave me to excavate the ground, and Messrs. Brooks and Wiseman, the contractors, for the ready help they gave me on all occasions.

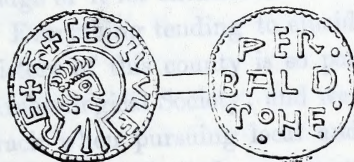
Notice of a Saxon Silber Coin

FOUND AT BURGH CASTLE.

COMMUNICATED BY

SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, BART., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.,

President.



ON a former occasion I had the pleasure to bring before the Society the discovery of a Saxon Sceatta within the walls of Burgh Castle, and to deduce from it a corroboration of the historical statements made by Bede and Florence of Worcester, that this stronghold of the Romans had been subsequently occupied by the Saxons, and to point out in consequence the utility of archæological pursuits.

I have now the satisfaction of communicating to the Society another circumstance of a somewhat similar character, connected also with Burgh Castle; it was announced to me by an intelligent fellow-labourer in archæology, Mr. Francis Worship of Yarmouth, in a letter dated the 14th February, 1859. In this letter he says, alluding to the finding of the sceatta, "Many years back, when quite a boy, I found a silver coin within the walls of Burgh Castle, which was not Roman, and was quite beyond my books and guessings. I

laid it by, and some years ago, while looking at the treasures of old days, I met with it again, and yet, though the coin was in excellent preservation, and the inscription clear enough, I was still unable to come to a satisfactory conclusion about it; I sent it, therefore, to Mr. Hawkins of the British Museum, and he replied that the coin was a penny of Ceolwulf, king of the Mercians, and unique."

It passed from the hands of Mr. F. Worship in 1845 to the British Museum.

Pleased with this authenticated discovery and additional corroboration of the Saxon occupation of Burgh Castle, I took an early opportunity to profit by Mr. Hawkins' kindness, and see the coin at the British Museum. It is in excellent preservation, and as I have had it engraved, and specimens are now on the table, the members will be able to judge of it for themselves.

Everything tending to elucidate and corroborate the early history of this county is so particularly the province of our Archaeological Society; and we are so eminently on our right track when pursuing local and provincial enquiries, that I should have desired on this ground alone to have brought this coin to your notice. I am, however, further induced to do so, as it establishes another and interesting corroboration of the accuracy of our early annals, and of the plain and useful manner in which archæology supports and proves them.

This coin has, as you will perceive, on its obverse, the head and name of Ceolwulf, and on the reverse, the words FERBALD MONE: viz., Ferbald the Moneyer, or Mint-master.

Now, in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles (*Monumenta Historica Britannica*, p. 343) you will find the following entries:

Under the year

A. 819. This year Cenwulf, King of the Mercians, died, and *Ceolwulf* succeeded to the kingdom.

A. 821. This year *Ceolwulf* was deprived of his kingdom.

A. 823. This year Egbert, King of the *West Saxons*, and Beornwulf, King of the Mercians, fought at Ellendune, and Egbert got the victory, and there was great slaughter made, and the same year the *East Angles* (Norfolk, &c.) who had formed a league with Egbert, slew Beornwulf, King of Mercia.

Thus making the reign of *Ceolwulf* to be from 819 to 821, and in 823 Beornwulf to have succeeded him, who was conquered and killed by the East Saxons.

Now, there is no date upon the coin before us, but the name of the Moneyer is there, as well as that of the King *Ceolwulf*; and in the British Museum, next in the series of coins, is that of Beornwulf, also with the same reverse and name of Ferbald, Moneyer, showing that these two kings had the same coiner, and, consequently, must have followed each other very closely (especially as they are of the same style and type), and, therefore, strongly supports the statement of the Saxon Chronicles, that the one was reigning in 821, and the other in 823.

Another circumstance also deserves our notice, viz., the finding of this Mercian coin in our *East Anglian Castle of Cnobersberg* (Burgh Castle), because, as we have just seen, Beornwulf, King of the Mercians, was conquered and killed by these East Anglians; and, therefore, a coin of his immediate predecessor, struck certainly not more than two years previous to his reign, and issued by the same mint-master as then was serving him, would very probably be either part of the spoils they won, or was brought to this stronghold by some of their prisoners.

I have wished thus to record the *authenticated* finding of an unique Saxon coin in our county, because I understand it

is very rare that the date and locality can be ascertained of such discoveries; and to suggest from it the establishing, with much accuracy of proof, the place of *Ceolwulf* amongst the Mercian kings, and the corroboration of what is said in our early Saxon Chronicles both of *Ceolwulf* and *Beornwulf*.

May I not also call your attention to the use of giving information, and making public every discovery, however small it may seem, or however trifling. "Hæ nugæ in seria ducunt," and, like the first fragment of bone which enabled Professor Owen to predicate the existence of the *Dinornis*, a little coin, or a fragment of stone or pottery, may link together imperfect knowledge, and support and corroborate history.

In the month of June, 1859, during a visit to the parish church of Wotton, by North Walsham, which was then undergoing repair, my attention was arrested by some traces of colour on the wall where portions of the plaster had fallen away: by the kind permission of the vicar, and with some patience and labour on my own part, I was able to bring to light the paintings shewn in the accompanying illustrations. These paintings are all situated on the north wall of the nave, which presents a large unbroken surface, well suited for the display of subjects of this kind, which seem to have prevailed especially in this county, for it rarely happens that a single church undergoes repair without the discovery of mural paintings of more or less interest. But we must lament that these early examples of pictorial art in our country are too often, through ignorance or prejudice, entirely lost to the archaeologist, without even a record of their existence.

Commencing from the west, the first subject is one which has now become familiar to us all, and we have here

"Great Christopher that painted is with body great and tall."

placed as usual opposite the south or principal entrance of the church. The infant Saviour, holding the orb and cross,

NOTICE OF
Mural Paintings at Witton,

[TUNSTEAD HUNDRED.]

BY

G. W. W. MINNS, Esq., LL.B.,

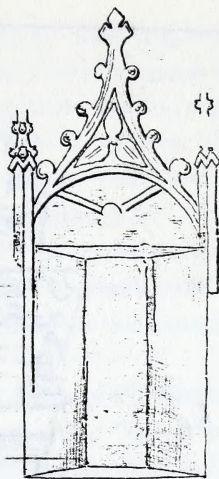
ST. CATHARINE'S COLL., CAMBRIDGE.

IN the month of June, 1859, during a visit to the parish church of Witton, by North Walsham, which was then undergoing repair, my attention was arrested by some traces of colour on the wall where portions of the plaster had fallen away: by the kind permission of the vicar, and with some patience and labour on my own part, I was able to bring to light the paintings shewn in the accompanying illustrations. These paintings are all situated on the north wall of the nave, which presents a large unbroken surface, well suited for the display of subjects of this kind, which seem to have prevailed especially in this county, for it rarely happens that a single church undergoes repair without the discovery of mural paintings of more or less interest. But we must lament that these early examples of pictorial art in our country are too often, through ignorance or prejudice, entirely lost to the archæologist, without even a record of their existence.

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RECESS IN WALL.



KING HENRY VI.



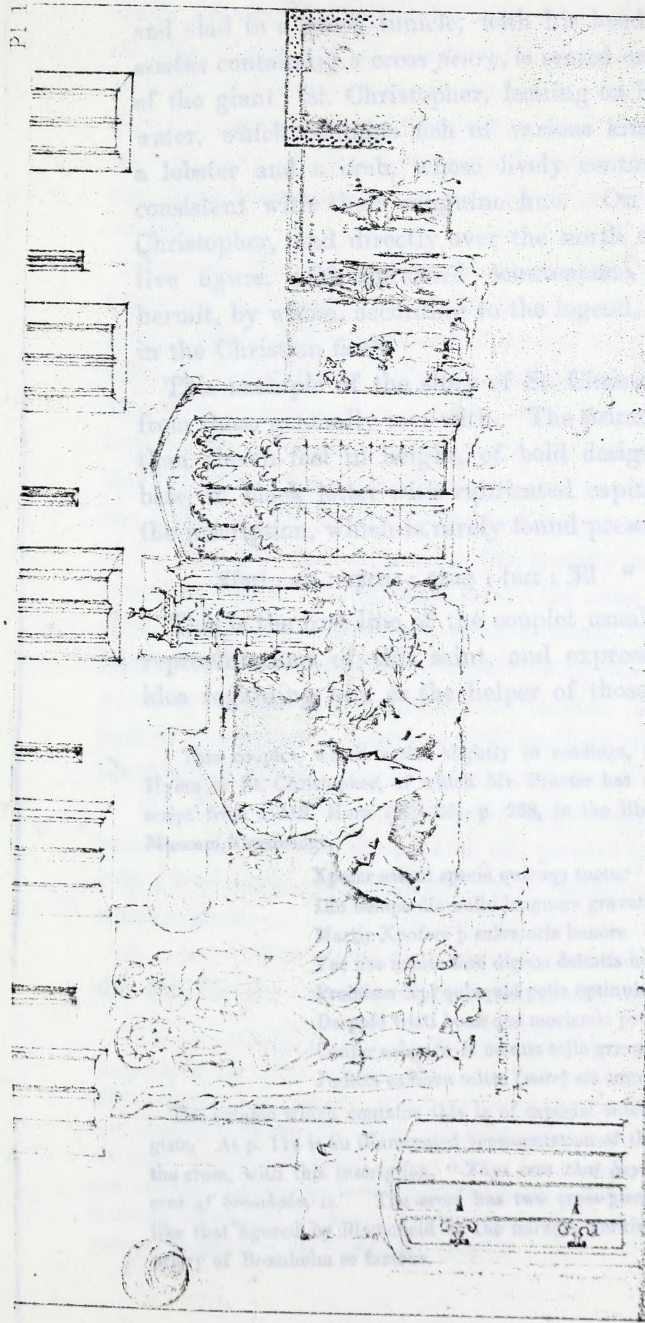
ST JOHN BAPTIST.



SCALE OF FEET

G. W. W. St del

Edw. R. B. anast



Inscription
at A.

Non: est: sperit: quic: tui: illi:

SWM del.

MURAL PAINTING OF NORTH WALL OF WITTON CHURCH. (HUNDRED OF THIRTEEN).

Section of the wall.

and clad in a green tunic, with his head surrounded by a *nimbus* containing a cross *fleury*, is seated on the left shoulder of the giant; St. Christopher, leaning on his staff, treads in water, which contains fish of various kinds, together with a lobster and a crab, whose lively contortions are hardly consistent with their sanguine hue. On the right of St. Christopher, and directly over the north door, is a diminutive figure, with upturned countenance, representing the hermit, by whom, according to the legend, he was instructed in the Christian faith.

This example of the story of St. Christopher differs little from those generally met with. The principal figure is more than eleven feet in height, of bold design, and has at the base, in black letter with rubricated capitals, a fragment of the inscription, which is rarely found preserved:

Ʒfori : s̄ci : specie : quicūq̃ : tuer : ƷII * * * * *

This is the first line of the couplet usually inscribed under representations of this saint, and expressing the mediæval idea regarding him as the helper of those that labour.¹ To

¹ This couplet, which varies slightly in readings, forms the opening of a Hymn to St. Christopher, of which Mr. Procter has obliged me with a transcript from a MS. Horæ (No. 25) p. 268, in the library of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

Xpofe sancti specie quicūq̃ tuetur
 Illo nempe die nullo languore gravetur
 Martir Xpofere p̄ salvatoris honore
 Fac nos mente fore dignos deitatis honore
 Promisso Xpi quicquid petis optinuisti
 Da pplo tristi bona que moriendo petisti
 Confer solamen et mentis tolle gravamen
 Judicis examen mitte (*nite*) sit omnibus, amen.

The volume which contains this is of especial interest to Norfolk archaeologists. At p. 114 is an illuminated representation of the passion of our Lord on the cross, with this inscription, "*Thys cros that heyr peyntyd is Syng of the cros of bromholm is.*" The cross has two cross-pieces with a summit, and is like that figured by Blomefield as the miracle-working cross which made the priory of Bromholm so famous.

make it more easy to gain his help, he is sometimes depicted on the outside wall of continental churches, or his statue, painted in vivid colours, to render it visible from afar, is placed in some prominent position; and on this account he is with us generally found opposite the south door, in the position most convenient to be seen by those who resort to the church.

Next to St. Christopher, in an eastward direction, is an historical representation of St. George of Cappadocia, the patron saint of England, and favourite of the seven champions of Christendom, in his famous combat with the dragon. The saint is mounted on a white steed, his head is encircled with a coronet of eastern design, in the fore-part of which is the red cross; his armour, which is of the period of Henry the Fifth, or the beginning of the fifteenth century, consists of a *jupon* with a red cross on the breast; beneath this appears the *haubergeon*, or mail shirt; his arms are encased in steel, as were also his legs; with a sword raised above his head, the saint is dealing a final blow at the dragon, which must have formed a conspicuous feature; but the greater part of the monster, together with the legs of the champion, disappeared in the process of developement. The *housings* of the horse are of a dull red colour, with ornaments of yellow. In the back-ground of the picture is seen the princess Cleodolinda, accompanied by a lamb,² and arrayed in royal apparel.

"With folded arms, and knees full lowly bent,"

she beholds the conflict on which her life depends, and of

² It is generally thought that the lamb, when introduced, is emblematical of the purity of the virgin princess; but a reference to the history in the golden legend explains its presence. It is there related that the inhabitants of Silena first appeased the dragon by offering two sheep daily, "*cum ergo jam oves pæne deficerent, maxime cum harum copiam habere non possent, inito consilio ovem cum adjuncto homine tribuebant.*"—Jacobi à Voragine, *Leg. Aurea*. A sheep was therefore offered with the king's daughter, when the lot fell upon her after the sons and daughters of the citizens had perished.

which the king her father is an anxious spectator from the city-gate. The artist has represented the scene of the contest in a way which, although conventional, well conveys to the imagination the pestiferous haunt of the monster, which was situated, according to Jacobus de Voragine, in a marshy swamp without the city of Silena in Libya.

Although this subject is so popular, and examples have been found in our Norfolk churches, it is but rare that all the incidents of the story are so fully represented. Mrs. Jameson, in her *Sacred and Legendary Art*, recollects but one instance in which the princess has the lamb—in a little print by Lucas van Leyden. There is, however, in the vestry of St. George's Tombland, Norwich, a wood-carving which tells this story in a very similar way: it belonged to the guild of St. George in that city, and on the removal of their house, which stood on the west side of Tombland, was deposited in the neighbouring church; but this carving differs from the present example, where we have a family of dragons; one contending with the saint, a second scaling the walls of the city, while a young one half-fledged is issuing from the paternal lair—an arrangement certainly very rare, if not altogether *unique*.

The paintings to the east of the last described, are very irregular in their arrangement, but nevertheless interesting. The first is a figure of King Henry VI., or Saint Henry, as he is sometimes called, though never canonized, which is here observed by the absence of the *nimbus*; his crown, however, is supported by angels; he bears the orb and sceptre, and at his feet is his badge—a white antelope *gorged, chained, and armed*, or. This prince was much venerated by our forefathers, and some books of Hours contain prayers in his honour.³ He seems to have been an especial favourite in this

³ The MS. Hora before alluded to, contains an Orison to Henry VI. commencing "Rex henricus pauperū et ecclesie defensor, &c." *Vers*l. "Ora p' nobis devote henrice."

county, and representations of him existed in many of our churches, of which examples remain on the rood-screens at Gately, Ludham, and Barton-Turf. Parkin, in his notice of the parish of Weasenham, says: "At the south-east end of the nave, or body, of the church was a stone staircase leading to the old rood-loft; over the door or entrance I saw some years since an old painted board with a portraiture of Henry VI. painted thereon, with the arms of France and England quarterly, and REX HENRICUS SEXTUS, with an antelope at his feet."⁴ According to Sir Thomas Browne, the figures of Bishop Alnwyc and Henry VI. adorned the west front of our cathedral,⁵ and an image of the latter of great note was at St. Leonard's Priory on Mousehold. The will of Walter Mellys of Horstead⁶ contains the following, "*Itm ad lume henrici sexti regⁱ ij^d.*" From this we learn that the light of King Henry VI. was kept in the church there, and was probably established by the Society of his college at Cambridge, to whom in the nineteenth of his reign he gave the manor of Horstead, which is held by them to this day, together with the patronage of the living.

The effigy of this Lancastrian prince existed in many of our Norfolk churches; and the veneration of his memory in these parts may be attributed to the number of parishes in the county held of the Duchy of Lancaster, among which the parish of Witton was included. Nor was he a personal stranger to the county, for John Capgrave, "frere of Lenne," tells us that in the twenty-fourth of his reign (1446) "this most devout king, in the course of the solemn pilgrimages he

⁴ Blomefield's *Norf.* Vol. v. fo. 1086.

⁵ Posthumous Works, *Repertorium*, p. 24. Lond. 1723. Among the feoffees of the lands of the Duchy of Lancaster, devoted by Henry VI. to the foundation of Eton College, and King's College, Cambridge, are the names of "*Willigim (Alnwick) bishop of Lincoln, and Walter Lyert, clerck, now (1447) bishop of Norwich.*" Alnwick held the see of Norwich from 1426 to 1436, when he was translated to Lincoln. See Nichols' *Royal Wills*, p. 291. Lond. 1780.

⁶ Reg. Episc. Norw. Lib. *Wight*, fo. 14.

made to the most Holy Places, received into his favour the place of the Hermit Friars of St. Augustine in the town of Lynn.”⁷ In the year 1448 he visited Norwich, and in 1449 honoured the city a second time with his presence, and was entertained by Bishop Lyhart at his palace, which underwent great alteration for the occasion.⁸

Of the remaining paintings, the first is a figure of St. John the Baptist in a camels’ hair robe, holding in his left hand a book, on which is the *Agnus Dei* with a cross staff, from which depends a banner; around this figure is a highly ornamented canopy of Perpendicular character. Beyond this is a plain recess in the wall, with an ogee crocketed head painted above, and traces of colour on the jambs: to this there probably belonged a bracket for the support of a light or image,—perhaps of St. Margaret, to whom the church is dedicated. A similar recess was found in Bacton church during recent alterations, and at Edingthorpe there exists a beautiful niche and bracket in a like position. To the east of this recess is a mass of dull red colour, surrounded by a *bordure* of black quatrefoils, which may have served as a dossel to a picture or image, but the wall in this place had been previously so broken by the erection of the pulpit, as not to leave sufficient for probable conjecture.

The irregularity and variety in the treatment of these frescoes shew that, if they all existed together, they are certainly the work of different periods. It is probable that when the popularity of a saint declined, or the fame of a new one arose, the ecclesiastics would take advantage of

⁷ Johannes Capgrave de Illustribus Henricis, ed. Hingeston, p. 137. Lond. 1858. From the Privy Seals of 24th Henry VI. he was at Lynn on the 1st of August, and there directed the issue of a grant to the prioress and nuns of Crabbouse in this county.

⁸ The works of this period were pointed out by Mr. Harrod in his able and interesting paper on the old episcopal palace and chapel, read at a meeting of our Society in May last, and contained in the present volume.

such changes in the minds of the people to excite a spirit of piety, or to promote the interests of their church; so the old and catholic St. Christopher in a chivalrous age may have given place to St. George; and in a succeeding age the piety and royal benevolence of a native prince may have induced the people to regard and honour, as a saint, a sovereign of whom it is said that he was "more calculated to adorn a cloister than to wear a crown." From the execution, the figure of St. Christopher appears the most ancient: it is painted in distemper on the rough cast of the wall, while all the other pictures are on a thin coating of whiting or plaster, which serves as a ground. The character of the armour in the legend of St. George indicates the work of the first part of the fifteenth century, or about the time of Henry V., in whose reign the Order of the Garter rose in consequence and splendour, the honour of St. George reached its highest point, and his feast increased in importance.⁹ The date of the other pictures can be also very nearly determined: that of Henry VI. would be subsequent to 1461, the year of his death; the remaining ones, from the resemblance of the enrichments to the sculpture of the period, are of the latter part of the Perpendicular style.

In removing the white-wash, fragments of inscriptions appeared in several places; some in black letter with rubricated capitals, probably of the date of the Reformation, when texts were ordered to be set up in the place of pictures; others in italics of a later date; none were, however, in a sufficiently perfect state to be in any way legible.

⁹ "In a councele at London this 7ere (1414) was ordeyned that the festes of Seynt George and Seynt Dunstan schuld be dobbil festes."—Capgrave's *Chronicle*, p. 393. Lond. 1858. From the time of the council under Langton at Oxford in 1222, the festival of St. George had been kept as a holyday of the lesser rank; at the council above mentioned it was decreed to be "*festum duplex ad modum majoris duplicis*." In 6th Edw. VI. it was abolished in England as a general holyday.

It remains for me to acknowledge my obligations to my excellent friend, the Rev. Francis Procter, M.A., Vicar of Witton, for facilities afforded in exposing these interesting memorials; I must also congratulate the parochial authorities on their good taste, in preserving them in the state in which they were discovered, and in which they now remain to be seen by those who may visit the church, which exhibits points of interest to the archæologist, beside those which I have attempted to describe.¹

¹ See a notice of the Anglo-Saxon work in this church by the Rev. John Gunn. *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, Vol. vi. p. 360. Two circular windows, supposed to be of this period, are shewn in the view of the north wall which accompanies this paper; they are double-splayed, and situated high up in the original wall of the nave. In one of these windows a portion of a wooden frame was found, as at Framingham Earl (*Norf. Archaeology*, iv. 363), but in the fragment which remained no holes existed as at Framingham.

and of a graceful form and proportion. I enclose you a sketch of



CHEST IN THE VESTRY OF EAST HARLING CHURCH.

it, in the hope it may induce the clergy, gentry, or church-wardens of parishes in Norfolk, where any ancient chests still exist, to send either drawings or descriptions of them to the Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, that they may be catalogued and studied, and a

proper historical record be preserved of these interesting objects of ancient art, which, so far as I know, have as yet been little considered.

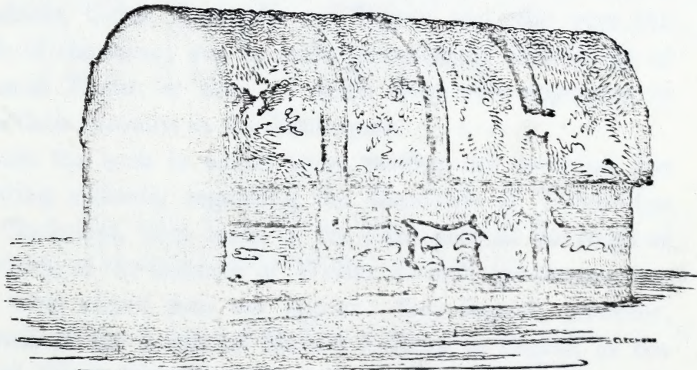
The species of wood should be reported; and any account
*To the Honorary Secretaries of the Norfolk and Norwich
 Archæological Society.*

Ketteringham,

21st January, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,

Lately visiting East Harling church, I found in the vestry a Chest of much antiquity, and of a graceful form and proportion. I enclose you a sketch of



CHEST IN THE VESTRY OF EAST HARLING CHURCH.

it, in the hope it may induce the clergy, gentry, or churchwardens of parishes in Norfolk, where any ancient chests still exist, to send either drawings or descriptions of them to the Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, that they may be catalogued and studied, and a

proper historical record be preserved of these interesting objects of ancient art, which, so far as I know, have as yet been little considered.

The species of wood should be reported; and any account or tradition of when and how the chest became the property of the church, which can be sent to the Committee, would be received with thankfulness.

I am, &c.,

JOHN P. BOILEAU,

President.

It appears that in the ninth year of the reign of Edward the Second, letters patent were issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties, directing them to take account of the several Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs and Towns, and who were the Lords of the same; and to make presentment accordingly at the next *Profer*, or time, at which they were appointed to settle their accounts in the Exchequer.

From the book in which these matters are recorded, the following extracts, regarding the Hundreds of Frechebridge and Clackclose, were made in the 23rd year of the reign of Elizabeth, at the instance of Walter Averell, gentleman, but with what object does not appear; they furnish, however, evidence of the Lords of Manors holding in Capite, in the several towns, in the early part of Edward the Second's reign.

Elizabeth Dei gr^a Anglie Francie et Hib^{ie} Regina fidei
defensor &c. Omnibus ad quos preces hie pervenerit salutem
Inspecimus quendam librum de nobis villay Anno regni dñi

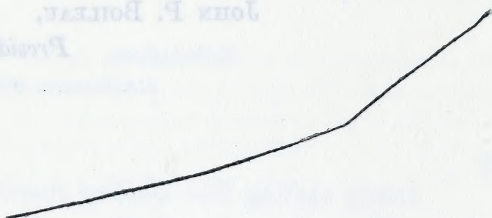
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Yours, &c.,

JOHN P. BOWLER,

President.



AN

Exemplification out of the Exchequer

REGARDING

THE HUNDREDS OF FREEBRIDGE AND CLACKCLOSE.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. G. H. DASHWOOD, F.S.A.

It appears that in the ninth year of the reign of Edward the Second, letters patent were issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties, directing them to take account of the several Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs and Towns, and who were the Lords of the same; and to make presentment accordingly at the next *Profer*, or time, at which they were appointed to settle their accounts in the Exchequer.

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ELIZABETH Dei grā Anglie Francie et Hibnie Regina fidei
defensor &c. Omnibus ad quos p̄sentes tre pervēnint sat̄m
Inspeximus quendam librum de noibz villaz Anno regni dñi

Edwardi quondam Regis Anglie scđi progenitoris nři nono, confect in Scđio nři ex parte Remēmatoris Thesaurarii remaneñ. In quoquidm libro inter alia continet^{ur} ut sequit^{ur}. Edwardus dei grā Rex Anglie dñs Hibnie et Dux Aquitañ Vič Norff: et Suff: Sařm. Quia quibusdam certis de causis certiorari volumus que et quot hundreda sunt in balliva tua et quoz sunt: et que et quot Civitates Burgi et Ville sunt in quolibť hundredoz illoz et qui sunt dñi eozđm; Tibi pcepimus firmiter injungentes qđ modis et viis omnibus quibus plenius et diligencius poteris te informes de pmissis: Ita qđ sup pximū profrū tuū ad Scđam nřm Thesaurā et Baroñ nřos de eodm Scđio possis inde plenius informare. Et tuipe in ppria psona tua sis ad dcm Scđam sup pximū profrū tuū ex hac causa nisi tunc licenciam a nob fueris absens esse. Et tunc p illum quem sup dcm pfrum tuū p te mittes ad Scđam pdcm Thesaurā et Barones predcos de premissis facias plenius informare. Ita qđ in te vel in ipo quem p te ad dcm Scđam sic mittes defectus aliquis non inveniat^{ur} p quod ad te graviter capiamus. Et heas ibi hoc bře Teste meipso apud Clipston quinto die Marcii Anno Regni nři nono.

Norff.

Hundred de Frethebrigg est in manu Johne que fuit
uxor Robti de Tatishale Junioris

¶ Villa de Lenñ Epī Burgus est et Epus Norwici est dñs
ejusdm.

¶ Walsokne et sunt dñi ejusdm { ¶ Abbas de Rameseye
¶ Gafrus de Colevill

¶ West Walton cū } et sunt dñi { ¶ Epus Elieñ
Enemethe } eozđm { ¶ Prior de Lewes

¶ Walpol et sunt dñi ejusdm { ¶ Epus Elieñ
¶ Prior de Lewes

- ¶ Tyrintone et sunt dñi ejusdm { ¶ Eþus Elieñ
 ¶ Iohes Howard
 Tylney cū } et sunt dñi eoꝝdm { ¶ Thomas de Ingaldisthorp
 Islington } ¶ Roþtus de Scales
 ¶ Abbas scī Benedcī
 ¶ Abbas de Derham
 ¶ Wiſts de Fenne
 ¶ Wigenhale et sunt dñi ejus- { ¶ Pryor de Westacre
 dem } ¶ Wiſts de Wygenhale
 ¶ Iohes de Reynham
 ¶ Iohes de Fitton
 ¶ Prior de Bernewell
 ¶ Suthlenñ cū } et sunt { ¶ Eþus Elieñ
 hameſ vidett } dñi eoꝝdm { ¶ Roþtus de Scales
 Westlenñ } ¶ Iohes de Fitton
 Northlenñ et
 Clenchewarton
 Massingh^am } et sunt { ¶ Dñs Rex
 Magna cū pva } dñi { ¶ Iohes de Thorpe
 Massingh^am } eoꝝdm { ¶ Thomas de Feltham
 ¶ Harpele et est dñus ejusdem ¶ Iohes de Gurney
 ¶ Anemere et sunt dñi ejusdem { ¶ Walterus de Calthorpe
 ¶ Roþtus de Berford
 ¶ Dersingham et sunt dñi } ¶ Prior de Binham
 ejusdm } ¶ Edus de Pakenham
 ¶ Iohes de Gilh^am
 ¶ Neuton et sunt dñi ejusdm { ¶ Hugo de Snytertoñ
 ¶ Nichus de Beaufu
 ¶ Babbingale & } et sunt dñi { ¶ Thomas de Caillly
 Wulferton cū } eoꝝdm { ¶ Iohes le Butiller
 hamelett

¶ Riseinge cū North Wot- toñ	} et est dñs eoꝝdm	¶ Robtus de Monte Alto
¶ Suth Wotton et sunt dñi ejusdm	{	¶ Iohes Howard ¶ Gafrus de Warenne
¶ Congham cū Reydone	} et sunt dñi eoꝝdm	{ ¶ Robtus de Monte Alto ¶ Iohes de Thorpe
¶ Grymestone et sunt dñi ejusdm	{	¶ Iohes de Bretles ¶ Nichus Costyn ¶ Iohes de Thunderle *
¶ Hillington et sunt dñi ejusdm	{	¶ Coñ Warenñ ¶ Iohes de Thorpe ¶ Eðus de Pakenham
¶ Flicham cū Apeltone	} et sunt dñi eoꝝdm	{ ¶ Wiffus de Bello Campo ¶ Riçus de le Rokele ¶ Prior de Flycham
¶ Castelacre et est dñus ejusdm	¶ Comes Warenñ	
¶ Westacre et est dñus ejusdm	¶ Prior de Westacre	
¶ Estwalton et sunt dñi ejusdm	{	¶ Prior de Westacre ¶ Iohes Howard ¶ Abbas de Derham
¶ Ailswiththorpe et est dñus ejusdm	}	¶ Iohes de Thorpe
¶ Geyton cū hamet vidz Welle Wyken Glosthorp	{ et sunt dñi eoꝝdm	{ ¶ Prior de Welle ¶ Wiffus de Bovill ¶ Reginaldus de Waken

* John de Thundrene, or Thurendine, was Mayor of Lynn, 31 Edw. I. In 9 Edw. II., John de Thorndeyn was witness to a deed. The name is variously written,—that in the text is probably intended for the same.

¶ Penteney cū Bylney	} et sunt dñi eoꝝdm	{ ¶ Prior de Penteney ¶ Riçus de Belhous
¶ Estwynche et sunt dñi ejusdm		{ ¶ Robtus de Watevill ¶ Prior de Penteney
¶ Middelton cū hamet et sunt dñi eoꝝdm		{ ¶ Robtus de Scales ¶ Thomas de Warpligton ¶ Petrus de Saltmerssh
¶ Rungeton cū Sechhithe Westwynch Herdwick	} et est dñs eoꝝdm	¶ Thomas Bardolph
¶ Bausey cū Wynelig	} et est dñus eoꝝdm	¶ Witls de Bovyll
¶ Geywode cū Mintling	} et est dñus eoꝝdm	¶ Eþus Norwici

Hundred de Clackeclose est in man Abbis de Rameseye.

¶ Upwelle cū Utwelle	} et sunt dñi eoꝝdm	{ ¶ Eþus Elieñ ¶ Abbas de Rameseye
¶ Sutherye et est dñus ejusdm		¶ Abbas de Sçi Edmundi
¶ Helegeye et sunt dñi ejusdm		{ ¶ Abbas de Rameseye ¶ Abbas Sçi Edmundi ¶ Comes Warenn
¶ Fordham et sunt dñi ejusdm		{ ¶ Witls de la Snore ¶ Thomas de Ingaldisthorp ¶ Prior de Shouldham
¶ Denever et sunt dñi eoꝝdm (sic)		{ ¶ Petrus de Spalding ¶ Edus de Cailly

¶ Ristone et sunt dñi ejusdm	{ ¶ Iohes de Insula { ¶ Henr de Seen * { ¶ Hugo Cachehare { ¶ Wiffrs de Witham { ¶ Iohes de Bekeswelle
¶ Bekeswelle et sunt dñi ejusdm	{ ¶ Henricus de Wen † { ¶ Iohes de Bekeswelle { ¶ Hugo Cachehare
¶ Downham-hythe et sunt dñi ejusdm	{ ¶ Abbas de Rameseye { ¶ Thomas Bardolf { ¶ Thomas de Ingaldisthorp
¶ Wynbodesham } et sunt dñi cū Stowe } eo3dm	{ ¶ Abbas de Rameseye { ¶ Thomas Bardolf { ¶ Thomas de Ingaldisthorp
¶ Thorpland cū } et sunt dñi Walington } eo3dm	{ ¶ Galfrus de Estone { ¶ Abbas S̄ci Ēdi { ¶ Prior de Westacre
¶ Rungeton et Holme et est dñus eo3dm }	¶ Abbas de S̄co Ēdo
¶ Watlington et sunt dñi ejusdm	{ ¶ Thomas Bardolf { ¶ Abbas de Derham { ¶ Agñ de Watlington
¶ Wirmegey cū } et sunt dñi hamelet̃ } eo3dm	{ ¶ Thomas Bardolf { ¶ Prior de Shouldham
¶ Fostone et sunt dñi ejusdm	{ ¶ Prior de Shouldham { ¶ Prior de Elieñ
¶ Thorpe et sunt dñi ejusdm	{ ¶ Prior de Shouldham { ¶ Nichus Russell

* Sic: should be Henry de Deen.

† Sic: probably Den or Deen.

¶ Shouldham et sunt dñi ejusdm	{	¶ Prior de Shulldham
	{	¶ Reyñus de Shouldham
	{	¶ Iohes Bakun
¶ Marham et sunt dñi ejusdm	{	¶ Abbissa de Marham
	{	¶ Iohes fñs Radi Bigod
	{	¶ Robtus de Welle
	{	¶ Reynerus de Shouldham
¶ Bicham welle cū } et sunt dñi	{	¶ Robtus Welet *
Songham † } eo3dm	{	¶ Rogerus de Chervill
¶ Berton Bynediche et sunt	{	¶ Robtus de Scales
dñi ejusdm	{	¶ Iohes Lovell
¶ Buketonne et sunt dñi	{	¶ Prior de Shouldham
ejusdm	{	¶ Thomas de Hindringham
¶ Stoke cū } et sunt dñi eo3dm	{	¶ Prior de Shouldham
Nortone ‡ }	{	¶ Heredes Iohis de Stoke
¶ Wirham et sunt dñi ejusdm	{	¶ Prior de Shouldham
	{	¶ Heredes Ingelra et Belet §
¶ Derham et sunt dñi ejusdm	{	¶ Abbas de Derham
	{	¶ Iohes de Berkere
	{	¶ Catherina Curpell
	{	¶ Rogerus Curpell
¶ Fyncham et sunt dñi ejusdm	{	¶ Thomas Bardolf
	{	¶ Adam de Waldingfeld
	{	¶ Rogerus Curpell
	{	¶ Petrus Talebot
	{	¶ Iohes de Benefeld
¶ Stradesete et est dñus ejusdm	¶	Nichus de Stradesete

* Sic pro Belet.

† For Singham.

‡ Query, Wretone.

§ Sic pro Ingelram de Belet.

¶ Crimplesham et est dñus ejusdm ¶ Dñus Rēx p̄ mortem Cōm
Gloverñ

Nos autem p̄missa om̄ia et singula ad sp̄ialem instanciam
et requisitōinem dilecti et fidelis n̄ri Walteri Averell gen̄
sub sigillo n̄ro tenore p̄sencium duximus exemplificand. In
cujus rei testimoniū has tras n̄ras fieri fecimus patentes
Teste p̄dicto et fidei consiliario n̄ro Wiltimo dño Burleigh
Thesaurario n̄ro Anglie apud Westm̄ duo decimo die Junii
Anno Regni n̄ri vicessimo tercio, per Barones.

"OSBORNE."

Walter Averell, gentleman, as appears from the Court
Rolls of Marham and of Stow, died in the 33rd of Elizabeth,
leaving issue, three daughters and coheirs; namely, Mary,
aged 8 years; Elizabeth, 5 years; and Dorothy, 8 months.
Dorothy died in 8 Jac. 1. Mary was at that time of full
age, and the wife of John Heady; and Elizabeth living,
apparently unmarried. George Averell, probably one of the
same family, resided at Wimbotsham, as there are several
entries in the Register of the baptisms of his children, and
among them a Walter, born 1585.

G. H. D.

Dagger-Guard,

FOUND NEAR DOWNHAM MARKET.

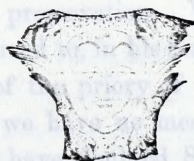
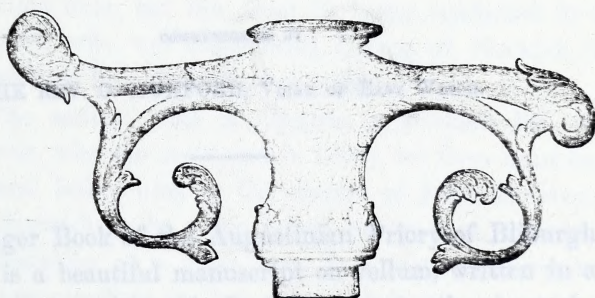
THE accompanying wood-cut is kindly contributed to the Society by Mr. W. Lawrie, of Downham Market, and represents the guard of a dagger, or some such small weapon, in his possession. It was found in a field on the Bexwell road, in 1857. The engraving has appeared in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute* (vol. xvi. p. 303,) and the chased ornaments are there described as indicating the sixteenth, or early part of the seventeenth century. The material is bronze; and it is of beautiful workmanship, and in perfect preservation. The engraving is of the size of the original.

A singular little knife-guard of bronze, in a broken state, is in the possession of the Rev. C. R. Manning. It was found in 1849, in the parish of Terrington St John's, near Lynn. It has none of the ornamental work seen on the Downham example, but each side of the guard is engraved with subjects of the chase, and with an inscription. On one side are three hares or rabbits sitting, delicately engraved, with the fragmentary inscription [G]ASPER MELTESA BALTE[SA]: the well-known names, supposed to be the three wise men, or "three kings of Cologne," which were held to be preservatives from danger. On the other side are two little dogs, fighting over a bone, and the words PRENS EN GRE,—“take in good part.” Mr. Albert Way considers this curious little ornament to be the guard of a hunting-knife, and probably of French workmanship of the sixteenth century. The form of the letters might perhaps indicate a somewhat earlier date.

NOTICES OF THE

Early History of the Vicarage of Claxton

IN NORFOLK.



Dagger-Guard, found near Downham Market, in the possession
of Mr. W. Laurie.

The *Leger Book* of Claxton, which is a beautiful manuscript in a small and much contracted hand, apparently about the close of the fifteenth century. It consists of 124 pages in quarto, and is in excellent preservation. Whether this be what Sir Richard Gipps refers to in his *Norfolk Collections*, when he said the Register of Claxton was in Gresham College Library, we cannot say. Mr. Tanner, however, seems to have been mistaken in his assertion; and we believe the present manuscript has been in the possession of the late Mr. W. Laurie, who became owner of the site of the priory.

This *Leger Book*, although of course chiefly relating to Suffolk, contains some few things which will probably be of interest to Norfolk Archaeologists, as serving to fill up certain lacunae of our county historians.

In his account of the parish of Claxton, Blomefield, or rather P. 141, when mentioning the church, merely observes:—“The church of St. Andrew at Claxton was appropriated

NOTICES OF THE

Early History of the Vicarage of Claxton

IN NORFOLK.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. G. MUNFORD, VICAR OF EAST WINCH.

THE Leiger Book of the Augustinian Priory of Bliburgh in Suffolk is a beautiful manuscript on vellum, written in a small and much contracted character, apparently about the close of the fifteenth century. It consists of 124 pages in quarto, and is in excellent preservation. Whether this be what Sir Richard Gipps referred to, in his Suffolk Collections, when he said the Register of the priory of Bliburgh was in Gresham College Library, we have no means of judging: Tanner, however, seems to have doubted Sir Richard's assertion; and we believe the present manuscript has been in the possession of the Blois family ever since they became owners of the site of the priory.

This Leiger Book, although of course chiefly relating to Suffolk, contains some few things which will probably be of interest to Norfolk Archæologists, as serving to fill up certain *lacunæ* of our county historians.

In his account of the parish of Claxton, Blomefield, or rather Parkin, when mentioning the church, merely observes: "The church of St. Andrew at Claxton was appropriated

to the Priory of Bliburgh, to which it was probably given by William de Cheney, Lord of this town in the reign of Henry II."

From the following document, which is here given *in extenso*, it will be seen that the appropriation of the church of St. Andrew at Claxton to the Priory of Bliburgh was made by Roger de Claxton,—of the same family, probably, as the Walter de Claxton, who, Parkin says, "had an interest in Claxton in the 20th of Henry III." (1236.) Unfortunately, the grants copied into this Leiger Book are most of them without date, but *this*, from its being confirmed by John of Oxford, who was consecrated Bishop of Norwich in 1175, must have been prior to that period.

The earliest vicar of Claxton in Parkin's list, was John Fowas, who was instituted in 1334; but there must have been several before him, as the charter of John de Grey, Bishop of Norwich, to be given below, proves that provision for the sustentation of a vicar here, had been made more than a century previous to that event; their names, however, with two exceptions which we shall meet with by and bye, are now utterly lost.

*Grant of the Church of St. Andrew at Claxton to the
Priory of Bliburgh, by Roger de Claxton.*

"Domino et venerabili patri spirituali Johanni Dei gratia Norwici Episcopo, Rogerus de Clackestune salutem. Noverit sancta discrecio vestra me quantum ad advocatum et ad personam laicam pertinet concessisse dedisse et carta mea confirmavisse ecclesiam sancti Andree de Clackestune cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ecclesie sancte Marie de Blyburgh et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam pro amore Dei et pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee Laurette et antecessorum meorum et pro salute anime

fili mei Willelmi et heredum meorum. Inde est quod vos benevolentiam quam vestram habetis imploro quatenus concessionis et donacionis mee elemosinam et autoritate vestra confirmare dignemini. Hiis testibus, Odone presbitero de Hassebi, Herveo sacreste de Blyburgh, Rogero sacreste de Stoia, Ricardo clerico de Senges, Ernaldo de Blyburgh, Ricardo de Blyburgh." (*n. d.*)

This grant was accordingly confirmed by John of Oxford some time between the year 1175, when he was consecrated to the see of Norwich, and 1200, when he died. (A.) At a subsequent period he added a second charter, reserving the rights of the Archdeacon of Suffolk, and due obedience to the church at Norwich, as well as making provision for the appointment of a Vicar. (B.)

In the sixth year of his episcopacy (1206), John de Grey, successor to John of Oxford in the Bishoprick of Norwich, inspected the charter of his predecessor, and confirmed the same, as below. (C.)

(A.)

Confirmation of the above Grant, by John of Oxford.

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes Dei gratia Norwici Episcopus salutem in Domino. Universitati vestre notum esse volumus nos confirmavisse canonicis ecclesie Sancte Marie de Blyburgh ecclesiam de Clackistone ex donacione Rogeri militis ejusdem ville. Et ut hec mea confirmacio perpetuam habeat firmitatem sigilli nostri appositione eam communiimus. Testibus, Thoma et Johanne Archidiaconis, Gaulfrido capellano, Magistro Rogero, Magistro Lamberto, Magistro Waltero de Calna, Roberto clerico de Chipeh." (*n. d.*)

(B.)

Second Confirmation, by John of Oxford.

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes Dei gratia Norwici Episcopus salutem in Domino. Ad universorum volumus pervenire noticiam nos divine miseracionis intuitu religionis et favore concessisse dilectis filiis nostris canonicis de Blyburgh ecclesiam de Clacstone in usus proprios cum omnibus ad ipsam pertinentibus ad sui sustentacionem perpetuo possedendam ex donacione Rogeri de Clacstone ejusdem ecclesie patroni, salva possessione Galfridi Archidiaconi Suffolcie quamdiu vixerit, salvis et honore et reverencia et obediencia et debitis consuetudinibus sancte Norwici ecclesie, et honesta vicarii sustentacione qui in memorata ecclesia ministrabit, et ut hec nostra concessio perpetuam obtineat firmitatem eam presenti scripto sigilli nostri patrocinio confirmamus. Testibus, Godfrido Archidiacono, Eustachio capellano, Roberto de Clepeham, Magistris Roberto de Waytone, Lamberto, Willelmo." (*n. d.*)

(C.)

Inspeimus Charter of John de Grey, Bishop of Norwich.

"Omnibus sancte Matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes Dei gratia Norwici Episcopus salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos cartam bone memorie Johannis quondam Norwici Episcopi predecessoris nostri in hac forma verborum inspexisse:" [Here follows the recital of the foregoing charter.] . . "Cum legitur ligari non debeat os bovis trituantis, sed pium est attencius providere ut qui lucris spiritualibus incessanter inhiant bonorum temporalium sustentacionem gratulentur, ut ipsius predecessoris nostri concessio per nostram confirmacionem

firmior existat et validior dictorum inopie canonicorum pio compacientes intuitu concessionem supradictam sicut rationabiliter facta est presenti scripto et sigilli nostri appositione confirmamus et communuimus. Hiis testibus, Magistro Rogero de Tywa, Humfrido capellano, &c. Datum apud Stains per manum Roberti Dunelmensis, decimo kal. Aprilis pontificatus nostri Anno VI."

In the following document we meet with the name of a very early vicar of Claxton, perhaps the earliest,—John de Redenreff.

The Taxation of the Church of Claxton.

"Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris Ranulfus divina miseratione Cycestrie ecclesie minister humilis salutem in domino. Ad omnium volumus noticiam pervenire vicariam ecclesie de Claestone nobis presentibus eo tempore quo curiam episcopatus Norwici gerebamus nomine bone memorie Domini Johannis de Gray tunc episcopi Norwici de mandato et autoritate ipsius episcopi in hunc modum fore taxatam, videlicet quod vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit percipiet nomine vicarie perpetue omnia ad dictam ecclesiam pertinentia exceptis decimis bladorum et pisarum et fabarum et excepta decima marisci qui vocatur Dunrewiesholm et exceptis duabus acris terre que jacent juxta cimiterium versus borealem. Hanc autem vicariam ita taxatam dedimus autoritate predicti episcopi Johanni de Redenreff capellano et ipsum in eadem vicarium institui-mus perpetuum et fecimus in corporalem possessionem induci ita quod omnia onera episcopalia debita et consueta sustinebit; facta autem fuit hec taxacio per consensum prioris et conventus de Blyburgh predictae ecclesie patronorum. Testibus, Roberto capellano de Roclunde et aliis. Datum apud Cacham per manum Godefridi die sancti Barnabe apostoli, pontificatus nostri anno tercio."

Upon the death of Roger de Clakestone, Ada, his daughter, who seems to have been his heir, renewed, not only the grant of the church of St. Andrew, but many other donations which her father, and others of her ancestors, had made to the priory of Bliburgh.

Renewal of the Grant, by Ada de Clakestone.

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus Ada filia Rogeri de Clakestone salutem. Noverint universi me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmavisse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Blyburgh et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes donaciones et libertates et tenuras quas Rogerus de Clakistone pater meus et ceteri predecessores mei fecerunt predictae ecclesie et canonicis scilicet ecclesiam sancti Andree de Clakistone cum pertinentiis suis, et in villa de Bulcamp totum alnetum, &c. &c. Tenendum et habendum in perpetuum libere et quiete absque omni terreno servicio," &c. &c. (n. d.)

The next deed we meet with, relating to this parish, is that of Robert de Vals. The family of de Vallibus, or de Vaux, was very early enfeoffed of lands in Claxton, but whether this Robert was in any way related to Ada de Clakestone, or how he came to have the right of confirming the gift of the Church of St. Andrew to the priory of Bliburgh, we know not, but so it was.

Renewal of the Grant, by Robert de Vals.

"Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam clericis quam laicis Robertus de Vals salutem. Notum sit omnibus vobis quod ego Robertus de Vals concedo et hac carta mea confirmo donacionem ecclesie Sancte Andree de Clakestone ecclesie

Sancte Marie de Blyburgh et Rogero priori et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam libere et quiete absque omni calumpnia quantum ad me pertinet, et hanc donacionem confirmo pro anima patris mei Willelmi de Vals et omnium parentum meorum. Hiis testibus, Odone presbitero, Hervco capellano de Blyburgh, Olivero de Vals, Galfrido de Turford." (*n. d.*)

Sir William de Kerdestone, lord of Claxton, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in the 25th and 26th Edward I. (1297-1298) married Margaret de Gaunt, by whom he had Sir Roger, his son and heir, who was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in the 5th Edward III. (1331), and who died in 1337, seized of Claxton and many other manors in Norfolk and Suffolk. Sir William, the father, again renewed the grant of the church of St. Andrew at Claxton to the priory of Blyburgh (A.); and in the 18th Edward II. (1325), Sir Roger, the son, by a deed of agreement, restored to the said priory an acre of land in Claxton, which had of right belonged to the church, but which his late father, Sir William, had unknowingly retained in his own hands. (B.)

(A.)

Renewal of the Grant, by Sir William de Kerdestone.

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos, &c. Willelmus de Kerdistone salutem. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee, &c., dedisse et concessisse et hac, &c., ecclesie sancte Marie de Blyburgh et canonicis regularibus ibidem, &c. omnes donaciones quas antecessores mei dictis canonicis fecerunt, sicut ecclesiam de Claxtone cum omnibus ad eam pertinen-

tibus: et in villa de Bulcamp totum alnetum, &c., &c.
 Tenendum et habendum, &c., &c. Iiis testibus, Domino
 Falcone, Baynard, et aliis." (*n. d.*)

(B.)

*Agreement between the Prior and Convent of St. Mary's
 at Blyburgh and Roger de Kerdestone.*

"In festo exaltationis Sancte Crucis anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi 18. Convenitur inter religiosos viros fratrem Alexandrum priorem et conventum de Blyburgh ex una parte et dominum Rogerum de Kerdistone militem dominum de Bulcampe ex altera, videlicet, &c., &c. . . . Idem dominus Rogerus mera voluntate reddit eisdem priori et conventui unam acram terre cum pertinentiis in villa de Claxtone que vocatur Mellerislonde de dote ecclesie ejusdem ville quam pater suus ignoranter detenuit. Warrantizat et dictus dominus Rogerus pro se et heredibus suis quod si ipsum contingat seu heredes suos in aquietacione seu defencione religiosorum predictorum deficere extunc dicti religiosi et eorum successores in predictis, &c. in quorumcunque manibus devenirent possunt distringere." (*n. d.*)

In 1265 an agreement was made between the prior and convent of Blyburgh and the Vicar of Claxton, respecting the Archdeacon's procurations; and here occurs the name of another early incumbent in the church of St. Andrew, long prior to John Fowas, the first vicar named by Parkin,—that is, Robert de Schotisnelle.

Of the Archdeacon's Procurations.

"Notum sit omnibus quod cum prior de Blyburgh et ejusdem loci conventus rectores ecclesie de Claestone Robertum

de Schotisnelle ejusdem ecclesie vicarium super annua procuracione loci archidiacono que pro tempore esset debita coram Magistro G. le Bigot officario Domini Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi in episcopatu Norwici, sede vacante,* autoritate ordinaria cognoscente traxissent in eadem, ac idem officarius ad dicte vicarie taxationem legitime faciendam ex suo processit officio, demum inter partes predictas amicabiliter convenit super premisis ita quod predictus vicarius concessit dictis priori et conventui omnia homagia tam libera quam servilia ad dictam ecclesiam spectantia quecunque fuerint illa cum eorum tenementis et exactionibus omnibus et singulis habenda absque omni calumpnia; et quod procuraciones et sinodalia ad eorum exonerationem eo ibidem existente vicario exsolvet ad plenum; cui quidem vicario dicti prior et conventus decimas marisci dicti Thurvardisholm et molendinorum tam aquaticorum quam adventorum in Clacston sitorum cum omnibus terris arabilibus et minutis decimis ad dicte ecclesie altagium spectantibus exceptis decimis pulorum et porcellorum et precipue decimis fructuum de prefata terra provenientium de mera gratia concesserunt ejus perpetuo percipiendas; unde dictus vicarius ad sanctam Dei Evangeliam corporale prestitit sacramentum quod ab hac die in posterum predicta ecclesia nunquam ad ampliorem aut pinguiolem spirabit porcorum sub pena centum solidorum dictis priori et conventui infra quindenam a tempore quo contraveniretur nomine interesse solvendorum, et quod dicti prior et conventus dictum vicarium super dicta portione taxanda vel abbrevianda seu minuenda sub pena consimili dicto vicario solvenda nullatenus impetent de cetero vel inquietabunt. Preterea idem vicarius presenti tenore se obligat virtute sacramenti prestiti sub pena pre-scripta quod vicariam suam vel res ad eam spectantes preter

* Simon de Waltons, Bishop of Norwich, died in 1265, the date of this deed; but although his successor, Roger de Skerning, was immediately after chosen Bishop, he was not consecrated till the latter end of the following year.

consensum dictorum prioris et conventuum nulli ad firmam dimittet per quem eis durior constituatur adversarius. In cujus rei testimonium dictus vicarius sigillum suum una cum sigillo dicti officarii huic parti penes dictos priorem et conventum residenti duxit apponendum. Actum apud Wangeford in crastino die beati Petri ad Cathedram anno gratie M.CC.LXV. coram magistro Henrico de Nouwerk rectore ecclesie de Wrentham, presentibus Magistro Rogero de Welles, Johanne capellano de Blyburgh, magistro Thoma de Bramtone, Johanne Bomund, et aliis. Ista concordia indentata."

In 1276 the prior and convent of Bliburgh procured the bull of Pope Innocent the Fifth, confirming to them all their possessions; it is dated from St. Peter's at Rome, the second of the calends of May, in the first year of his pontificate; and, five years after this, the same prior and convent had a like confirmation of all the churches of which they were then in possession, by Archbishop Peckham: this deed is dated at Claxton, the fourteenth of the calends of July, 1281, the third year of his consecration. Both these documents are copied into the Leiger Book; but as they are in the usual form, and contain nothing material to our purpose, beyond the fact that the church of St. Andrew at Claxton appears in them both, they are here omitted.

John Fowas, who was presented to the Vicarage of St. Andrew at Claxton by the prior and convent of Bliburgh in 1334, appears to have been a man of some consideration, if we may judge by his dealings in houses and lands. He was also a benefactor to the priory of Bliburgh, and to his own church. With one of the deeds relating to this vicar

of Claxton, illustrative of the wretched state of the peasantry in the fourteenth century, we will conclude our extracts from the Leiger Book of the Priory of Bliburgh.

Grant of a Native, and of Lands, to John Fouas and others.

“Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus Gorge dedi concessi et hac, &c. Henrico de Harupult chevaler, Johanni Fouas vicario ecclesie de Claxtone, et Henrico Bred, Arnulphum Bethesen nativum meum cum tota sequela sua procreata et procreanda et cum omnibus terris et tenementis, bonis et catallis suis perquisitis et perquirendis cum pertinentiis sine ullo retenemento, dedi etiam et concessi eisdem totum illum mesuagium meum cum omnibus terris et tenementis cum omnibus suis pertinentiis que Rogerus Daniel quondam tenuit in Thoritone de Thoma Gorge patre meo habendum et tenendum predictis Henrico, Johanni, et Henrico, et heredibus et assignatis suis de capitalibus dominis feodi pro serviciis inde debitis, &c., et ego predictus Ricardus et heredes mei totum predictum Arnulphum cum tota sequela sua procreata et procreanda et cum omnibus terris et tenementis, bonis et catallis suis perquisitis et perquirendis cum pertinentiis ac etiam totum predictum mesuagium cum omnibus terris et tenementis cum pertenentiis que predictus Rogerus Daniel quondam tenuit de Thoma Gorgis patre meo in villa de Thoritone ut predictum est, predictis Henrico de Haruhult, Johanni Fouas vicario de Claxtone et Henrico Bred et heredibus et assignatis suis contra gentes omnes warantizabo in perpetuum. In cujus, &c. Datum die dominica proxima festo sancti Ambrosii Anno Regni Regis Edwardii tercii a conquestu xviii.”

The silver is of inferior quality, and all the coins appear to be of “the very bad money” which Leake (*Historical Account of English Money*) mentions as having been issued in the 36th and 37th years of Henry’s reign.

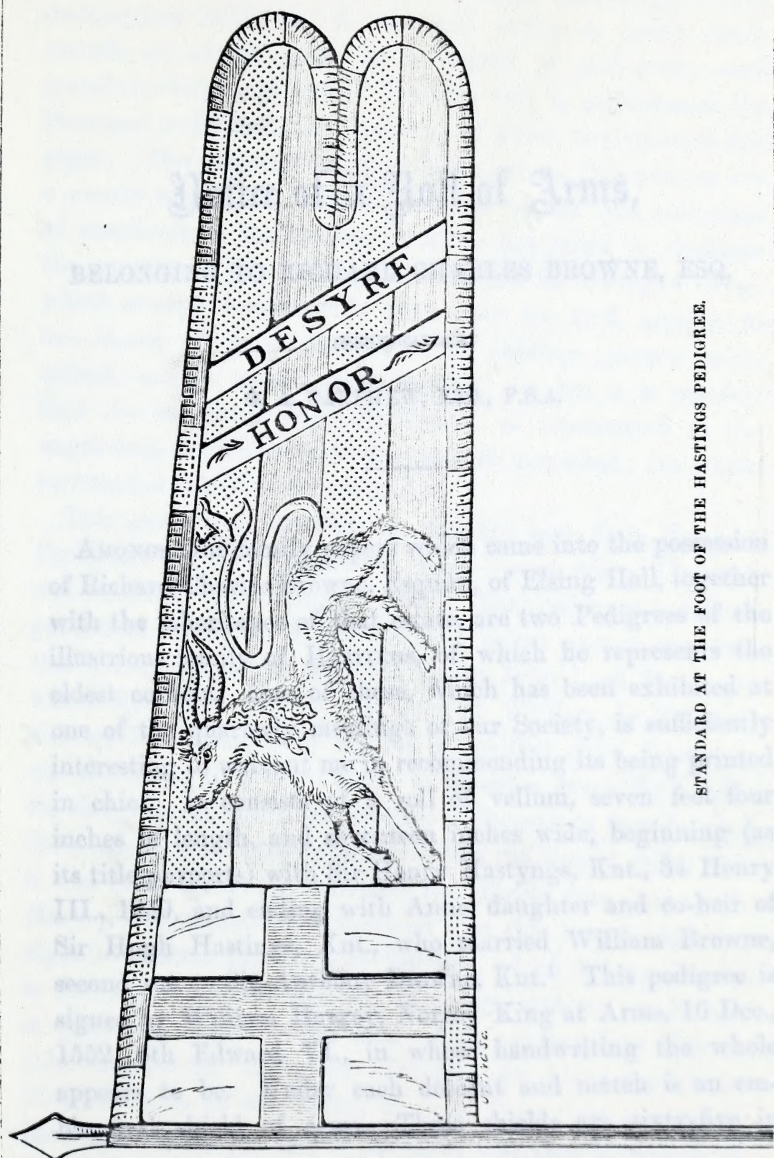
Discovery of Silver Groats of Henry the Eighth.

AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

COMMUNICATED BY

FRANCIS WORSHIP, ESQ

THE awful hurricane on Tuesday, 28th February, 1860, dispersed large quantities of soil from the sand-hills on the North and South Denes of this town. On the following Thursday a man engaged in collecting boulders (large flint stones) for building purposes, found on a sand-hill on the North Denes a decayed leathern bag containing seventy silver groats of Henry VIII. How the bag and its contents got there it is out of my power either to say or to surmise. I have seen about forty specimens. They are of feeble execution, are a good deal worn, and in some instances have been clipped. The obverse of all presents the King's head almost full-faced, inclining to the left, with the legend HENRICUS D. G. ANG. FRA. Z HIB. REX. The reverse has the Royal arms (France and England quarterly, divided by a cross fleuri) with the nearly universal legend of POSTUMI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM, though there are some few with CIVITAS CANTOR, CIVITAS EBORACI, and CIVITAS LONDON, and I have seen one with CIVITAS BRISTOLIE. I have nowhere met with a mint-mark or a date. The CIVITAS EBORACI has not got the Cardinal's hat, which marks the time of Wolsey's supremacy: and, as Henry VIII. assumed the title of King of Ireland on the 23rd of January in the 33rd year of his reign, the coinage cannot be earlier than 1541. The silver is of inferior quality, and all the coins appear to be of "the very bad money" which Leake (*Historical Account of English Money*) mentions as having been issued in the 36th and 37th years of Henry's reign.



STANDARD AT THE FOOT OF THE HASTINGS PEDIGREE.

But it really begins to run true with David, King of Scots, who died in 1163, and in another line with William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

(Vol. VI.)

Notice of a Roll of Arms,

BELONGING TO RICHARD CHARLES BROWNE, ESQ.

COMMUNICATED BY

G. A. CARTHEW, ESQ., F.S.A.

AMONGST the family papers which came into the possession of Richard Charles Browne, Esquire, of Elsing Hall, together with the inheritance of that estate, are two Pedigrees of the illustrious family of HASTINGS, of which he represents the eldest co-heir. One of these, which has been exhibited at one of the quarterly meetings of our Society, is sufficiently interesting to warrant me in recommending its being printed in chief. It consists of a roll of vellum, seven feet four inches in length, and seventeen inches wide, beginning (as its title purports) with Sir Henry Hastyngs, Knt., 34 Henry III., 1249, and ending with Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir Hugh Hastings, Knt., who married William Browne, second son to Sir Anthony Browne, Knt.¹ This pedigree is signed by William Harvey, Norroy King at Arms, 16 Dec., 1552, 6th Edward VI., in whose handwriting the whole appears to be. Under each descent and match is an emblazoned shield of arms.—These shields are sixty-five in

¹ But it really begins in one line with David, King of Scots, who died in 1153, and in another line with William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

number, with numerous quarterings and impalements. At the bottom is a larger coat of Hastings, quartering Foliot, surmounted with the helmet and crest,—a bull's head, erased, *or*, armed *gules*, on a wreath *or* and *sable*,—and mantled *ermine* and *gules*. Beneath this is emblazoned the Standard or Pennon, an engraving of which accompanies this paper. The armorial insignia displayed on this pennon are a puzzle to heralds, and a reference to the fine collection of standards at the College of Arms has failed to elucidate the question. The bearing next to the St. George's Cross, which always occupies the place next the staff, appears to be—Barry of 4, *or* and *azure*, an antelope passant *sable*, attired, tufted, maned, and unguled, *or*; but it is possible that the beast was originally *argent*, as represented in the engraving, the silvering having become tarnished; the whole surrounded with a fringe *or* and *az*.

This genealogy furnishes an instance how little Herald's Pedigrees are to be depended upon,—even when “labored and set forth” by a King at Arms. That before us is indeed proved to be correct in all material points except one, but that a very important one. It makes John Lord Hastings, whose first wife was the coheirress of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, to be the son of another John Hastings, and the father of a third John, to whom is given for a wife the daughter of the Lord Spéncer; whereas, in fact, he was the same person, Isabel Spencer being the second wife; and it was from the latter marriage the Elsing line descended. Harvey has, accordingly, assumed that this branch had the right to quarter the arms of Valence, which belonged only to the descendants of the first marriage, and we see he has so quartered them in every coat. And yet he might reasonably suppose he had good authority for his compilation, which he tells us was taken, in part, from “an auncyent Record travailed by Henry Spenceer, somtyme Busshopp of Norwiche, in the tyme of Kynge Henry the sixt.”

I have been in some doubt whether to give an exact copy of Harvey's Pedigree, with all its faults, or a corrected one, and I have decided upon the former course. A genealogical document drawn up more than three centuries ago is not of common occurrence. I propose to print it intire and intact, and to give the corrections where needful in the notes, which I have prepared as an accompaniment. There are a few additions made in ink of darker hue, and in another hand, supplying some facts and referring to some authorities. These also I have put in the notes.

I consider this Roll particularly interesting to Norfolk gentlemen, because it gives the collateral branches, and sets forth the matches of the daughters, through which many of them derive their descent.

The second MS. Pedigree in Mr. Browne's possession is also on a roll of parchment, commencing with Malcolm, King of Scots in 1100. It contains the collateral line of the Huntingdon branch of Hastings, which is stated to be descended from a younger son, without fixing his exact place in the stock. This branch always bore the maunch *sable*. It likewise sets out the pedigree of Browne, from Sir Thomas Browne, Knt., Treasurer of the Household to Henry VI., 1423, down to Thomas Browne, Esq., of Elsing, who died 1706. It was probably the work of one of the family. Most of the matches have impaled coats of arms, but the colours are almost obliterated. I shall have occasion sometimes to refer to this MS. as *Ped. 2*.

I am indebted for much valuable information to the evidence taken before the House of Lords in relation to the claim to the Barony, in 1840.

The Roman numerals are inserted in the Pedigree for convenience of reference.

NOTICES OF THE HASTINGS FAMILY.

"The Right Honourable and Noble Family of the Hastings descended from Hastings, a nobleman of Norway, who came into England with Rollo the Dane, in the reign of Alured, or Alfred, King of England, about the year 890."

William De Hastings,=Aliva, daughter of.....

Steward to H. 1, which office he held in serjeanty, in respect of his Manor of Ashle¹ in Norff., by the service of Napery, that is, to provide table linnen at y^e Kings coronation of England, &c., an^o. 1100.

Hugh De Hastings,=Erneburgh, d. of Hugh Flamenvill.

William de Hastings,=Margery, Da. of Hugh² Bigod, Earle of Norff. [relieta Will. Cumin, 18 Joh.]
Steward to H. 2, died the latter end of y^e Reigne of Hen. y^e 2^d., 1188. [ob. 10 Hen. 3.]

William Baron de Hastings,=Martha, Da. of.....
in y^e 6th of Ric. 1.

Pd. c. marks for his relief of ye lands he held in serjeanty, as aforesaid. He was summoned to [Parliament] amongst ye Peeres, ye 1 of King John, and ye 5 H. 3, and 1221.

S^r Henry de Hastings, K^t., [I.] =Ada, 4th da. of David Earle of Huntingdon,
died 34 H. 3, 1250. + and coheirss of her brother John.

Such is the commencement of MS. Ped. 2, which agrees so far with that given by Dugdale,³ but I have not the means of testing its accuracy.

SIR HENRY DE HASTINGS [II.] in right of his mother, was one of the coheirs of John Earl of Huntingdon, her brother, and also one of the coheirs of the great inheritance of the Earl of Chester. He was one of the Peers and Barons of the Reahn in Dec., 48th Hen. III., 1263, and in Sept.,

¹ Vide Blomefield, II., 349. A-shill.

² Rather of Earl Roger.

³ Hist. of Warwickshire, 1024.

48th Hen. III., 1264; and was also summoned to Parliament 24th Dec., 49th Hen. III., 1264. He died 52nd Hen. III., 1268, leaving John de Hastings his son and heir, said to have been born at Ashele in 1262, and then about six years old.⁴

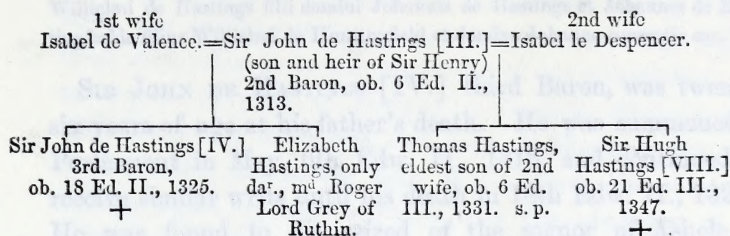
SIR JOHN DE HASTINGS [III.] second Baron, sat in several Parliaments, temp. Edward I. and Edward II., at whose coronation he claimed his office of Nappery, dying 6th Edw. II., 1313. It was proved before the Lords that he was twice married; first to Isabel, eldest daughter of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, by whom he had two children, John de Hastings, his successor in the Barony, and Elizabeth, who married Roger Lord Grey of Ruthyn. By his second wife, Isabel, daughter of Sir Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Winchester, whom he married before 1308, he had issue two sons, Thomas de Hastings, who died anno 1331, without issue, and Hugh de Hastings. This latter lady survived him, and married, secondly, Sir Ralph de Monthermer, sometime Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, who (12 Aug., 13 Ed. II., 1319) obtained a pardon for having married without the King's licence. She died in Dec., 9 Edw. III., 1334, her second son, Sir Hugh Hastings, being then her heir and twenty-four years old.

These descents are so inaccurately stated in the Roll, which gives three Johns in succession, two generations too many, making the one John Lord Hastings to be his own grandfather, that I subjoin the corrected one from the proceedings in the Peerage case.

⁴ (Esc. 52 Hen. III., n. 43.)

Henry de Hastings left, besides John his son and heir, another son, Edmund, with three daughters, Auda, Lora, and Joane; which John, upon the death of his uncle, George de Cantilupe, 1st Edw. I., being then of full age, had livery of the lands of his mother's inheritance.—*Dugdale*.

The name of Edmund Hastings occurs amongst the summonses to Parliament as a Baron, temp. Edw. I., and as Governor of Berwick, 5 Edw. II. He appears to have had a wife named Isabella, and to have died issueless.—*Banks*, II. 90.



In the chapel of the Friars Minors of Coventry, called Hastings Chapel, was a window on the north part, having one escutcheon of the arms of *Hastings*; a second, *parted of or and cinople, with a lion gu., rampt.*; a third, *az. 3 garbs of Cumyn, or, on a ceinture of gu.* in the midst thereof.

In a window in the east there were the arms of *Hastings*, of *Cantelowe*, and of *Valence*.

In another window there in the east, the arms of *Hastings* and *az. 6 lionceaux ar.* and of *la Despenser*.

In another window in base, were the arms of *Hastings* and of *Huntingfeld*, viz.—*or, with a fess gules and 3 torteaux argent.* In the second, is *Hastings* and *argent, 2 barrs gules*, with a label of *Valence*. In the third, the arms of *Hastings*. In the fourth, *gu. an eagle ar., armed or.* Domina Lora de Latymer filia domini Henrici de Hastings, jacet ad caput eiusdem versus occidentem.

There are entered 2 Knights, Henry de Hastings, and Joan, daughter of William de Cantelow, and sister to St. Thomas of Hereford, the Bishop; and next him lies the said Joan, with the arms of *Hastings* and *Cantelow*. The other Knight has the arms of *Hastings* together with those of *Valence*. His name was John de Hastings; and next him lay Dame Isabel de Valence, with the arms of *Hastings* and *Valence*.

And next the said Isabel lay Dame Joan de Huntingfelde, daughter to John de Hastings and Isabella de Valence, in a gown powdered with the arms of *Hastings*, and of *or a fess gules*, and on her mantle was *argent 2 fesses gules*, and on her sleeves the arms of *Valence*, and there was a pillow under her head on which were the arms of *Hastings* and *Huntingfeld* four times, viz., *or a maunch gules*, and *or a fess gules and 3 torteaux argent.*

On the table (or slab) was inscribed Dominus Henricus de Hastings et domina Johanna consorte sua filia domini Willielmi de Cantelupe sorore Sancti Thome Herefordensis et dominus Johannes de Hastings filius eorundem et domina Isabella consorte sua filia domini Willielmi de Valence com. Pembroc' et Wexford sepulta in habitu fratrum minorum. Johannes obiit 9 Martii 1312, et Isabella 3 Octobris 1305. Ad cuius dextram jacet domina Johanna de Huntingfelde filia predictorum Johannis et Isabelle. Robertus de Shoteshook armiger strenuissimus et eiusdem domini Henrici quondam vexillator et postea senescallus et ibi jacent Johannes Edmundus et Henricus filii domini

Willielmi de Hastings filii domini Johannis de Hastings et Johannes de Huntingfelde filius Willielmi de Huntingfield et domine Johanne consortis sue.⁵

SIR JOHN DE HASTINGS [IV.] third Baron, was twenty-six years of age at his father's death. He was summoned to Parliament in May, 6th Edw. II., 1313, and continued to receive similar writs until his death in 18th Edw. II., 1325.⁶ He was found to die seized of the manor of Ashele in Norfolk. He left by Juliana his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Leybourne, (who survived him and afterwards married William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon)—

LAWRENCE DE HASTINGS [V.] fourth Baron, his son and heir, then of the age of six years. In October, 13th Edw. III., when about twenty years old, he was created Earl of Pembroke, in consequence of his descent from the eldest sister and coheiress of Aymer de Valence the last Earl, and sat in Parliament as Earl of Pembroke. His second wife was Agnes (called in the Pedigree Anne) daughter of Roger Lord Mortimer, afterwards Earl of March, who survived him. The Earl died in August, 22nd Edw. III., 1348,⁷—

His only son and heir, SIR JOHN DE HASTINGS [VI.] second Earl of Pembroke, being then little more than one year old. He was a K.G., and died in April, 49th Edw. III., 1375,⁸ leaving by Anne, daughter and heir of Walter Lord Manny, K.G., who survived him, an only child,—

SIR JOHN DE HASTINGS [VII.] third Earl of Pembroke, then two years old. He married Philippa, daughter of Edmund Earl of March, but was slain in a tournament

⁵ Harl. MS. 506, fo. 144.

⁶ Esc. 18 Edw. II., n. 83.

⁷ Esc. 22 Edw. III., n. 47. His first wife, a daughter to the Earl of St. Paul, had no issue.

⁸ Having been sent by the king to raise the siege of Rochelle in France, he was taken prisoner at sea by the Spaniards, and after two years' imprisonment was sold to a French Noble, by whom, after agreeing for his ransom, he is said to have been poisoned at a banquet. His first wife was the princess Margaret, daughter of Edward III., by whom he had no issue.

at Woodstock, in Dec., 13th Ric. II., 1389. Dying without issue, the earldom became extinct,⁹ and numerous inquisitions were taken as to the devolution of his inheritance. By an inquisition taken at Wetyng in Norfolk, 23rd January, 13th Ric. II., it was found that John de Hastings, late Earl of Pembroke, his father, held at his death the manor of Ashele, called Uphalle, together with the advowson of the church of Ashele, which after his death were seized into the king's hands, the aforesaid John being under age and in ward to the king; and that Hugh Hastings, his collateral heir male, was his next heir, then nine years of age. By another inquisition, Reginald Lord Grey de Ruthyn was found heir to various lands, he being grandson and heir of Roger Lord Grey of Ruthyn, by Elizabeth Hastings, sister of the whole blood of John third Lord Hastings.¹⁰ However, John the second Earl had settled many of his manors and lands on feoffees, and gave them by his will, in default of issue of his own body, as happened, to William de Beauchamp, his cousin, who succeeded to the barony of Abergavenny. Nevertheless, Reginald Lord Grey exercised the office of the Nappery in 1399, and again at the coronation of the queen of Henry V.

(All the male descendants of John, second Lord Hastings [III.] by his first wife, Isabel de Valence, having thus failed, we revert to the issue of Isabel le Despencer, his second wife; and Thomas Hastings, the eldest son of this marriage, having

⁹ From a notice in Walsingham's *Chronicle*, this Earl's untimely end appears to have been considered as a judgement upon his family:—*De cujus antecessoribus illud mirabile contigit quod ab Aymere de Valence comite Pembrochiæ, qui fuit unus de assessoribus et iudicibus super mortem Thome de Lancastrie usque ad istum Johannem de Hastynge nullus unquam Comes Pembrochiæ patrem suum vidit, sed nec pater filii visione letatus est.*

¹⁰ As to certain lands in Essex, an inquisition taken 14 Ric. II., found that Richard Talbot, Knight, Elizabeth, wife of John le Scrope, and Philippa, wife of John Halsham, as descendants of sisters and coheirs of John the last Earl, ought to inherit.

died in his mother's lifetime, without issue, Hugh, the second son, was found her heir, as before stated.

This SIR HUGH HASTINGS [VIII.] was appointed by Edw. III., 1345, his Lieutenant in Flanders and commander of the army there, and was with the king at the battle of Cressy. The wardship of Margery, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Foliot, of Elsing, having been granted to the Lady Isabel his mother, the young heiress, according to the custom of that age, became his wife, and with her the manors of Elsing, Gressenhall, East Lexham, and Weasenham, were acquired by the Hastings family. John de Camoys married Margaret, the other daughter, whose wardship had been granted to Ralph de Camoys, his father. Both these marriages had taken place before 1st June, 4th Edw. III., 1330, when Margery was sixteen years and an half old, and Margaret only fifteen years and an half. Sir Hugh died in July, 21st Edw. III., 1347, leaving two sons, John [IX.] the elder, then only sixteen years of age,¹ and Hugh [X.] and three daughters. Margery survived, and died in August, 1349, when John, her eldest son, was found by inquisition to be of full age; and by another inquisition in the following year he was said to be *twenty-two* years old.

JOHN HASTINGS [IX.] died without issue on 31st August, 17th Ric. II., 1393; and his younger brother, Sir Hugh Hastings [X.] and his nephew, Sir Hugh [XI.] having both died before him, he was succeeded by his grand-nephew, Edward [XIII.]

SIR HUGH HASTINGS [X.] (brother of John [IX.]) died in 1369,² and Sir HUGH HASTINGS [XI.] his son and heir,

¹ My note of the inquisition gives the age xxi., not xvi.; but if I be correct, he must have been born when his mother was little more than thirteen, and it is improbable the marriage took place so early, yet I see no other way of reconciling the finding him of full age in 1349.

² The Pedigree says, on Calkewell hill, and Blomefield adds that he was buried in the Friars' Church, at Doncaster.

6th Nov., 10th Ric. II., 1386,³ leaving another HUGH HASTINGS, Esq. [XII.] his son and heir, then nine years of age, afterwards knighted, who also died in Nov., 20th Ric. II., 1396, at Calais, where he was buried, without issue. And in 1403 his brother and heir, SIR EDWARD HASTINGS [XIII.] having attained the age of twenty-one, was found heir of his great uncle John.

Margaret, wife of Sir Hugh Hastings [X.] and daughter of Sir Adam Everingham, survived. Her will is dated Nov. 25, 1375, 50th Edw. III.

Anne, wife of Sir Hugh Hastings [XI.] and daughter of Edward Lord de Spencer, survived, and married, secondly, Thomas Lord Morley: she died 5th Hen. VI.

Saunche, wife of Sir Hugh Hastings [XII.] was a daughter of Sir Walter Blount.⁴

Upon the death of Philippa, widow of John de Hastings [VII.] third Earl of Pembroke,⁵ which occurred in Sept., 2nd Hen. IV., 1400, it was found that she held in dower of the estate of her late husband, the manors of Godereston, Saxthorp, Winferthing, Sutton in Flegg, Hokham, a third part of the manor of Ayshele called Uphalle, with the advowson, &c., and the manor of Tibenham, all in the county of Norfolk; and that Sir Edward Hastings, Knt., then aged nineteen years, and then in the wardship of the king, by reason of other lands and tenements held of the king in chief, was heir of the said manors. He proved his age in 4th Hen. IV., 1403.

It has before been shewn that Reginald Lord Grey de Ruthyn was heir of the whole blood to the Earl of Pem-

³ Blomefield adds, on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; but we have the evidence of his son, as will be seen hereafter, that he died in Spain, in attendance on John of Gaunt on his last expedition into that country.

⁴ The Pedigree has a note added here, referring to a chart, 6 Hen. IV.

⁵ She married secondly, Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel; after whose death she was again married to Thomas Poynings, Lord St. John of Basing.

broke. On the back of the Roll, from which the pedigree is transcribed, is written the following note.

"This Reginald Grey had y^e great contest in y^e Court of Chivalry wth S^r Edward Hastings, touching the title of L^d Hastings & bearing y^e entire arms of John de Hastings, late Earle of Pembroke, unto whom he was Heir, w^{ch} cause coming to a definitive sentence in 11 Hen. 4, y^e Right & Title to y^e same Name & Arms was adjudged to him and his Heirs as L^d Hastings, & S^r Edward thenceforth prohibited to bear y^m was sentenced to pay such costs of suit as should be appointed by the Court.—Ex. vet., cod. MSS. penes Hen. Comitem Kancie, 1640. Dug. Bar., tom. 1, pp. 717 and 978. Dug. Antiq., Warw., p. 743. v. MSS. Camden."

Sir Edward styled himself Lord Hastings and Stotewille, and never would abandon his claim to the title; and fearing that the payment of costs would be deemed an acknowledgment of Lord Grey's right to the honours and arms of his family, he chose to remain in the Marshalsea prison, into which he had been thrown for the costs of suit, for upwards of twenty years, in fact for life, rather than prejudice his heirs by any compromise. During his imprisonment he wrote some pathetic letters, the originals of which are still in existence, in the possession of Mr. Styleman Le Strange, and are printed in an appendix to his case as one of the claimants of the Barony in 1840.

One of these, apparently written about 1421, I take the liberty of quoting, modernizing the language and orthography. Lord Grey, it appears, had offered to release Sir Edward from the debt if he would admit his superior right to the objects in dispute;⁶ but the only terms upon which he would consent to renounce his right was, that he should yield his claim to his own son, John Hastings, who should marry one of Lord Grey's daughters. This offer having been contemptuously rejected, Sir Edward thus writes to his adversary:—

"Sir Reynald Grey, Lord of Ruthyn, bethink you how you have kept me, Edward Lord Hastynges, in prison nigh three years and an half, through which

⁶ Peerage Case, p. 24.

distress in prison my body and my limbs are 'aperted,' and I brought into languishing sickness, that I am never like to be whole, but ever more to endure in feebleness, till God separate my soul from my body. And also in the long distress of imprisonment, my wife is dead, my children, and my servants, that by God's grace might have lived and fared well had it not been for my disease and duress of prison. And, therefore, on God's behalf, bethink you what joy is in heaven and what pain is in hell; and whether ye hold me in prison by lordship, maintenance, riches or power, or by good conscience, law, right, or reason; and therefore I pray you send me substantial word what and how ye will ordain and proffer to me touching mine arms and mine inheritance, which of right is descended unto me after the decease of Sir John Hastyngs, Earl of Pembroke, and whereto I shall triste, and whether ye will let me die in prison or not, or what remedy you like to ordain for my duress in prison. For my time is short of life, I suppose, and to die in prison I am like, so as I lie bounden in fetters of iron in the Marshalsea. And if ye do well and righteously, I pray God thank you, and if ye do otherwise, I pray God, and I die, that he be our righteous judge when both our souls are departed from our bodies. And, also, if ye do knightly and gently, I shall thank you and quit you to my power, and if ye do otherwise I shall seek grace to God, and to my liege lord King Harry, so that I hope I shall be delivered with right, wiseness, and worship. And I am informed by Thomas Barton, Marshal of the Marshalsea, that if I would sue your grace ye would forgive me my condemnation, and of that good will I thank you, but I am sure ye will of conscience see more to my right by the king's licence for mine appeal to me saved, for it were a small reward to me to abide thus long in great duress of prison, I lying pained in prison of the Marshalsea liker a thief or a traitor than like a gentleman of birth. And therefore, good sir, in your worldly joy, think on my worldly penance, for it lyeth well in our king's power to make a worshipful end between us and a rightful, and thereof I pray God." 7

The following petition (1433-4) is also derived from the same source:—

"To all the worshipful estates and degrees of the worshipful, good, and gracious lords, with all other kin, alliance, friends, counsellors, and well willing to me or to my son John Hastyngs, I, Edward Lord Hastyngs, lowly beseech you and pray you that you will vouchsafe to consider the long, durable, and continual imprisonment that the said Edward hath suffered under the good and gracious lord Duke of Norfolk, whom God assoyle, and under his assigns and deputies, his keepers of the prison of the Marshalsea of the king's household, at the instance and suit of Sir Reynold Grey, Lord of Ruthyn, with all his adherents and accomplices, from the month of May, the year of our Lord God Jesus Christ, 1417, into this month of January, the year of our Lord, 1433, in great duress by divers times. And also, that it like you to consider how that

the worshipful Lord Earl of Huntynghdon came to the said Edward, counselling him to make an end with the said Sir Reynold. And the said Edward answered the worshipful lord that he would make amend with good will by way of marriage, that John Hastyngs, his son, should wed a daughter lawfully begotten of the said Sir Reynold, and the said Edward would give them twain in marriage £40 yearly to them and to the heirs of their bodies begotten, and if they died without heirs of their bodies begotten, then to return again to the heirs of the said Edward, and yet more jointure if they would intreat him in gentle and fair manner. And thereto he would grant and release to John his son, by advise of counsel, all the right, claim, inheritance, portation of arms, signs, badges, devices, scriptures of words or reasons,⁸ that the said Edward hath or may have by right, claim or inheritance, after the decease of Hew Hastyngs, esquire, brother to Edward, cousin and heir to John Hastyngs, Earl of Pembroke, as is shewed and is known by birth, blood and pedigrees, and other divers reasons, verifications, knowledge, and proofs, as well by enquiries taken before divers escheators as by knowledge of the worthy Dutchess of Norfolk, grandmother to Sir John Hastyngs, Earl of Pembroke, that was slain at Woodstock, what time that the said Dutchess and the said Earl prayed Sir Hew Hastyngs, father to Hew brother to Edward, that he, as next his cousin and heir to the said Earl, would do that worship to the Earl to bear his arms, whole, in banner of gold with a maunch of gules, on all the worshipful voyage that John Duke of Lancaster, Kyng of Castile and Lyons, should make into Spain; and upon that prayer, as next heir, the said Sir Hew died possessed in the said arms at *Tyle hove* in Spain; and then [it] fell that the said Sir John Hastyngs, Earl of Pembroke, died without issue, and Hew Hastings, esquire, occupied forth the possession of the arms after his father Sir Hew, and lyeth buried at Calais, at whose burying, offered the King of England and the King of France at the marriage of Queen Isabel, with all the estates of both realms, to record, that were in Calais at that time, and yet the same arms and his coat with his banner are at Calais over his bones. And the worshipful Earl of Huntynghdon answered to the said Edward as touching the marriage it was not to speak of, but if he would release to the said Sir Reynold and either make either acquittance; but the said Edward said nay, he would make the said Sir Reynold none acquittance, but let him and John Hastyngs his son in law worth and accord; for other treaty would the said Edward neither make, nor penny would he never none pay, to die therefore. And the said Earl answered again and said plainly he should die therefore, and so they departed on a Monday. And afterward, for affinity that Sir John Grey son to the said Sir Reynold hath wedded the worshipful Lady Countess Marishall, sister to the said Earl of Huntynghdon, and the said Earl of Huntynghdon, on the next Saturday after, suddenly commanded the said Edward to be fettered and kept in duress of prison, where that men for treasons, felons, and condemned men go at large under surety, and knighthood or birth not revered and wor-

⁸ Mottoes.

shipped nor considered. Wherefore that ye will consider the matters before said, and of your high discretion [and] goodness ordain that he may find surety that he shall [remain a] true prisoner till the time that God take him by fair death unto his grace, so that he be not mischieved nor maimed in arms now in his age, or else that God of his grace fortune him to live and abide the well being, wealth and prosperity of our sovereign liege [the king] that now is, and that he be at full power to do him grace, and to redress the wrongs done to him, and other wrongs not to be remedied, but by the king's grace. This the said Edward beseecheth, in the most humble wise, our sovereign liege lord the king, with [the Lords] spiritual and temporal, and all other degrees and estates, commons, and else that is under the subjection of our liege lord, for help, right and remedy, in the worship of Almighty God and our lady St. Mary, with all the Saints of heaven and paradise, and of all knighthood, and that birth and blood be revered from other transgressors in law, this by way of a right and in way of charity." ⁹

Sir Edward had then lain in the Marshalsea sixteen years, and there he was suffered to pine out the rest of his days, for he was only released by death, which came to him on the 6th of January, 17th Hen. VI., 1436.

What a touching story is revealed in those two quaint letters of his! Truly it may be said of him that he died of a broken heart. From his cradle to his grave Edward Hastings had never known aught but sorrow. He was but four years old when he lost his father, who, as well as his grandfather, died abroad: his mother married again. His elder brother and himself were both in their minority and wards of the crown at the untimely death of their great kinsman, the Earl of Pembroke; and neither was in a position to assert his presumptive claim to the family honours. Edward was but in his fifteenth year when, by his brother's death, his paternal inheritance devolved upon him; but it was in the weak and troublous reign of Richard II., and in the meantime his kinsman, the Lord Grey, had usurped his honours. Something more than the mere right of bearing the arms of Hastings without a difference or mark of cadency, was involved in the controversy which ensued in the Court of

⁹ Peerage Case, p. 26.

Chivalry. That, indeed, was the ostensible object in dispute, but whoso could establish his claim to that right as the heir general of the family would also obtain the Barony and all thereto appertaining. He lost no time in instituting proceedings, which were in the first instance delayed in consequence of his minority, and the question was not decided against him until ten years after. He appealed against this decision to the king, Henry IV., but the hearing was interrupted on account of wars and various other causes, and before judgment was given he was arrested for the costs of the original suit and thrown into prison. The history of his subsequent wrongs and sufferings, which could not shake his firmness or subdue his proud spirit, and of his death in gaol, have been already detailed.

His wife, as we have seen, had died during his incarceration: she was Muriel, daughter of Sir John Denham. His only surviving child, John Hastings [XIV.] whose years were coeval with his father's imprisonment, never appears to have asserted his family rights, and the Lords Grey of Ruthyn for two centuries enjoyed the usurped barony and arms of Hastings, merged, however, in the superior dignity of Earl of Kent.

John Hastings, Esq., [XIV.] (he was not a knight) died at Elsing, in April, 17th Edw. IV., 1477, possessed of the manors of Wesenham, Gressenhall, Estlexham, and Elsing, leaving by Ann his wife, a daughter or grand-daughter of his father's old friend, Thomas Lord Morley, three sons, of whom Sir Hugh Hastings [XV.] Knight, was the eldest, and was then thirty years old. Of the other sons, Edmund and Robert, and their descendants, I shall give some account hereafter, but now follow the elder line.

Over the porch of Elsing Hall, an erection of the fifteenth century, are two shields carved in stone, bearing the arms of Hastings and Foliot, quarterly, impaling Morley. I think, therefore, it may be inferred that the founder of this

interesting old mansion¹ was John Hastings. He was buried at Gressenhall. (13)

SIR HUGH HASTINGS [XV.] died 7th June, 3rd Hen. VII., 1488, leaving, with other children, John Hastings, Esq., [XVI.] his eldest son and heir, then twenty-two years old, who, dying without issue and, it is supposed, unmarried, on 12th July, 19th Hen. VII., 1504, was succeeded by his next brother, Sir George Hastings, [XVII.] Knight, then thirty years of age.

SIR GEORGE HASTINGS [XVII.] died 11th June, 4th Hen. VIII., 1512, and John Hastings, his eldest son and heir, then aged fourteen years, died on the 10th February following, Hugh Hastings [XVIII.] his brother and heir being then only nine years old. The name of John does not appear upon the Pedigree.

Sir George Hastings [XVII.] had, in the lifetime of his eldest son John, entered into an agreement with Robert Lestrangle, Esq., of Hunstanton, that John, then his heir apparent, or any son of his who should at the time be his heir apparent, should intermarry with Katherine Lestrangle, the daughter of Robert, or if she should happen to be dead, with Elizabeth, another daughter. And after his father's death, Hugh [XVIII.] being then the heir, did, on 24th April, 15th Hen. VIII., marry Katherine, by whom he had a son, John, born 27th July, 23rd Hen. VIII., and two daughters.

SIR HUGH HASTINGS [XVIII.] was of Elsing, where he died, 9th Dec. 32nd Hen. VIII. (1540) leaving his wife surviving, and there also his son John died, on the 8th Jan., 33rd Hen. VIII. (1541-2) and his two sisters were found by inquisition to be his coheirs. Ann, having been born 24th Feb., 20th Hen. VIII., was fourteen years old, and Elizabeth,

¹ The manner in which this fine old moated manor-house has been restored for its present possessor, Mr. Browne, reflects great credit upon the architect, Mr. Thomas Jeckell.

having been born 6th Sept., 24th Hen. VIII., was little more than ten years.

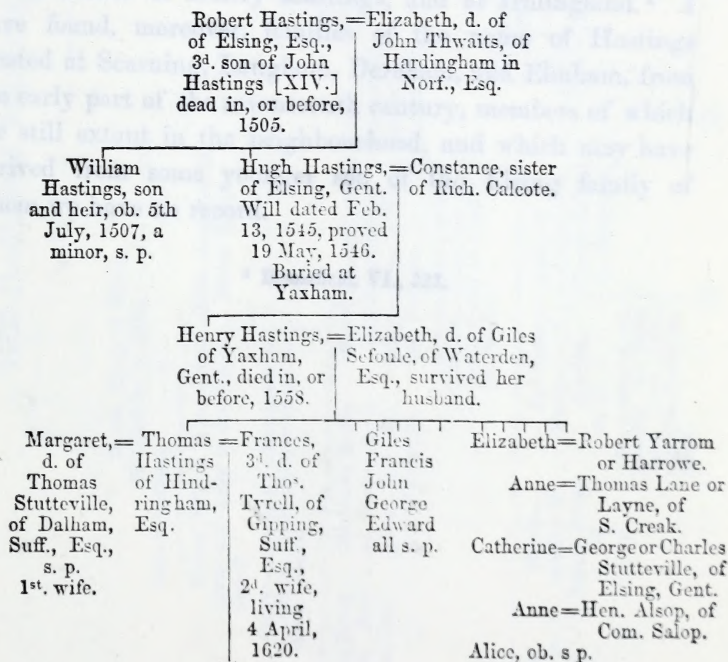
ANNE HASTINGS afterwards married WILLIAM BROWNE, Esq., second son of Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., Master of the Horse to Henry VIII., and Elizabeth became the wife of HAMOND LE STRANGE, of Hunstanton, Esq. A partition was made of these ladies' inheritance, under which Elsing and Wesenham fell to the share of William Browne, and Gressenhall and East Lexham became the property of Hamond Le Strange. The heir male of John Hastings was his uncle, Martin Hastings, to whom the Elsing estate would have descended upon the decease of Katherine, Lady Hastings, the widow of Sir Hugh, had the latter died intestate. Upon these two ladies the representation of the Barony of Hastings, which had lain dormant since the death of the last Earl of Pembroke, now devolved, and remained in abeyance between their heirs until 1841, when it was terminated in favour of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart., who, in right of his great grandmother Lucy, younger daughter and coheir of Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, Bart., great, great, great grandson of Elizabeth Hastings, was one of the claimants, and was summoned to Parliament as Baron Hastings.

Of MARTIN HASTINGS, the heir male of the family, I have not met with any descendants. He was twice married, his first wife being Anne or Amye, one of the daughters of Jeffry Mabbes, of Binham, Esq., and his second, Mary Briggs, widow. He died in 1574, and was buried at Elsing.

SIR BRYAN HASTINGS, third son of Sir Hugh [XV.] does not appear to have had any issue by Elizabeth his wife; but by his other wife, Anne, he had, with four daughters, one son, Sir Francis Hastings, of whom, except that he had an only daughter, Jane or Anne, nothing more is known.

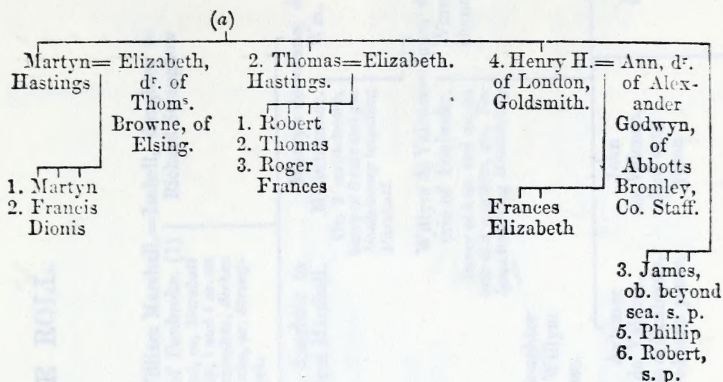
The male line of Sir Hugh Hastings [XV.] as far as we know, having failed, we now go back to his brothers, the younger sons of Sir John Hastings [XIV.]

Edmund, the second of these sons, who was of Hindringham, had by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Roger Wodehouse, of Kimberley, Knight, two sons and a daughter. William, the elder son, died without issue. John, the younger, had, as appears by the Pedigree, a son, John, and two daughters. This branch I also presume to be extinct in the male line. Anne, the daughter of Edmund, was twice married; first to Robert Reymes, of Overstrand, Esq., (through whom I derive my own descent from the Hastings,) and secondly to Richard Calthorpe, of Antingham, Esq., of whom Mr. Blofeld, of Hoveton, is, I believe, the present representative, and in that right quarters the arms of Hastings. The descendants of Robert Hastings, the third son, were numerous, as is shown by the following Pedigree taken from MSS. in the Harleian collection¹ and other sources, and offshoots of this branch may still be in existence.



(a)

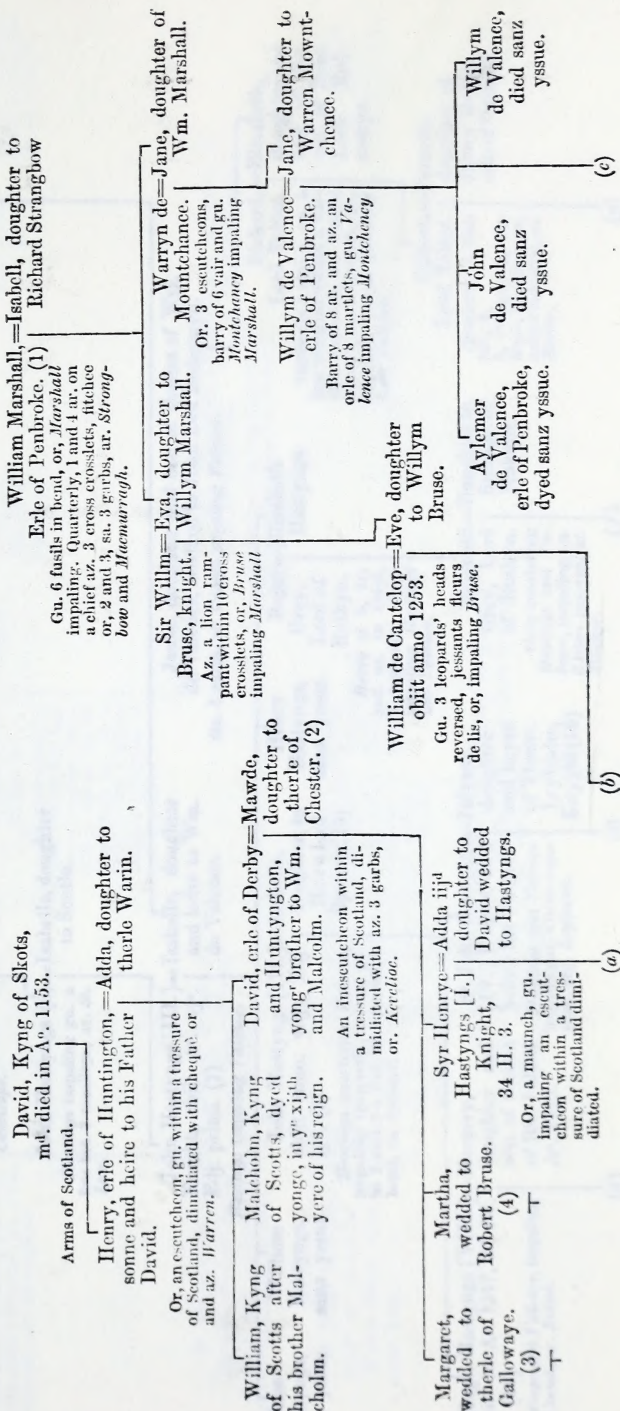
¹ Harl. MSS., 1352.

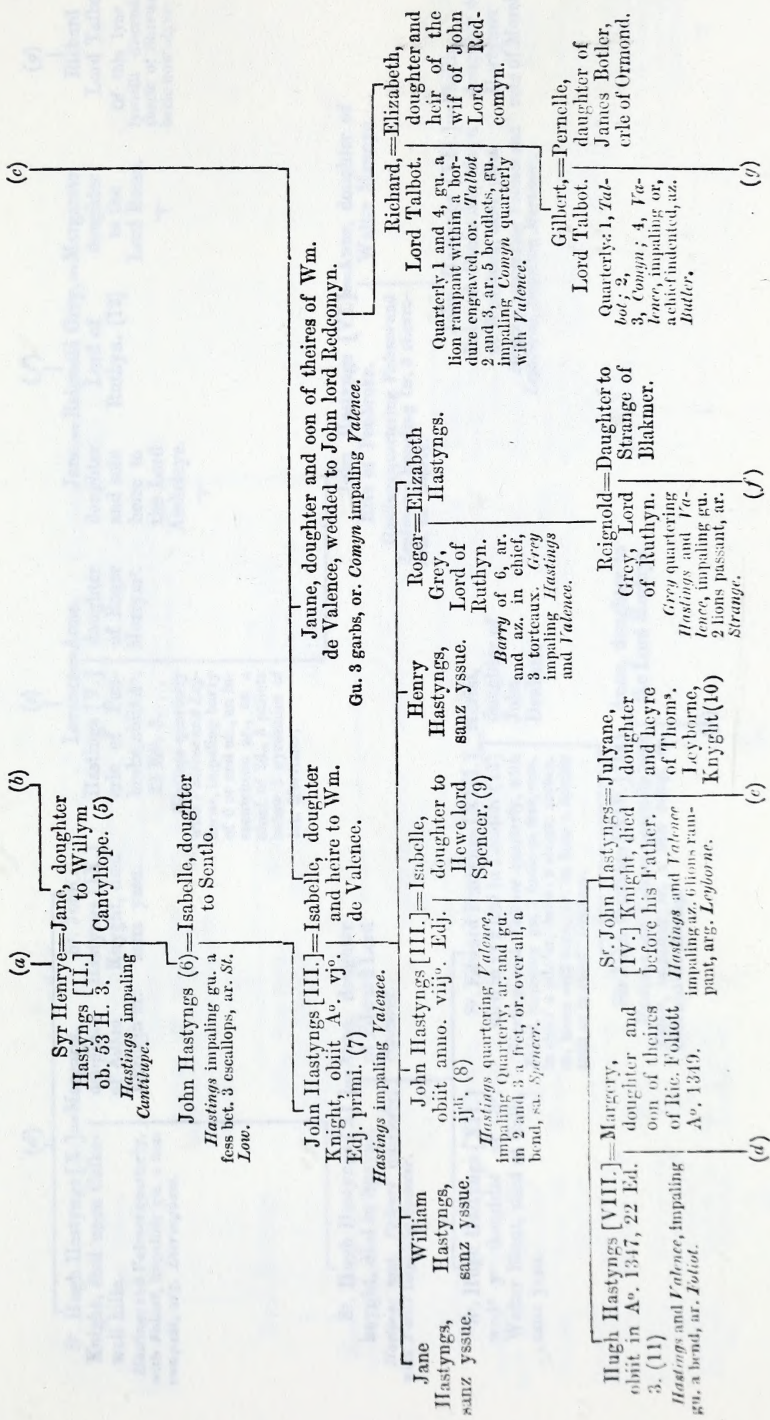


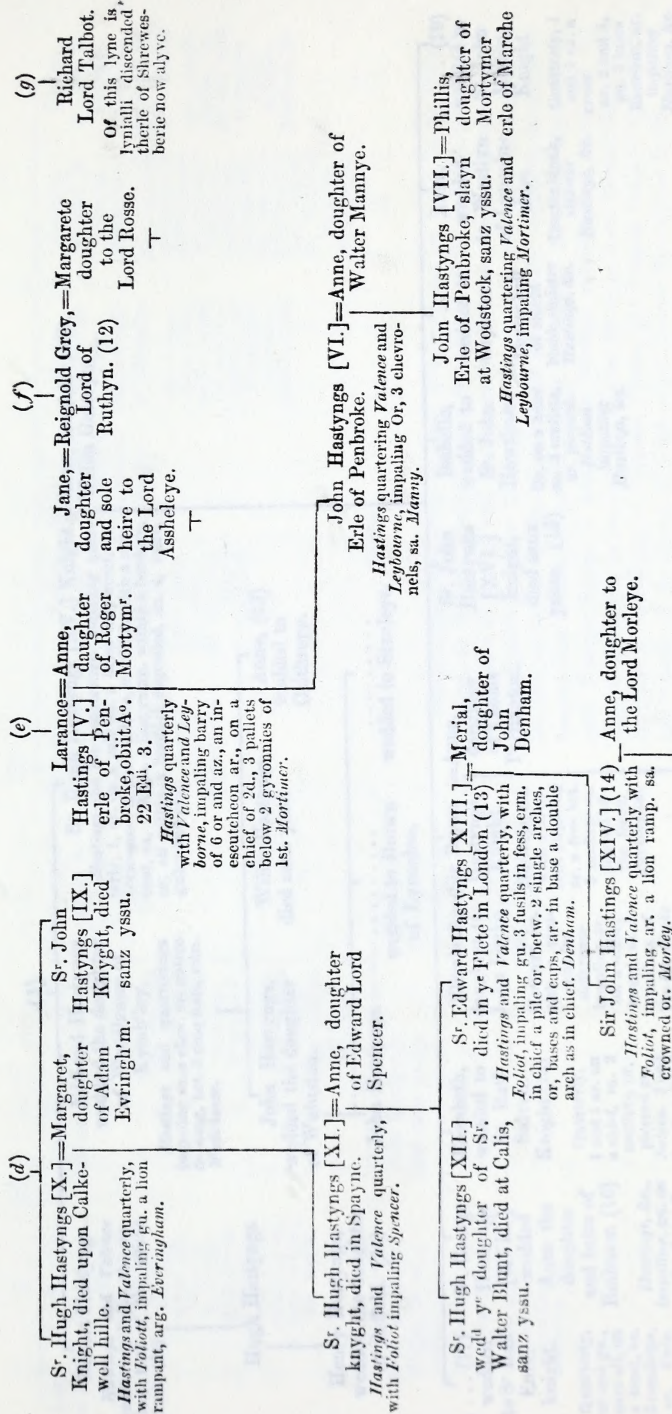
There was yet another line of this family in Norfolk, sprung from a more remote part of the parent stem, of whom was a William Hastings of Aylsham, in 1378, and flourishing in the following century at Bintry, giving name to the manor of Bintry Hastings, and at Irmingland.² I have found, moreover, families of the name of Hastings located at Scarning, Longham, Dereham, and Elmham, from the early part of the seventeenth century, members of which are still extant in the neighbourhood, and which may have derived from some younger son of the Elsing family of whom we have no record.

² Blomefield, VI., 323.

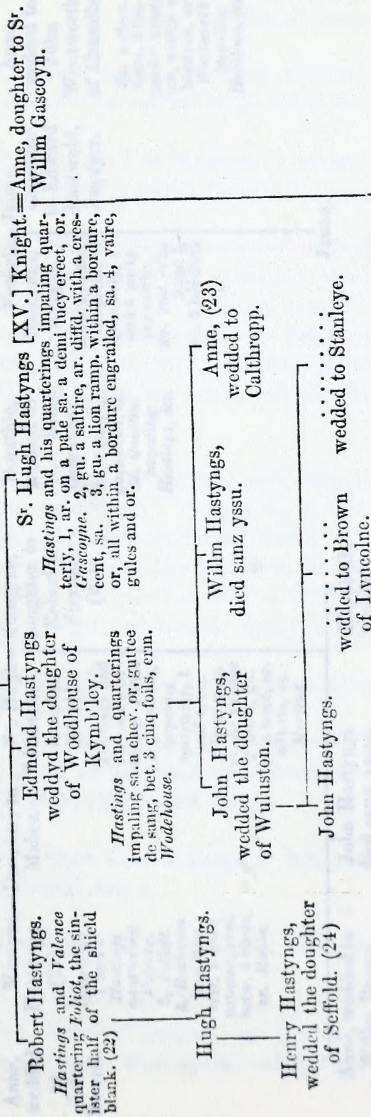
THE HASTINGS PEDIGREE FROM THE ROLL.





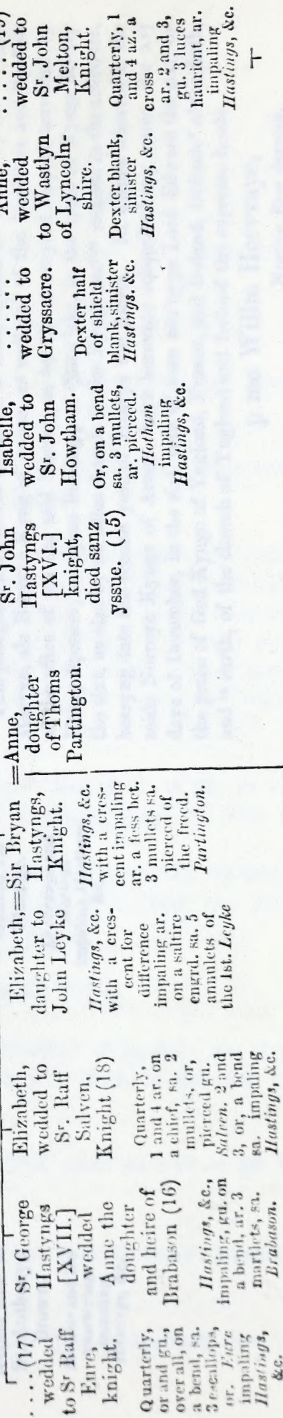


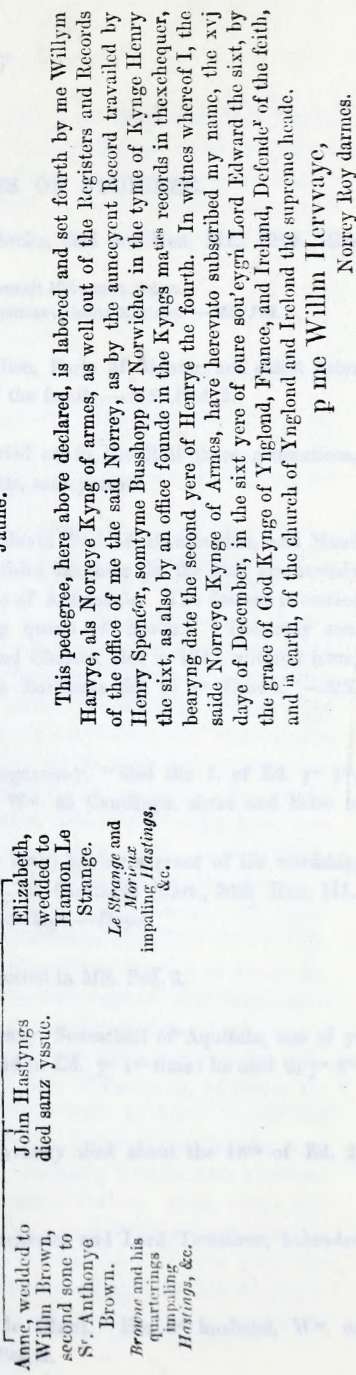
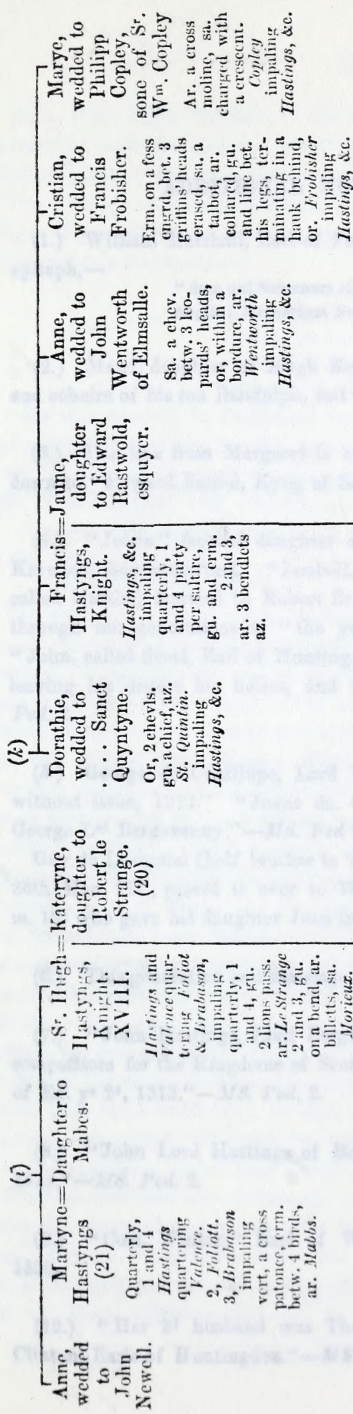
(k)



(k)

(i)





This pedigree, here above declared, is labored and set fourth by me Willm Harye, als Norrey Kyng of armes, as well out of the Registers and Records of the office of me the said Norrey, as by the aunceynt Record travailed by Henry Spencér, somtyme Busshopp of Norwiche, in the tyme of Kyng Henry the sixt, as also by an office founde in the Kyngs maties records in theschexquer, bearyng date the second yere of Henrye the fourth. In wytnes whereof I, the saide Norreye Kyng of Armes, have herevnto subscribed my name, the xvij dayes of December, in the sixt yere of ourre sou'eygn Lord Edward the sixt, by the grace of God Kyng of Ynglond, France, and Ireland, Defende^r of the faith, and in earth, of the church of Ynglond and Ireloind the supreme heade.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON PEDIGREE.

(1.) William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, died 3rd Hen. III., 1219. His epitaph,—

“Sum qui Saturnum sibi sensit Hibernia; Solem
Anglia; Mercurium Normannia; Gallia Martem.”—*MS. Ped. 2.*

(2.) Maud, daughter of Hugh Kevelioc, Earle of Chester, and eldest sister and coheire of his son Randolph, last of the family.—*MS. Ped. 2.*

(3.) The line from Margaret is carried on in the Roll three generations, down to “Edward Balliol, Kyng of Scotts, sanz yssue.”

(4.) “Johan” (second daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon, and Maud Kevelioc) died unmarried. “Issabell,” third daughter (in the Roll erroneously called Martha) married to Robert Bruse of Annandale. The descent is carried through ten generations to “the yong quene of Scotts.” The only son, “John, called Scott, Earl of Hunting. and Chester, died in 1243, without issue, leaving his sisters his heires, and the Earldoms fell to y^e Crown.”—*MS. Ped. 2.*

(5.) George de Cantilupe, Lord Bergavenny, “died the 1. of Ed. y^e 1st, without issue, 1272.” “Joane da. to W^m. de Cantilupe, sister and heire to George Lrd Bergavenny.”—*MS. Ped. 2.*

Guy de Lusignan (half brother to the king) having a grant of his wardship, 36th Hen. III., passed it over to Will. de Cantilupe (Cart., 36th Hen. III., m. 12) who gave his daughter Joan in marriage.—*Dugd.*

(6.) This generation and marriage omitted in *MS. Ped. 2.*

(7.) “John Hastings, Lord Bergavenny, Seneschall of Aquitain, one of y^e competitors for the Kingdome of Scotland in Ed. y^e 1st time: he died in y^e 6th of Ed. y^e 2^d, 1313.”—*MS. Ped. 2.*

(8.) “John Lord Hastings of Bergavenny died about the 18th of Ed. 2, 1325.”—*MS. Ped. 2.*

(9.) “Com. Winton,” Earl of Winchester and Lord Treasurer, beheaded 1320.

(10.) “Her 2^d husband was Tho. le Blunt. Her 3^d husband, W^m. de Clinton, Earle of Huntingdon.”—*MS. Ped. 2.*

(11.) "Sir Hugh Hastings, 2^d son of John Lord Bergavenny, was famous in martial deeds: he died ano 1347." "Margery, Da. and coheir of Jordane [Richard] Foliot, who brought Gressenhall, Elsing, and Wesenham to S^r Hugh." "This S^r Hugh lieth buried in Elsing Chancell, in Norff, in wch. windoe is y^e effigies of y^e s^d Hugh and margery, upon their knees, holding a church between them, and this inscription:—

"Pray to thy son, maiden
Mary, in whose worship
this church was wrought [by]
Hugh De Hastings and
Margery his wife."

"He was sumoned to Parliament amongst the Barons the 20th. Ed^d. y^e 3^d. and called y^e Kings cosin."—*MS. Ped. 2.*

On the Roll have been added, as issue of Sir Hugh Hastings and Margery his wife, three daughters, with a reference to "MS. in off. arm. B. 19."

"Joh de Rochford.=Isabella. "Margeria.=Nich. Chastel mil.
v. mar. aecor.¹ 10 Ed. 3." de Horningtoft.
"R. de la mare.=Maud." 2. S^r. J. Boyland."

The brass monumental effigy, attributed to Sir Hugh Hastings, in Elsing church, engraved by Gough and Cotman, is a well-known study of armour and costume. I shall only mention its heraldic features. The figure of Sir Hugh bears, as well on his surcoat as on his shield, the Hastings *Maunch*, but differenced with a label of three points, he being the younger son. The right to this coat, without the difference, after failure of the elder line, involved, we have seen, questions of much greater moment than are apparent. The smaller figures or supporters on the buttresses on either side of the canopy have been identified by their armorial bearings, and I see no reason to question them. Beginning on the dexter side from the top, the first is doubtless the king, Edw. III., having the arms of *France* and *England* quartered on his surcoat. The figure next beneath him bears *Beauchamp*. Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, had married Catherine de Mortimer, sister to the wife of the Earl of Pembroke. The third has been long lost, but is supposed to have represented a Despencer, a relation on his mother's side. The lowest figure is that of Roger Lord Grey of Ruthyn, the husband of Sir Hugh's half-sister. On the opposite or left side, the first of the series, is Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, of whom the Foliots held Gressenhall, &c., as their superior lord: he bears *France* and *England*, with a label. The next was gone before Cotman's time, but he gives it in his engraving, copied from Gough, as containing a figure with a surcoat of *Hastings* (without any difference) quartering *Valence*, which shews that it was the representative of the elder line, Laurence Earl of Pembroke, Sir Hugh's nephew. The figure under this chasm, bearing a *chevron gules*, the coat of *Stafford*, is attributed to Ralph Lord Stafford; and the last, bearing a coat, or, *fretty sable*, is that of *St. Amand*, another family maternally

¹ Marriage settlement.

connected with Sir Hugh. These arms were originally enamelled in their proper colours. The finial of the canopy is surmounted with the bull's head, the Hastings crest.

(12.) It was not necessary for my present purpose to continue the descent of the Greys, which in the Roll is carried on from Reginald Lord Grey and Margaret de Ros, his first wife, to their grandson, Edmund Grey, Earl of Kent; and from his second wife, Jane Astley, five generations; in one line through the daughter and heiress of Grey, Viscount Lisle, to John, then styled Earl of Warwick, son and heir of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland; and in another line, through the Greys, Marquesses of Dorset, to Henry Duke of Suffolk: each descent accompanied by a shield containing the arms and quarterings of Grey, Talbot, Dudley, &c.

(13.) "This Sr Edward Hastyngs, Knight, being about th'age of xix yeres, was in the custodye and wardship of the Kyngs ma^{tie}, the Kyng Henry the fourth, in the right of certeyn Lands and tenths with their apptenances that he then held in capite, cosyn and next heire to John Hastyngs, as then slayn in a Tourney at Woodstok, son and heire to John, late Erle of Penbrooke, as appereth by an offyce founde in the second yere of the seid Kyng Henry the fourth, y^e is to seye, Sr Edward Hastyngs, knight, brother to Sr Hughe Hastyngs, knight, sonne to Sr Heugh Hastyngs, knight, sonne to Sr Heugh Hastyngs, knight, yonger brother to John Hastyngs, knight, sonne of th'elder Sr Hugh Hastyngs, knight, yonger brother to Sr John Hastyngs, knight, Father to Laurence Hastyngs, sometyme erle of Penbrouk, Father to John Hastyngs, late Erle of Penbrouk, Father to the foreseid John Hastyngs whiche died at Woodstock, wthin the age, in the custodye of Kyng Richard the second, late Kyng of Yngland, as by the record of the seid office as afforesaid enrolled in the Kyngs maties record in the exchequer, berynge date as before, more pleyuely appereth."—*Harvey's original Note on the Roll.*

"Sr Edward Hastings, Knt., had a long contest wth Reg. Lrd Grey, for bearing y^e armes of his Family, but was at last ordered to pay 970^{lb}. 17^s. to Greye for charges of suite, w^{ch} rather yⁿ doe he was prisoner in y^e fleet, and died there in London. He likewise contended wth W^m. Beauchamp for y^e londes and Lordships he held of John Hastings, last Earle of Pembroke, by vertue of an ancient entaile on the Hastings Family."—*MS. Ped. 2.*

In evidence of the marriage of Sir Edward with Muriel Denham, the later hand in the Pedigree refers to a chart, 16th Edw. IV.

In the same hand is written beneath:—"2. Margeria D^{ch}. of Sr Rob. Clifton," as if she were his second wife. It seems improbable that he should have married in prison, nevertheless it is stated in Blomefield² that he had a second wife, a daughter of Sir Robert Clifton, of Denver, who survived him, and afterwards married John Wyndham, Esq.; and that, in 1440, 1446, and 1453,

John Wyndham, in right of his wife Margery, late wife of Edward Lord Hastings, presented to the church of Brisley.

The epitaph, however, to John, the son, formerly in Gressenhall church, stated the three sons to be the children of the daughter of John Denham.

(14.) In Ped. 2, under the name of John Hastings [XIV.] and Ann his wife, is given "Epitaphium Johannis Hastings militis circa tumulum ejus apud Gressenhall," followed by the sixteen lines of Latin verse printed by Blomefield,³ beginning, "Hic stratus," &c.; also "Epitaphium ejusdem Johannis et uxoris Anne super eundem tumulum infra pedes eorum;" and the ten lines, also printed by Blomefield,⁴ beginning "Nobilitas Generis," &c., and ending "*Mille quadringeno uno plus septuageno.*"

This date can only be interpreted as 1471, which must be erroneous, as, in the inquisition post mortem, held on the 1st October, 17th Edw. IV., which was in the year 1477, it was found "Quod predictus Johannes Hastyngs obiit apud Elsyng die Mercurii in Septimana Paschæ ultimo jam præterito."

The indents of the effigies and border only now mark the site of this once splendid brass.

I have given an opinion, p. 88, that John Hastings was the founder of Elsing Hall. I have since been reminded by Mr. Jeckell that there are marks of early thirteenth-century work upon one end of the building, and that in his recent work of restoration he found traces of fortifications of a similar date: it may therefore fairly be presumed, that although John Hastings rebuilt the Hall, it was upon the site and with the materials of the thirteenth-century residence of the Folioys.

(15.) The later hand in the Roll couples the name of Sir John Hastings [XVI.] with "Katherine," and above is written, "Katherin Da. to S^r J. Ash.—v. award bⁿ her and George Hastings.—Wid^r. of John, 20 Hen. 7, 1504."

(16.) A note in the same hand gives the name of the wife of Sir George Hastings [XVII.] as Joan, daughter of Alexander Brabazon of Estwel, Leicester, with a reference to "a pardon, 1st Hen. VIII.," and that she was his widow, referring to the will of "Briani Hastings, 11 Hen. 8."

(17.) Muriel. (18.) Ped. 2. gives Sir Hugh one daughter only, named "*Jane*, wedded to S^r Ralph Salven, Kn^t." (19.) Katherine.

(20.) Dame Katherine, the widow of Sir Hugh [XVIII.] afterwards married Thomas Gaudy, Esq., Serjeant at Law. Her will, dated 6th June, 1557, was proved 21st June, 1564, in the Bishop's Court. It contains a bequest "*to my brother Martyn Hastyngs my condite to scarter the gardyn.*" She died,

³ IX. 519.

⁴ Ibid. 518.

however, on 2nd February, 1558, and was buried at Elsing, in the tomb of her first husband.

(21.) Martin Hastings, Esq., and *Anne* his wife, were parties to a deed in the 32nd Hen. VIII., 1541, and that was the baptismal name of the daughter of Jeffry Mabbs; but she, or else another wife, was buried at Elsing, 3rd January, 1562-3, as "*Anye*, wife of Mr. Martine Hasteinge, esq." He married again at Elsing on 9th August, 1564, and was buried there 25th October, 1574. He was one of the executors of his brother Sir Hugh's will, and at the death of his nephew John was thirty-five years old.

(22.) In the blank half of the shield is written, "Eliz. Dr. of Thwaites of Harding^m, Norf."

(23.) The later hand names Anne's first husband "Reimes": her son Francis Reymes was, with other members of the Hastings family, a party to documents of title in 1541.

(24.) The same hand refers here to the Visitation of Norfolk by Raven, c. 10, f. 388. I have taken my Pedigree of this branch partly from a copy of the same Visitation.

John Hastings [XIV.] was Lord of the intire manor of "Yaxham Cursons," and a moiety of the manor of "Gerbridges, Reppes, and Ilneys, in Yaxham," and was succeeded by his third son Robert. William, eldest son of Robert, dying a minor, his brother Hugh became Lord, holding his first court after attaining his majority, on 10th October, 8th Hen. VIII.;^s and in the 38th of that reign, Giles Sefoule, Esq., Martin Hastings, Esq., Anthony Thwaytes, Esq., and Richard Day, Gent., feoffees to the use of Henry Hastings and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters of the said Giles, held their first court as Lords. Henry Hastings having purchased from the Southwells the other moiety of Gerbridges, Reppes, and Ilneys, (which thenceforth became united, together with Cursons, in one manor, styled Yaxham Hall) held his first court for the intire manor in 3rd Edw. VI. Elizabeth, his relict, held her first court 1st Eliz., after whose death it was probably sold. Thomas Hastings, son of Henry and Elizabeth, was of Hindringham in 1619, in which year five of his children, Martin, Thomas, Henry, James, and Philip, are named in the Will of their maternal grandmother Tyrell, as living. Of Martin, the eldest of these, the only notice I have found, other than the Pedigree, is one in Blomefield of a

^s Upon the death of Robert Hastings, by reason of the minority of William his son and heir, Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, of whom this manor was held, was intitled to his wardship, and held a court 21st Hen. VII. William must have died before 8th July, 23rd Hen. VII., when Robert Southwell, Esq., who was lord of the other moiety of Gerbridges, or Jerbridges, &c., and had probably purchased the wardship, held his court by reason of the minority of Hugh Hastings.

monumental inscription in St. Andrew's church, Norwich, to Anne, wife of John Havet, of Norwich, merchant, one of the daughters of Martin Hastings, late of Hindringham, Esq., who died in 1710, aged 70. Thomas, the second of these sons, was, in 1644, lessee or steward of the manor of Wood Norton, in which office he was succeeded in 1667 by his son Robert Hastings, who was then of Barney. This gentleman's will is dated 21st July, 1682, and he died soon afterwards, leaving Elizabeth his widow surviving, and three daughters, then minors, his coheirs, of whom Anne, the eldest, became the wife of Fountayne Elwin, of Thurning, Esq., (to whom she was married at St. Peter's Mancroft church in 1691); Joyce, married to Christopher Myngs, gent., (Mynns?); and Margaret, the youngest, was single in 1703. Hannah, wife of Richard Warner, Esq., of Elmham, who died in 1703 without issue, is described as a daughter of Francis Hastings, Esq., of Norwich, and this Francis was probably the second son of Martin Hastings and Elizabeth Browne, named in the Pedigree.

The shield of William Browne, in the Roll, contains four grand quarterings.

I. Quarterly, 1 and 4 *Browne*, 2 and 3 *Fitzalan* and *Maltravers* counterquartered.

II. Quarterly, 1 and 4 *Nevil*, 2 *Montacute*, 3 *Monthermer*.

III. Quarterly, 1 *Holland*, 2 and 3 *Tiptoft*, 4 *Charlton*.

IV. Quarterly, 1 *Inglethorpe*, 2 *Bradeston*, 3 *De la Pote*, 4 *Burgh*.

No mean array: indeed the Brownes have some of the best blood in England, and are amongst the families intitled to quarter the Royal Arms. From William Browne and Anne Hastings is descended the present owner of Elsing Hall; and by virtue of their descent from the marriage of Elizabeth Hastings to Hamon Le Strange, Henry Le Strange Styleman Le Strange, Esq., the present Squire of Hunstanton, as well as Sir Jacob Astley, the late Lord Hastings, derived their claims to the Barony. But the present bearers of the names, both of Browne and Le Strange, although the heirs general of those families, are not heirs male, but, inheriting the property through heiresses, have by royal license assumed also the names.

Notice of a Deed

IN THE POSSESSION OF THE CORPORATION OF LYNN.

COMMUNICATED BY

WILLIAM HENRY HART, ESQ., F.S.A.,

&c., &c., &c.

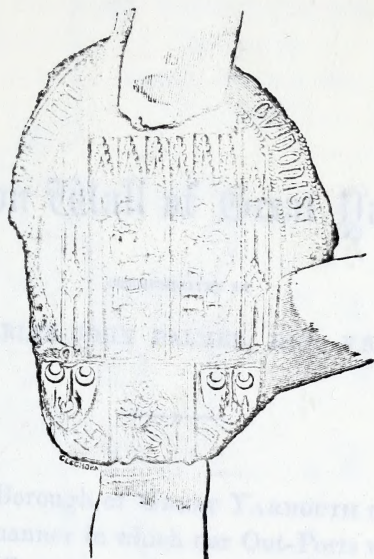
HAVING been favoured by A. H. Swatman, Esq., with access to the records of the Corporation of Lynn, I beg to call attention to a very interesting document which, though not at all relating to Norfolk Archæology, yet, as being preserved among the muniments of one of its chief towns, demands a passing notice at the hands of the Society. It is an instrument dated in the year 1390, by which the Abbot of the Monastery of SS. Sergius and Baccus, near Angiers in France, appoints John Tournedon to be Prior of Swavesey Priory, Cambridgeshire, in these words:—

“Guydo miseratione divina Abbas humilis monasterii sanctorum Sergii et Bachi prope Andeg̃ ordinis Sancti Bened̃ci Nobili ac potenti viro nobis in Xpo dileccione caritatis ⁊ devocionis amplectand̃ domino de la Souche Heliẽ dioc̃es in Regno Anglie salutem in domino cum debitis Reverencia ⁊ honore. Cum ab antiquis temporib; Eleccio ⁊ nominaçõ persone ydonee de gremio d̃ci n̄ri monasterii assumende ad prioratum n̄rm curatum de Suavezaye Heliẽ dioc̃es in d̃co

Regno Anglie membr̃ a dco nro monasterio dependeñ quociens
 ipm Prioratum vacare contingit ad Abbatem dci monasterii
 pro tempore de antiqua consuetudine eciam a fundacione dci
 prioratus ad vosq; dñm prefatum et predecessores vros suc-
 cessive pñtacio seu jus patronatus ad nominacionem ⁊ eleccionē
 pred̃ pertinũnt ⁊ pertinere noscantur. Huic est q̃ nos ad
 predc̃m prioratum de Suavezaye nunc vacantem obtinendum
 Religiosum ⁊ honestum virum nobis in Xpo dilectum fratrem
 Johannem Tournedon pbr̃m dci monasterii monachum ex-
 presse professum sciencia vita ⁊ moribus approbatum ad
 Regimen q; dci prioratus habilem ⁊ ydoneum prout novimus
 ab experto et adti per nos in dco nro monasterio can^{ce} ut est
 moris electum vobis domino de la Souche prefato et aliis quoq;
 in^{te}st ⁊ interesse potest ⁊ poterit tam de consuetudine quam
 de jure Tenore pñtium nominamus et ad vos transmittimus
 electũ et nominatum canonice ad dcm prioratum per vos illi
 vt illis ad quem vel ad quos dicti prioratus collacio ⁊ institucio
 pertinet pñtandum Vobis tenore pñcium supplicañ ac Rogantes
 quatinus pdc̃m fratrem Johem per nos ut p̃mittitur electum
 et nominatum ad dcm prioratum obtinendum cum suis juribus
 ⁊ pertineñ illi vt illis ad quem vel ad quos pertinet de jure
 vel consuetudine dci prioratus collacio et Institutio more
 solito pñtetis ⁊ faciatis institui can^{ce} in eodem ceterumque
 compleatis ⁊ fieri faciatis que tuta hec necessaria fuerint et
 quomodol; opportuna. Datum ⁊ actum in monasterio nro
 die veneris in festo nativitatis beati Johannis Baptiste Anno
 domini millesio ccc^{mo} nonagesimo.”

Attached to this instrument is the seal of the monastery,
 in tolerably good preservation, as shewn in the accompanying
 cut.

I have obtained from the Imperial Archives of Paris a
 cast of a seal of this monastery, attributed to the year 1232:
 it is unfortunately much damaged, but enough is left to
 show that its design is very different from the specimen now



before me. It is about the same size, but would appear not to have had such elaborate tabernacle work; indeed I am inclined to assign to it an earlier date than that of 1232, for it seems to me to possess the characteristics of twelfth-century art.

I have also another cast of a seal from Paris: it is that of Philip, Abbot of the same monastery, and is attributed to the same year; it is in good condition, and is an interesting specimen.

This abbey was founded about 654 by Clovis II., King of France.

I have not been able to discover any other instance of this abbey seal; and if it should happen that the one now before me is an unique specimen, it will doubtless be very interesting to the Norfolk Antiquaries to know that they have in their care so excellent a specimen of French Archæology.

The Town Wall of Great Yarmouth.

COMMUNICATED BY

CHARLES JOHN PALMER, ESQ., F.S.A.

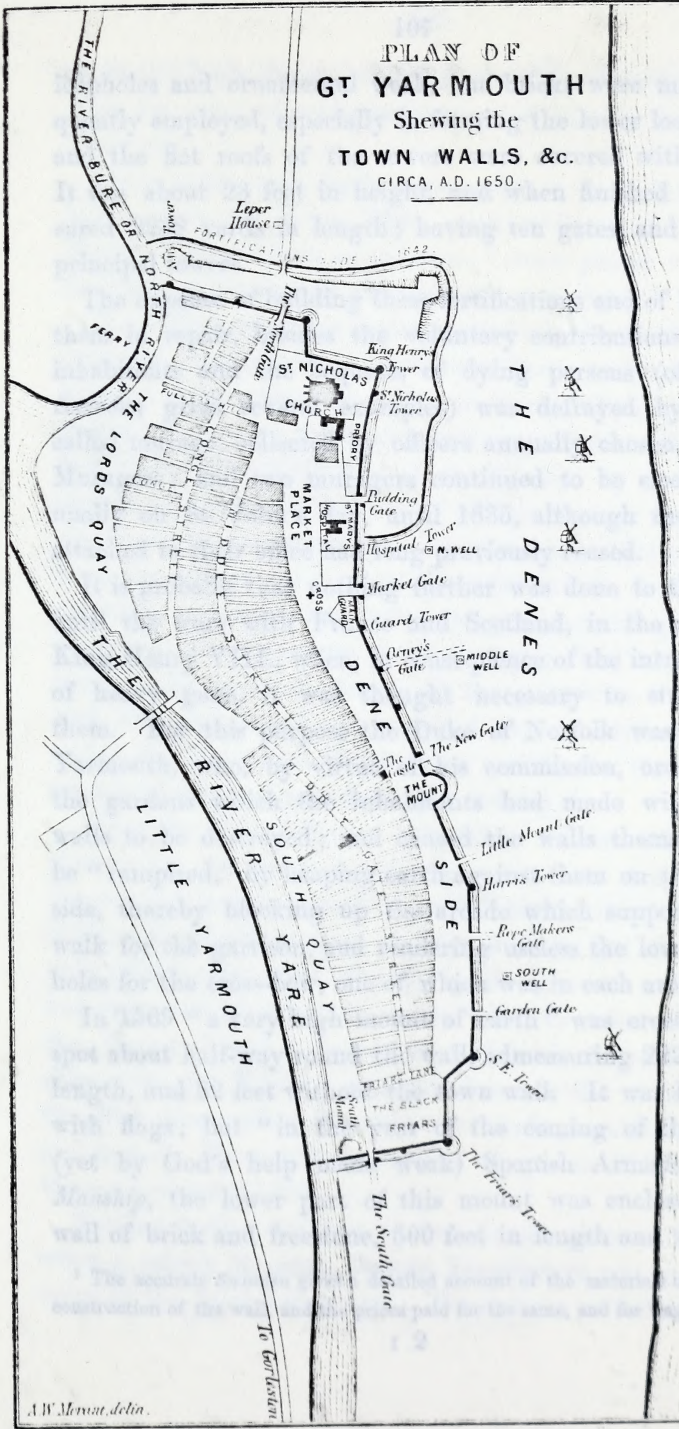
THE ancient Borough of GREAT YARMOUTH affords a good example of the manner in which our Out-Ports were defended during the middle ages. As a "frontier town," exposed to "the machinations and malice of enemies," and as the "key" to the adjoining counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, this place was at that period considered to be one of great importance, and the inhabitants were encouraged by the Crown to exert themselves for its defence.

King Henry III. was the first monarch who gave them permission (in 1260) to enclose the town with a wall and ditch; of which they afterwards availed themselves by building, as *Manship* informs us, "a fair high wall, embattled, and most magnificently towered and turreted,—extremely comely." These fortifications were not, however, commenced till the following reign, and were not fully completed till that of Richard II.

The wall by which the careful burgesses surrounded their town was constructed of rubble, composed principally of Norfolk flints, interspersed with hard flat bricks, firmly united by concrete, and faced externally with smoothly-cut flints. Caen stone was occasionally used in forming the

PLAN OF GT YARMOUTH Shewing the TOWN WALLS, &c. CIRCA, A.D. 1650.

THE GERMAN OCEAN



A.W. Morant delin.

loopholes and ornamental work, but bricks were more frequently employed, especially in forming the lower loopholes; and the flat roofs of the towers were covered with lead.¹ It was about 23 feet in height, and when finished admeasured 2238 yards in length; having ten gates, and sixteen principal towers.

The expense of building these fortifications and of keeping them in repair, besides the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants and the bequests of dying persons (of which *Swinden* gives several examples) was defrayed by a tax called murage, collected by officers annually chosen, named Muragers; and two muragers continued to be elected annually on St. John's day, until 1835, although the duties attached to their office had long previously ceased.

It is probable that nothing further was done to the walls until the wars with France and Scotland, in the reign of King Henry VIII., when, in consequence of the introduction of heavy guns, it was thought necessary to strengthen them. For this purpose the Duke of Norfolk was sent to Yarmouth, who, by virtue of his commission, ordered all the gardens which the inhabitants had made within the walls to be destroyed; and caused the walls themselves to be "rampired," by heaping earth against them on the inner side, thereby blocking up the arcade which supported the walk for the garrison, and rendering useless the lower loopholes for the cross-bow, one of which was in each archway.

In 1569 "a very high mount of earth" was erected at a spot about half-way round the wall, admeasuring 222 feet in length, and 32 feet without the town wall. It was breasted with flags; but "in the year of the coming of the great (yet by God's help made weak) Spanish Armada," says *Manship*, the lower part of this mount was enclosed by a wall of brick and freestone, 500 feet in length and upwards

¹ The accurate *Swinden* gives a detailed account of the materials used in the construction of the wall, and the prices paid for the same, and for wages.

of 20 feet high, the materials for which were partly brought from the ruins of a charnel-house and chantry then lately suppressed.

These works were further strengthened by an inner wall, higher than the Town Wall, upon which, and upon the Mount, "great pieces of ordnance" were placed "to scour the roads at the time of the enemy's approaching."

The walls were at this anxious period raised and still further rampired, especially from Blackfriars' Tower to Market Gate; between which points the walls were "very fully and formally finished to the top with earth and manure more than forty feet in breadth, resistable (quoth *Manship*) by God's help against any battery whatsoever." Each gateway was arched over in the inside, whereby a very pleasant walk was formed from one end of the town to the other, which, from its fine elevation, commanded an extensive prospect, and gave (says *Swinden*) "great pleasure to all strangers that came to the town." In times of danger all the gates were "made up with lime and stone," and rampired like the adjoining wall, except the North and South Gates and Market Gate, which were kept shut and guarded night and day.

Near the Friars' Tower a raveline was at this period thrown out, no trace of which now remains; and another "great and mighty mount of earth," higher than the Town Wall, was raised between the South Gate and the river, upon which also were placed "great store of ordnance," not only to withstand the enemy "but to scour all along the Haven;" and a boom "to withstand the entrance of ships into the Haven" was placed across the river; and the ditch surrounding the wall was "made passable for boats and keels." These defences against the power of Spain cost the town about £2,000.

Nothing further was done to these fortifications until 1625, when a survey by some Deputy Lieutenants was made by order of the Lord Lieutenant. The defence across the river

being then decayed, a timber jetty was ordered to be constructed on either side, and a boom placed from one to the other. The Commissioners recommended that the wall should be returned inward next the haven for twelve feet, and that "two good culverins or sackers" should be placed thereon to command the river, and that three pieces of large ordnance should be placed on the South Mount, with a "murdering piece" on the east tower of the South Gate; that some of the towers should be rampired, (that is, the lower part filled with earth to make them more fit for artillery) and good pieces of ordnance placed on the Friars' Tower, the South-east Tower, and Harris's Tower, in order to scour the walls from tower to tower and to command the Denes and Roadstead. They also directed eight pieces of ordnance to be placed on the New Mount and Bulwark, two upon the Market Gate, two upon King Henry's Tower, and one on either side of the same, "to command the enemy landward;" and one on the North Gate, "to command that end of the town and haven's side."

In the same year the inhabitants obtained leave from the Privy Council to set up an Artillery Yard, "wherein the townsmen might learn the true use of all sorts of arms, as well offensive as defensive;" they declaring themselves to be "ready to undergo all the charges," and willing "to keep watch and ward day and night with shot and otherwise for the safety and defence of the kingdom."²

When King Charles I. raised his standard and a civil war broke out, Yarmouth immediately declared for the Parliament. It was then thought necessary to strengthen the fortifications and to place additional ordnance thereon.

A gate was placed at the foot of the Southtown bridge (the only bridge then existing) and the same was guarded day and night to prevent any approach from that quarter.

² The Artillery Yard occupied a portion of the site of the dissolved Monastery of Grey Friars, which comprised Queen Street and the adjoining buildings.

The keys of this gate, and those of the Market and North Gates, were every night placed in safe custody.³

As the north part of the town was then considered to be the most exposed to a hostile attack, a new moat or ditch, sixty feet wide and eight feet deep, was constructed at some little distance outside the north wall, extending from the river Bure, or North River, to beyond King Henry's Tower, where it turned at right angles and was continued to Pudding Gate; and a draw-bridge was placed over this moat opposite North Gate.⁴

When all civil strife had ceased, little attention was paid to these defences; and in the reign of James II. all the brass guns and pieces of ordnance belonging to Government were removed. Subsequently, a fort was built near the haven's mouth, and batteries were erected by Government close to the sea, for the defence of the town.

The wall and towers as they now exist may thus be described.⁵

Commencing with the south wall where it adjoins the river, there is now no appearance of the jetties which once supported the boom across the haven.

The Town Wall is here chiefly built of rough flints firmly massed together with mortar. It is faced externally with cut flints, presenting an even surface, and carefully put together. The upper portion, which has evidently been built at a later period, has a more slovenly appearance, not being faced, and bricks being used with the stone.

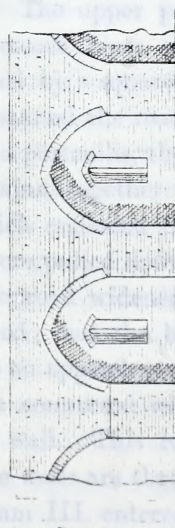
³ In 1642, Mr. Wakeman was discharged from this duty, and Mr. H. Freeman was appointed. Afterwards, Mr. Norgate volunteered to relieve Mr. Freeman.

⁴ During the civil war the towers and gate-houses were used as prisons for the Royalists.

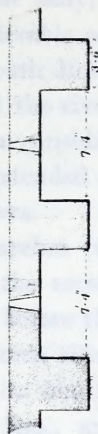
⁵ In a recent inspection of what can still be seen, the Author was accompanied by and had the assistance of T. W. King, Esq., York Herald, F.S.A., and A. W. Morant, Esq., F.S.A. To the latter zealous archæologist he is indebted for the plan of the town of Great Yarmouth, showing the ancient wall, gates, and towers, which accompanies this paper.

SKETCH SHEWING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE
OLD WALLS OF YARMOUTH.

Suggested Form of Ramparts



Elevation Inside Walls.



Plan.

Face of Earth when Walls were Ramped up



Ground Line inside Walls

Scale of Feet.



MOAT

This arrangement may, as a general rule, be traced throughout a considerable portion of the wall.

Internally, the South Mount, built behind the wall between the South Gate and the river, has been within the last few years removed to a considerable extent, thereby disclosing the arcade which extended along the wall and supported the walk for the defenders.

In each of these arches (which are built of brick) may be seen a loophole for the cross-bow; proving that this means of defence was used before the walls were rampired or backed by earth. On the town side, the ground, except the site of the look-out (built on what remains of the Mount) belongs to G. D. Palmer, Esq., and is in the occupation of the Receiver of Admiralty Droits for the Crown, and is used for the stowage of anchors and other derelict goods. Outside the wall is a yard belonging to the town, and occupied by the Local Board of Health.

This wall extends to the SOUTH GATE (anciently called *The Great Gate*) which was flanked by two round embattled towers, built of cut flint, placed a few feet in front of the line of wall. The upper parts of these towers were ornamented by smooth flints worked in square panels. They were connected by a square gate-house, extending over the arch which spanned the road. The latter, besides gates, was protected by a portcullis, the groove for which, on the west side, still remains, together with the stone loophole for the cross-bow which enfiladed the road. These towers, with the gate-house, were pulled down by order of the Corporation in 1812, and the road widened. All trace of the east tower has disappeared; but the base of the west tower remains, and is used as an appendage to a stable. Above it a chamber has been built connected with a cottage erected against the inside of the wall. This tower was nine feet in diameter inside, and the walls are three feet and nine inches thick.

King William III. entered the town through this gate in

1692; and before its demolition the west tower was used as a telegraph station.⁶

Pursuing the Town Wall, which runs due east from the South Gate, it will be found in a very perfect state, but the approach to it on the town side is blocked up by houses which have been built against and upon it. Externally, it forms the boundary to the yards of other houses which have been built in front of it, and which face a road now called Mariners' Lane.

The first Tower is so surrounded by houses as not to be easily reached, but some glimpses may be obtained of it externally. A modern sloping tiled roof has been placed upon it.

The next tower is called *Friars' Tower*, from the fact of its having been placed at the south-east corner of the precincts of the monastery of Dominicans or Black Friars. By the accounts of the muragers, as printed by Swinden, page 89, it appears to have been built in 1342. In front of the wall, immediately adjoining this tower, a ravelin was thrown out as an additional means of defence in the time of the Spanish Armada, but it has been levelled, and no remains are now to be seen.

The Friars' Tower remains entire, but is now merely a shell, having been unfloored and unroofed. A passage sufficiently wide for a cart has been cut completely through it, the superstructure on either side being supported by massive beams. This was done, it is presumed, to obtain access to the gardens from the Denes; but why an opening through the adjoining wall should not have been made in preference, it is difficult to imagine. The lower part of the tower appears to have been used as an apartment, and the holes remain for the joists which once supported the upper floor, which was lighted by six small windows, probably to enable

⁶ There is an engraving of this gate in the *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*, vol. ii., and in Preston's *Picture of Yarmouth*.

the guard to watch the approach from all sides, except that towards the town, on which side the tower, which is otherwise circular, presents a flat surface, adorned with an arcade filled in with square-cut flints, the arches being neatly formed of red brick. The guard chamber was approached by an external staircase from the rampart, the greater part of which still remains.

From this tower the Town Wall turns at a right angle, and runs nearly due north, bounding what were once the gardens of the Black Friars; the largest of which (divided among many occupiers) adjoining the wall, was for many years the property of the late J. D. Palmer, Esq., and, having been sold for building purposes, is now covered with houses; to afford an approach to which, from the outside, an opening was made through the Town Wall.

Externally, beneath the wall, the ground was also laid out for a garden, which was for some years the property of the late Samuel Paget, Esq.; but within the last few years this ground has also been covered with houses, fronting what is now called Blackfriars Road.

At the north-east extremity of the precincts of the Black Friars the wall forms an angle and runs off to the east. Greater attention appears to have been paid to this portion of the Town Wall, which, when rebuilt, was raised higher than the rest, and the stone facing is carried to the top, near which there is a regular series of stone loopholes; and the angle of the wall is adorned with Caen stone quoins. Evidently, some of the materials used in raising this part of the wall were brought from an ecclesiastical structure, for portions of three-clustered columns have been built in and appear on the surface; and it is highly probable that these and other stones were brought from the ruins of the "very fair church" belonging to the Black Friars, which in 1525 was "wholly consumed by fire;" thereby, as *Manship* says, "easing a labour to those who within ten years following demolished the same."

In front of this portion of the wall, which surmounts and is seen above them, the late Mr. Dover Colby erected a number of cottages upon what had previously been a ropery.

The next tower, called the *South-east Tower*, is the largest of the whole, and remains entire. It is converted into several dwellings, for the accommodation of which two chimneys have been built outside, and modern windows and a doorway broken out. A small tenement is also perched on the top. This tower, like the preceding one, presents a flat surface towards the town, whilst beyond the wall it is rounded;⁷ and the flints with which it is faced are, towards the top, worked into square panels. Three curiously carved stone gargoyles, probably brought from the ruins of the Black Friars' church, have been inserted.

On the inner or town side, the earth by which the wall and tower were rampired has been removed, and fish offices and other buildings erected on the site. A small portion of the wall south of the tower is now open, disclosing a portion of the arcade already mentioned. Within each arch is a loophole for shooting with the cross-bow.

In 1636, a gate was opened through the Town Wall, a little further north, which had many names, viz., *Little Gate*, *Garden Gate*, *Colby's Gate*, and, latterly, *Stevenson's Gate*; and from it there was a path leading to the "South Well." It was removed in 1776. The road which now runs through the opening towards the sea has recently been named Alma Road.

From this gate to the next the wall remains in a very perfect state. It had been well rampired with earth; and there was also a mount called Symonds' Seat, upon which a look-out (recently pulled down) was afterwards erected. The earth by which the wall was rampired has been much

⁷ An etching of this tower, by Mrs. Bowyer Vaux, appeared in vol. iii. page 377.

cleared and levelled, to permit of the erection of St. Peter's Schools, which abut against the Town Wall. Here again the arcade so often mentioned is again visible.

On the outside, and at the foot of the wall, are twine grounds, at the back of modern houses which front Blackfriars Road, and in this twine ground the old moat is partially visible.

The next gate was called *Ropemakers' Gate*, probably from the fact of there then being a ropery within the wall, upon the site of which the houses on the east side of King Street now stand.

This ropery remained till 1677, when the ropemakers were sent outside the walls. This gate, which was then called *Symonds' Gate*, and more recently the *White Lion Opening* (from the sign of an ancient tavern immediately opposite) was taken down in 1785, and no vestige of it remains.

On the north side of this opening the church of St. Peter has been erected, to allow of which part of the Town Wall was taken down in 1833. The exact spot where the church crosses the wall may be seen by a slight crack in the brickwork over the second clerestory window, occasioned by the unyielding nature of this part of the foundation. The road which passes through this gateway is continued in a straight line to the beach, and was called Jetty Road, or White Lion Road, and is now named St. Peter's Road.

About half-way between this and the next gate, at a point where the wall makes a slight angle, there is another tower, called *Harris's Tower*, the base of which is now used as a stable, with a modern door opening upon St. Peter's Plain. The upper part has disappeared, and some rooms belonging to a modern dwelling-house (erected on the earthwork inside the wall, and now in the occupation of Mr. J. T. Bracey) extend over what remains of this tower.

Nothing can be seen of the next gate, which was called *Little Mount Gate*, and was removed in 1804, being then

called *Norfor's Gate*. It appears to have been called *Appleby's Gate* in 1677; afterwards *Harris's Gate*, and more recently, *Brewery Gate*, from the brewery erected on the Denes outside, by the late F. R. Reynolds, Esq., about the commencement of the present century. It also acquired the name of *Moyse's Opening* and the *Drum Opening*, and is now known as *York Gate*, the road leading through it to the beach being designated *York Road*.

The Town Wall, which is continued northward, is still rampired on the inside; and the ground is occupied by some buildings and an anchor yard. Outside and below the wall are seen some buildings, and a yard called the Middle Yard, belonging to the Local Board of Health. Here a breach has been made in the wall, and a small chamber excavated in the mound behind, whereby it can be clearly seen how carefully the earth by which the wall was rampired was deposited in layers.

We now come to "*The Mount*," the erection of which, as an additional means of defence against the threatened attack by the Spanish Armada, has been already described.

When no longer required for defensive purposes, this mount was used by the Corporation for the stowage of anchors and other derelict goods; but when the Local Admiralty Jurisdiction was abolished in 1835, the ground was granted by the Corporation as a site for a public Hospital, for which purpose, from its elevated position, it was well adapted. This arrangement having caused the removal of an old look-out, a round tower of white brick was erected as a substitute.

The wall which faced the mount is now so covered with buildings as to be scarcely visible; and the mound within the walls was levelled in 1714, when St. George's Chapel was erected.

On the south side of the mount there was a gate, long since walled-up; and on the north side there was another

gate, of which nothing now remains except the base of a round tower on the north side, which, with the wall beyond, divides the coach-house and stables of the Rev. J. B. Frere (which are built inside the wall) from a dwelling-house recently erected by Dr. Vores upon the site of what were until very lately the counting-house, warehouse, and twine ground of Messrs. Lettis and Son. This tower is connected with the adjoining town wall by an angle passage, supported by a curious squinch arch, which, during the late alterations, has been carefully preserved, and may still be seen in the coach-house of Dr. Vores.

This gate was opened in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and was called *New Gate* and *Mount Gate*, and (after the erection of St. George's Chapel) *Chapel Gate*.

Nearly opposite to this gate stood, as *Manship* informs us, "a CASTLE, or military fore-fence, seated in the midst of the town," having four turrets which served for watch towers, and a large yard, called the Castle Yard. In 1554 it was ordered to be strengthened, and a fire beacon placed upon it. In 1562 it was repaired; and in 1596, "the times being dangerous," the muragers were directed "to make ready the beacons," and to "repair every thing about the castle." It, however, "yielded to Time;" and in 1620 the upper story was removed, and the materials used in enclosing the mount; and in the following year the old castle was entirely pulled down.⁸

Returning to *Chapel Gate*, we find that in 1601 the muragers had orders to set up a new gate. This gate was removed in 1776; and in 1789 Mr. Richard Allen had liberty to take down six feet of the town wall on the

⁸ Row No. 99 is still called the Castle Row, and no doubt bounded it on one side. The premises now occupied by Mr. Savage as a liquor shop, were built for coach-houses and stables by Thomas Penrice, Esq., in 1808, on ground purchased of the Corporation, which had belonged to this castle, and was then called the Castle Yard.

south side, in order to make the passage through more safe and commodious; and from the opening now left a road runs straight to the sea, called Trafalgar Road, whilst another, branching to the right and continued to the Jetty, is called St. George's Road. A foot-path to the left leads across St. George's Denes, and a newly-formed road connects the above roads with Regent Road.

Between *St. George's Gate* and the next there is a tower, the lower part of which is now occupied by C. C. Aldred, Esq., as a stable belonging to Dene House, the property of G. E. Tompson, Esq. The upper part of this tower is approached from the west, and is in another occupation. It is surmounted by a conical roof with a vane at the apex, bearing the date 1680, which no doubt was the year it was placed there by the Corporation; the initial letters of the bailiffs and chamberlains being displayed in open-work of iron. This tower was probably at that time, as it was long afterwards, used as a lock-up for nocturnal offenders. The adjoining wall is in a very sound state, and exhibits the smooth-cut flint facing which is found throughout. It forms a lofty west boundary to Dene House and grounds. Upon the raised ground inside the wall a Wesleyan chapel has been built, where a carpenter's shop and yard belonging to Mr. Howes formerly stood.

The next gate, which was, with a tower belonging to it, pulled down in 1766, so that no vestige remains, was called in 1677 *Mitchelson's Gate*, afterwards *Orney's Gate*, then *Steel's Gate*, and latterly, *Theatre (or Play-house) Gate*, from the theatre which was erected on the plain within the wall, between this gate and the Main Guard, in 1778. A road ran from this gate past Middle Well to a windmill near the beach, which stood upon ground now forming the site of a dwelling-house belonging to Edward Steward, Esq. This road, slightly deviated to the north, now leads direct to Britannia Pier, and is called Regent Road.

Between Theatre Gate and the next gate there is another tower, formerly called *The Guard Tower*, the base of which remains; but the upper part has been removed, and rooms belonging to a dwelling-house, approached from Theatre Plain (in the occupation of Mr. Douglas) have been built over it. Outside the wall the ground is occupied by gardens, carpenter's yards, and stables. The old moat or ditch can still be traced immediately under the Town Wall, from St. George's Gate to the Guard Tower.

Between this tower and the next gate, inside the wall, was the *Main Guard*, having a large enclosed yard, now occupied by the premises of Mr. E. O. Johnson, builder, the chandlery of Messrs. Fenn, and other buildings. It was encompassed by a wall, higher than the Town Wall, with a mount inside.

Further on are the remains of a tower which flanked *Market Gate* on the south side, and standing a little in advance of the wall. The lower part remains entire, and is seen in the premises of Mr. George Arbon (where Benjamin Button, Esq., has a stable); but the upper part has been built over, and the whole is used for domestic purposes. It may be observed of the wall from Theatre Gate to this tower, that, owing to houses having been built upon the rampired earth within the wall, and no sufficient provision made for drainage, the water perforating the soil has loosened the facing of cut flints, which have in many places fallen to the ground.

In 1797, Mr. Richard Miller, the then lessee of the Guard Yard, had leave to take down the top of *Market Gate*, and the whole building was demolished in 1830. The road was then widened on the north side, but some of the original stone-work may be observed on the other. The gate-house was a square building surmounting an arch which spanned the road running from the Market-place, past another well to the sea, and now called Market Road, with other roads

branching right and left, called North Market Road and South Market Road.

From the last-mentioned gate the Town Wall, running northward, was never rampired. It separates a cemetery for Nonconformists (now closed) from slaughter-houses built without but alongside the wall.

The next tower, about midway between Market Gate and the next gate, is called *Hospital Tower*, from the ancient hospital of St. Mary, the precincts of which it adjoined. This hospital is now possessed by the Charity Trustees, and is called the Children's Hospital (used for schools) with which this tower, surmounted by a modern tiled roof, is now used.

The next gate was the last removed, for the gate-house was allowed to stand till 1837. It was for centuries called *Pudding Gate*, and it had a tower of which there is now no trace.⁹ Outside was the burial place for those who died of the plague which ravaged the town in 1579. The road which now runs from the Market-place through this gate towards the sea, is called St. Nicholas' Road.

The wall to the north of this gate is called *Pudding Wall*, and forms the east boundary of Priory Plain. Against it, on the town side, the Primitive Methodists have erected a spacious chapel and schools; and beneath the wall on the east side are gardens, long known as Mendham Gardens, but now partially built upon.

Proceeding northward, the wall bounds the precincts of the Benedictine Priory attached to the church of St. Nicholas (where the chaplains and monks who anciently served the church resided) until it reaches the S.E. corner of the old churchyard, where stood another small tower, the remains of which are still to be seen. Between this and the next tower, and in the wall which formed the east boundary of

⁹ This gate was some time called *Mendham Gate*, under which name Captain Manby (who then resided near it) had leave to take it down, but of which permission, as it appears, he did not avail himself.

the old churchyard, there was another tower with a gate called *St. Nicholas' Gate*, or *Church Gate*. In 1642, Anthony Winn had leave to take down this tower; and the gate, says *Swinden*, was "long since blocked up." The wall was in 1799 entirely thrown down, in order to enlarge the churchyard, but its foundation can be distinctly traced.

The tower at the north-east corner of the churchyard was called *King Henry's Tower*, which differs from all the others, being octagonal and decorated with Caen stone dressings. The lower chamber had a vaulted roof, the springing stones of the groining ribs of which still remain, but the arches of the floor which they supported are gone, and the tower is now unroofed and open to the sky, the lower part being filled with skulls and dead men's bones. Previous to the Reformation there was a carnyary or charnel-house, with a chantry for two priests, near or adjoining the church; but this, at that period, was entirely destroyed, and the stone employed in repairing the Town Wall and in building the mount. Subsequently, these remains of the dead were thrown down *King Henry's Tower*, which, viewed from the elevated ground in the churchyard, formed a huge and convenient well for the purpose.

To hide so unseemly a sight as these bones presented, a lofty wall was some years since erected, which screens this side of the tower from the churchyard; and the only approach to this curious charnel-house is now by a trap-door and down a few steps into the tower, the floor of the apartment being formed of human bones. Since the closing of the old churchyard no bones are now thrown up, and, consequently, this charnel-house is not now used.¹

From *King Henry's Tower* the wall turns at right angles,

¹ In the new ground just outside King Henry's Tower were buried in 1813, without ceremony, and having no stone to mark the spot, the dissected remains of John Hannah, the last man hanged in Yarmouth before the abolition of the capital jurisdiction formerly possessed by the borough.

and runs westward, bounding the churchyard on the north side until it reaches the premises belonging to an ancient hostelry, called the King's Arms (which in the time of King Charles II. belonged to Sir Thomas Medowe), where it again turns nearly at right angles, and runs northward to the *North-east Tower*, the lower part of which still remains and is occupied by Mr. Stolworthy. Here the Town Wall again turns at right angles, and is carried westward straight to the river Bure.

North Gate, which crossed the road leading to Caister, was the most considerable edifice of the kind in the town. It had a square tower on each side of the gate-house, on the external face of which there was some attempt at Gothic tracery.² There is a tradition that this gate was erected by those who, during the great plague of 1349, amassed large sums by the loathsome office of burying the dead. In 1807 William Spelman and others had liberty to take down this gate-house: not a vestige of it now remains, but its exact position can be defined by the remains of the Town Wall on either side.³

About midway between the North Gate and the river, there was a small tower, the remains of which are still to be seen. Against this portion of the wall almshouses have been erected in what is known as Ramp (a supposed corruption of Rampart) Row; and outside the wall, but at some distance from it, (adjoining the site of the moat) is a road called Garrison's (otherwise Kerrison's) Walk.

Towards the west end of the wall an aperture has been made sufficiently large to admit the passage of carts; and here the massive character of the wall and the enduring nature of the masonry are conspicuous. Outside this portion

² In 1804 a foot-way was made through the West Tower, an accommodation not afforded by any of the Yarmouth Gates.

³ Engravings of this gate are to be found in the *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*, vol. ii., and in Preston's *Picture of Yarmouth*.

of the wall are gardens vested in the Charity Trustees, and there being no buildings against it, the wall can here be seen with great advantage; the lower portion being faced with smooth-cut flints, and the upper part and the battlements being formed of brick.

The last tower, and one of the most considerable of the series, is the *North-west Tower*, which adjoins the river Bure, and completes the circuit of the town. It is in excellent preservation, and forms a very picturesque feature when seen from Braydon, or as the town is approached by railway from Norwich. This tower, which differs from all the others in having the ground level on both sides, is circular, and is faced with smooth-cut flints to about three-fourths of its height; the remaining portion being entirely composed of thin red bricks. The headings of the windows and doorways are also formed with red bricks. The lower part, into which there was formerly an entrance from the town side, (now covered by lean-to buildings, above which may be seen the doorway leading into the Guard Chamber from the Town Wall) is now used as a stable, and the upper portions as a hay-loft and pigeon-house, and the whole is surmounted by a conical roof.

The North-west Tower remains vested in the Town Council, and was for many years in the occupation of Mr. Philip Nuthall, lime-burner, whose business premises were just outside the Town Wall.

Of the moat, which was constructed in 1642, nothing now remains, as it has been entirely filled up by order of the Local Board of Health, the water which remained in it being stagnant and pestilential; but its course can be traced from the river Bure through the low ground at the foot of the embankment called Garrison (or Kerrison) Walk, until it reaches the Caister road, where all further vestige of it is lost.

If the rampired ground within the walls had been planted

with trees, and walks formed, as has been done at Lynn, and all encroachment prevented, very agreeable boulevards would have been preserved for the inhabitants. An effort was made to do this in 1601, when the Corporation made an order that "the inhabitants should have the walk round the Town Walls as anciently, and that all places stopt should be opened;" but, ultimately, the encroachers prevailed, and it is now impossible to restore what has been thus lost.

It only remains to be hoped that the present Town Council, and their successors in office, will have the good taste to preserve so much of the walls and towers as still remain under their control, and that individual owners will do nothing to destroy them.

The members of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society will probably consider as interesting the following find, which has lately come into my possession from the collection of the late Mr. Turner, of Gloucester.

It is an Indenture between Henry V. of England, "as 'Regent of France, and in the name of his very dear Prince 'Charles, King of France," of the one part, and John Fastolf, Knight, of the other part, appointing Sir John governor of the Bastille at Paris.

Besides its interest as relating to a hitherto unknown portion of the career of a Norfolk Worthly, it is curious as showing the relative value of the monies of England and France, and the depreciated and fluctuating currency of the latter.

The use made of the name and authority of the King of France, whilst reserving the custody of the fortress and all prisoners and plunder to the King of England, is also curious.

Monstrelet says (chap. 237): "During the siege of Mehem (the castle hereafter mentioned, namely, the Bastille of St. Anthony, the Louvre, the palace of Neale, and the castle of Vincennes, were by orders from the King of France, with

DEED

Appointing Sir John Fastolf Governor of the Bastille,

8 HENRY V.

COMMUNICATED BY

ARTHUR DALRYMPLE, ESQ.

THE members of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society will probably consider as interesting the following Deed, which has lately come into my possession from the collection of the late Mr. Turner, of Gloucester.

It is an Indenture between Henry V. of England, "as Regent of France, and in the name of his very dear Prince "Charles, King of France," of the one part, and John Fastolf, Knight, of the other part, appointing Sir John governor of the Bastille at Paris.

Besides its interest as relating to a hitherto unknown portion of the career of a Norfolk Worthy, it is curious as showing the relative value of the monies of England and France, and the depreciated and fluctuating currency of the latter.

The use made of the name and authority of the King of France, whilst reserving the custody of the fortress and all prisoners and plunder to the King of England, is also curious.

Monstrelet says (chap. 227) : " During the siege of Melun "the castles hereafter mentioned, namely, the Bastille of St. Anthony, the Louvre, the palace of Nesle, and the castle of "Vincennes, were by orders from the King of France, with

“the consent of the Duke of Burgundy and the Parisians, “put into the hands of King Henry, who sent his brother, “the Duke of Clarence, to take the command of them, and “constituted him governor of Paris. He dismissed all the “French garrisons who had hitherto guarded them, and “placed therein none but English.”

The chapter contains the oath to be taken of obedience and loyalty to King Henry, as Governor and Regent of France.

The siege of Melun took place in July previous to the date of the indenture.

Blomefield (Hundred of Caistor, vol. v. p. 155) specifies various appointments and dignities enjoyed by Sir John Fastolf, but was ignorant of this. By the way, there is a mistake (probably misprint.) He states that Sir John was bred from his youth to arms, and being a knight attended King Henry VI. in his first expedition into France in his second year. This should be Henry V.

I subjoin a copy and a translation: two or three words I have not been able to make out satisfactorily; I think, however, I have given the sense of them. With these exceptions the translation is literal.

Ceste endenture faite pentre le souverain prince Henri, par la grace de Dieu, Roy dengleterre, Heriter et Regent du Royaume de France, et Seigneur dirlande, en nom de son tres cher Prince Charles, par icelle mesme grace Roi de France, et de lui mesmes come Regent du Royaume de France, dune parte, et Johan Fastolf, chevalier, dautre parte, tesmoigne que le dit Johan est retenuz dens les ditz Roys, pur garder la Bastille de Saint Antoigne de Paris du jour de la date de ceste presente endenture jusques a la fyn dun an entier prochain ensuivant. Et aura le dit Johan continuellement demourantz avecque lui sur la saufergarde de

la susdite Bastille vingt homes darmes lui mesmes accoutez, et sessante archis durant le dit an bien montez, armez, et avancez pur la guerre come a leur estatz il appartient. Et prendra le dit Johan gages de guerre a savoir pour lui mesmes deux souldz, pur chacun des ditz autres homes darmes douze deniers le jour avesque regard acoustumez, et pur chacun des ditz archis sys deniers le jour, durant le temps predictz. Des queux gages et regard sera le dit Johan paieiz pur ung quartier dun an de mesme le temps en main, et pur celles paiementz il recevra le noble dor dengleterre pour quatre franks de la blanche monnoye courante en France, ou autrement sept franks de mesme la blanche monnoye pur les quatre franks surditz, et pur la residue de lavant ditz temps sera le dit Johan payez de mois en mois per les mains du Tresorer General de France. Et sil amegne y dedans le dit temps, apres la fyn du dit quartier, la dit monnoye de France soit change, enhanse, et mys a meillure allaye et value quil nest de present, a long du temps de mesmes leschange sera le dit Johan paieiz de moys en moys dautielz gages journals comes dessus pur lui et sa dite retenue de la dite nouvelle monnoye de la quelle il prendra le franks pur trois souldz desterlings. Et commenceront les ditz gages et regard pur lui et les predictz homes darmes et archis le jour enquel le dit Johan fera premierement sa moustre des mesmes les gens darmes et archis a la dite Bastille, apres la date de ceste presente endenture. Et fera le dit Johan moustres de lui et des ditz gens darmes et archis et sa¹ avesque sa dite retenuz bien montez, armez, et avancez pur dimacher et faire service a les surditz rois come il sera mandez, quant et si souvent come il en sera duement garniz et requirez durant le ditz temps. Et en cas quaucuns des ditz gens darmes quant ils sont mandez pur dimacher et faire service ax ditz Rois soient trouvez sans monture conve-

¹ These two words seem to be "consiones present."

nable pur leur estatz, alongs ne sont ils paieiz pur icel temps forsque pur gages des homes darmes⁴ a savoir pur chacun persone eyt deniers le jour, et paiera le dit Johan au Roi nostre dit Prince en nome come dessus les tierces des guagnes de guerre dicelles desqueux les gens de sa retenue font a lui respoignants de leur gagnes de guerres, soient ils prisonniers, preyes, ou autre choses prinses comes de ses gagnes propres, et tous les droitz accustomez, et aussi lui rendra et delivra tous les capitaines et hercemaintz, si aucuns durant le dit temps seront per lui ou aucun de ses ditz gens prinses pour lesqueux fera mesme nostre Prince le Roi raisonnable agreement a celui ou ceulz qui les avont prins. Et sur la retenue et demoure du dit Johans dens lui tres excellent prince le Roi de France par mande come dit est aura le dit Johan lettres patentes du dit Roi de France sealles de son grand seal. Et ad le dit Johan enprins de saufment garder a son loial pouvoir lavandit Bastille a lhonneur et profitz des ditz Rois, et de non livrer icelle jusque a nostre souverain Prince le Roi dengleterre, ou a ses heirs en nom de son dit Prince, et de lui a leur certain mandement per leur lettres. En temoignance de quelle chose a la partie de ceste endenture demourante dens le dit Johan nostre dit souverain Prince le Roi dengleterre, en nom come dessus, ad fait mettre son privie seal. Don a Rouen le 24 jour de Janvier, lan du grace mille quatre centz et vingt, et du regne du Roi nostre dit souverain Prince huitieme.



L. S.

Indorsement :—

“An Indenture between the King and Sir John Fastolf, for the keeping of the holde of St. Anthony in Fraunce, 8th Hen. V.”

⁴ This seems to be “anerelle,” which is unintelligible.

Translation.

This Indenture, made between the sovereign Prince Henry, by the grace of God King of England, inheritor and Regent of the realm of France, and Lord of Ireland, in the name of his very dear Prince Charles, by the same grace King of France, and of himself as Regent of the realm of France of the one part, and John Fastolf, Knight, of the other part, Witnesseth that the said John is retained in the service of the said Kings, to guard the Bastille of Saint Anthony in Paris from the day of the date of this present Indenture to the end of the entire year next ensuing. And the said John shall have constantly remaining with him for the safeguard of the aforesaid Bastille twenty men at arms, the same accoutred, and sixty archers during the said year well appointed, armed, and fit for war as belongs to their estate. And the said John shall take for wages of war, that is to say, for himself two shillings, for each of the said men at arms twelve deniers a day with the usual entertainment, and for each of the said archers six deniers a day during the aforesaid time, of which wages and entertainment the said John shall be paid for one quarter of a year of the said time in hand, and for these payments he shall take the gold noble of England for four franks of the white money current in France, or otherwise seven franks of the same white money for the aforesaid four franks, and for the residue of the aforesaid time the said John shall be paid monthly by the hands of the Treasurer General of France. And if it happens that, during the said time after the end of the said quarter the said money of France be changed, enhanced, and put at a better alloy and rate than it is at present, during the time of the said exchange the said John shall be paid monthly such other daily wages as above for himself and his said retinue of the said new money, of which he shall take the frank for three shillings sterling. And the said wages and

entertainment shall commence for him and the aforesaid men at arms and archers the day in which the said John shall first make his muster of the said gendarmes and archers at the said Bastille, after the date of this present Indenture. And the said John shall make muster of himself and his said gendarmes and archers, and with his said retinue to fight and do service to the aforesaid kings, well mounted, armed, and fit to fight and do service to the said kings as he shall be commanded, when and as often as he shall be duly warned and required during the said time. And in case any of the said gendarmes when they shall be commanded to fight and do service to the said kings shall be found without furniture fit for their estate, they shall not be paid during such time except for the wages of the men at arms that is to say, for each person eight deniers a day. And the said John shall pay to the king our said prince in name as aforesaid, the thirds of the gains of war which the people of his retinue make returns to him of their gains of war, be they prisoners, preys, or other things taken in war as their proper gains, and all the accustomed rights; and also shall render up to him and deliver all the captains and henchmen, if any during the said time shall be taken by him or any of his said people, for whom our said prince the king shall make reasonable compensation to him or those who have taken them. And over the retinue and attendance of the said John, in the service of him the very excellent prince the King of France, by command as aforesaid the said John shall have letters patent of the said King of France sealed with his great seal. And the said John emprises [undertakes] to guard safely to [the extent of ?] his loyal power, the above-mentioned Bastille, to the honour and profit of the said kings, and not to deliver up the same except to our said prince the King of England, or his heirs, in the name of their said prince and for him to their certain orders by their letters. In witness of

which matter to the part of this indenture remaining with the said John, our said sovereign prince the King of England in name as above has caused to be put his Privy Seal. Given at Rouen the twenty-fourth day of January, the year of grace one thousand four hundred and twenty, and of the reign of the king our said sovereign prince the eighth.



L. S.

Indorsement :—

“An Indenture between the King and Sir John Fastolf, for the keeping of the holde of St. Anthony in Fraunce, 8th Hen. V.”

Having been present with other members of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Association at the examination of the stone coffins, broken cist, skeletons, and ironed equal-armed sick found beneath the pavement of Drington church, I comply with much pleasure to a request made by the association that I should prepare a description of these objects for publication in the Transactions of the Society.

On Monday, May 7th, 1890, during the progress of the work in the parish church of Drington, near Norwich, the discovery of three stone coffins was made, all containing human remains, but one having within it a case of lead shaped generally like the human form, and preserving a pretty perfect skeleton. In addition to these coffins, several equal-armed sick were also found, one very imperfect, and another bearing an inscription in old Norman French, some fragments of two persons, but unfortunately so much mutilated as to afford no knowledge of the individuals. All these finds beneath the floor of the church, the area of

DISCOVERY OF STONE COFFINS,
Leaden Sepulchral Chest, Skeletons, and Incised Slab,
OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY,
At Drayton, Norfolk.

COMMUNICATED BY

JOHN WODDERSPOON, ESQ.

HAVING been present with other members of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Association at the examination of the stone coffins, leaden cist, skeletons, and incised sepulchral slab, found beneath the pavement of Drayton church, I comply with much pleasure to a request made by the committee, that I should prepare a description of these objects for publication in the Transactions of the Society.

On Monday, May 7th, 1860, during the progress of restorations in the parish church of Drayton, near Norwich, the discovery of three stone coffins was made, all containing human remains, but one having within it a case of lead shaped generally like the human form, and preserving a nearly perfect skeleton. In addition to these coffins, several sepulchral slabs were also found; one very imperfect, and another bearing an inscription in old Norman French, commemorative of two persons, but unfortunately so much mutilated as to afford no knowledge of the individuals. All were found beneath the floor of the church, the area of

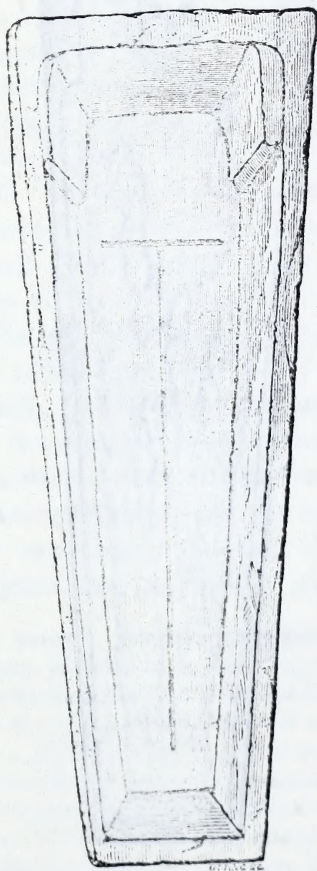
depositure extending nearly from the centre to the north wall. The feet of the skeletons lay towards the east.

The stone coffin found on the north was without a lid, and its contents had been sadly disturbed, nothing but a confused mass of earth and bones being found within. When disencumbered of what it contained, the usual T channel was found to be slightly cut on the bottom, with two apertures,

one at the juncture at the top lines, and the other at the termination; by which any moisture coming from the decaying body might drain away.

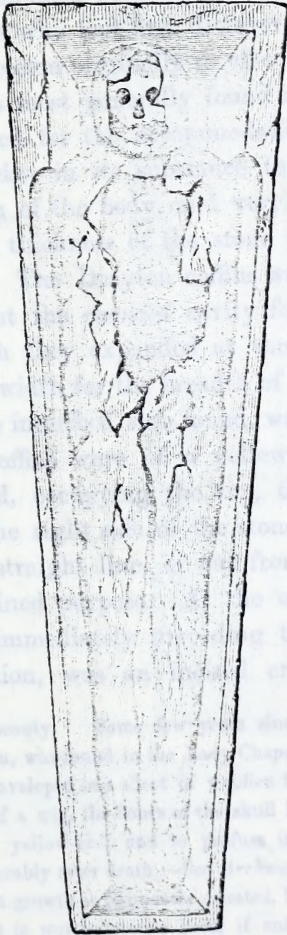
The coffin found nearer the centre of the church held a skeleton more perfect in character. The face of the skull had been turned downwards, and one of the bones of the thigh lay uppermost on a heap of human debris and earth.

The third coffin, which occupied a position nearer the south, had also suffered disturbance, but comparatively little despoilment. The coffin was in itself tolerably clean, and the skeleton lay enclosed in a case of lead, which entirely enwrapped the corpse, and took the form of the inhumed person—cumbrously, like the case of an Egyptian mummy, and not following closely the shape of the



limbs, although tapering downwards and enclosing the legs and feet. The metal cist at the head was rotund like the skull, and the shoulders branched broadly away from the

neck. The coffin was nearly filled with the leaden receptacle, but in the spaces between the outer walls and lid neither earth nor other substance had been used. This skeleton had, like the others, been previously examined, and without much delicacy, for the lead covering the face, neck, and a portion



of the breast, was cut away and turned aside, disclosing the *os frontis*, the upper *vertebra*, and the cavity of the chest through the broken ribs. No flesh remained on the parts shewn. The jaw had fallen downwards. The cavity of the body was filled with a substance like fine mould, and it was at first supposed this might have contained the remains of gums used in embalmment, but a portion having been removed for the purposes of analysis by Mr. Fitch, no such substances were found, nor were any fragments of cere or waxed cloth discovered adhering to any parts of the skeleton. The bones of the left arm had been removed from the side, but the right arm retained its original position. On the posterior part of the skull was a considerable quantity of hair closely matted together.¹

J. G. Johnson, Esq., surgeon, of Norwich, who was present,

¹ The growth of hair after death is sometimes extraordinary; and presuming the corpse to be of the date *circa* 1300, examples are not wanting to prove the preservation of human hair from that period to the present in profuseness and

and took part in the examination, declared the skeleton to be that of a male of middle age, and of athletic form. No ring, an ornament frequently left on the hand of a deceased person, was found. Most probably, if such an object had been inhumed with the body, it had been removed by those persons who had first discovered the interment and brought the skeleton originally to view.

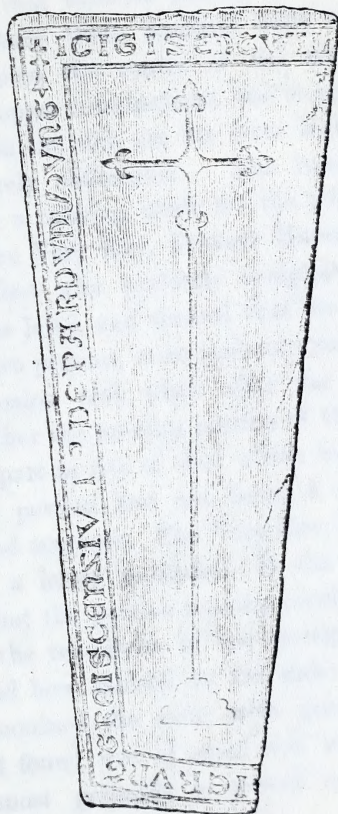
It is most generally found in stone coffins, that the part designed for the accommodation of the head and shoulders is thicker in its substance than that enclosing the lower portion of the body, and very nearly a half circle is formed in the thickness of the stone for the accommodation of the skull. The Drayton coffins were of the usual substance, but without the *rounded* cavity for the head of the corpse, although they expanded at the shoulders so as to afford an extra width for the breadth of the body.

The inscribed slab found, was of a blue-grey colour, while the coffins were of a yellow stone. The inscription was incised, occupying the top, the left side, and the bottom; but the right side of the stone had either been broken away in a straight line, or cut from its counterpart for some unexplained purpose. At the upper corner on the left hand, and immediately preceding the commencement of the inscription, was an incised cross, known as the Jerusalem

even beauty. Some few years since a *square* box or coffin, containing a skeleton, was found in the Lady Chapel of Hereford Cathedral. The body had been enveloped in a sheet of woollen fabric. The hair was perfect and in the form of a wig, the bones of the skull having fallen away from it. The colour was a yellow-red, and so profuse in quantity as certainly to have grown considerably after death.—See *Archæologia*, xxxii. p. 60.

Such growth is frequently attested, but an extraordinary anecdote on the same subject is worthy notice here, if only for the singularity of the statement. Douglas says that John Pitt assured him, that on visiting a vault of his ancestors in Farley chapel, Somerset, he saw the hair of the young Lady Chandos, which had in a most extraordinary manner grown out of the coffin, and *hung down from it*, while by the inscription it appeared she had been buried at that time, he says, considerably more than an hundred years.

cross,² denoting that the person or persons interred had made a pilgrimage to that city, or were brethren of a certain religious order.



The inscription, as already mentioned, is imperfect. What is left may be read as follows:—

ICI GISENT WILL

..... RIERVNT

TREIS CENS JURS DE PARDYN AVERVNT

² The form of this symbol is very plainly shewn on a seal found some years since embedded in a wall at Dunwich, in Suffolk. The matrix was of the oblong form, and bore the inscription *Sigillum Penitentiarii Ierosol* surrounding the cross, with a key, the symbol of a Confessor, on each side.

That is: Here lies William —, and then, most probably, followed the name of the second person buried, with the conclusion, that whoever prayed for the repose of their souls, should have three hundred days of pardon or indulgence. Down the centre of the stone runs a cross foliated at the upper terminations, and stepped at the base.

The letters on the slab are far from legible, and in some instances entirely obliterated. The inscription has been engraved from a rubbing made for the purpose. It is due, however, to the Very Rev. Provost Husenbeth to say that he was the first who perfectly deciphered the words remaining on the label, and shewed that the slab recorded the sepulture of two persons, most probably man and wife.

Some discussion took place after the discovery, on the question whether the missing portion of the stone was or was not a counterpart in size of that which had been found, and if the absent portion had not borne a second cross and a much extended sentence. The Very Rev. Provost Husenbeth, however, in a letter published in the *Norwich Mercury*, considered that the portion missing consisted of a strip only, which bore the remainder of the inscription, and that only one cross had been incised on the slab; but other persons, who also examined the stone with great care, believe that the part not found was of equal size with that discovered, and bore most probably a second cross and a lengthy label.

Examples of the double cross appearing on one stone are not of rare occurrence. At Lincoln a stone exists on which the cross is *three* times repeated; and at Gainford, Durham, is another with the same number of crosses, the central cross being larger and its ornamental part more elaborate. Two crosses are found on slabs at Ribchester, Yorkshire; Goosnargh, Lancashire; Aycliffe, Durham; East Shaftoe and Newbigging, Northumberland.

Examples of inscriptions being continued round the margin of a slab and *also down the centre*, completely dividing it, may be seen in the incised stone commemorative of Adam de Clitheroe and his wife at Ribchester, and the well-known memorial of similar character at Lewes, dedicated to the memory of Gundrada, Countess de Warrenne. Other examples might be cited, but those now mentioned are perhaps sufficient³ for the purpose.

Reverting to the Drayton slab, its date is most likely about the middle or the close of the 13th century.

As respects the coffins, had they contained any ecclesiastical indication, it might reasonably have been supposed that, as Norwich Priory held possessions in Drayton, some of the monks of the establishment had been conveyed there for interment, or that the Cell at Cossey, which possessed a small community connected with the Abbey of Bon Repos at Mur in Brittany, founded in 1184, had buried some of the inmates in its neighbouring parish. But nothing tending to shew connection with a monastery or the church was found, and therefore the presumption that other than the skeletons of civil persons had been brought to light, becomes greatly weakened or destroyed. The coffin in which the leaden case was found evidently contained the remains of no inferior individual. This was proved by the existence of the metal cist. The inscribed slab also points to the interment of no common persons.

Such are the particulars of the discovery and a description of the objects exhumed.

A few notes upon the history of early interments in lead and stone, may assist us as regards the age of the remains found in the coffins, and of the leaden cist.

During the 11th and 12th centuries bodies were preserved

³ All the examples here mentioned may be found in Boutell's *Christian Monuments*.

by salting and enclosing them in leather or hides. This appears to be discontinued at the commencement of the 13th century.

From this time the bodies of the nobility and higher ranks were either embalmed or covered with cerecloth, and deposited in coffins of stone, wood, or *lead*.

Stone coffins were most common during the 13th century. In the 14th century they gradually declined in use.

The ancient leaden coffins were fitted to the *shape of the person*, and much resembled a mummy case. They were often chested in an outer coffin of wood, sometimes in one of *stone*, and have been found to contain the liquid in which the body was preserved.⁴

Very frequently the leaden cists which followed the human form were buried without coffins. It might therefore happen that the leaden cist at Drayton was originally deposited in the earth, and afterwards, on being discovered, placed in a stone receptacle which had been previously found and emptied of its contents. Nevertheless the stone coffin might have been its original resting-place, and a conclusion drawn that the stone coffins and the leaden cist are, collectively, as ancient as the 13th century.

It must, however, be also stated that this particular form of leaden coffin was sometimes used in interments as late as 1579. In 1851 a leaden cist of precisely the Drayton form was discovered beneath the Holy Trinity chapel in the parish church of Arundel, and, by a rude inscription scratched on the exterior, was found to contain the body of Mary Countess of Arundel, who died 20th Oct., 1559. This noble lady was originally interred in the church of St. Clement Danes, and removed in mistake by the will of Thomas Earl of Arundel (1641) for the body of his grandmother, the Duchess, also named Mary. In the same chapel was also discovered a

⁴ See Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*, and Bloxam's *Glimpse of Monumental Architecture*.

leadern coffin, of similar shape with that of the lady, enclosing the remains of Henry Earl Fitzalan. Across the breast was inscribed Hen. Fitzalan, 1579.⁵

To these examples might be added the discovery of the body of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, at Bury St. Edmund's, enclosed in lead, so that both the head and limbs might be traced in outline.⁶

Before concluding these remarks, I am anxious to transcribe the substance of a letter received from the Rev. James Bulwer, in reply to my inquiries relative to leadern coffins of the human form lying many years since exposed above ground in the chapel at Farley Hungerford in Somersetshire. Mr. Bulwer, who took sketches of these objects, tells me "there were no less than six coffins, lying on the floor of a vault, supported on short stone bearers. One, and perhaps others, had the *features* raised in the lid, and a second, through which a hole had been broken, was found half full of a dark-coloured fluid, certainly not aromatic in its nature, but most probably either rain or snow water received through the dilapidations of the roof of the chapel." To name a near example of the Farley type, he adds, that he remembers two leadern chests adapted to the shape of the body preserved in the vault at Blickling, Norfolk. They stand in niches, and their age is probably not earlier than the 16th century. One, from the size, encloses a male corpse,—probably of a Clere.

I do not, however, coincide with this opinion relative to the liquid in the Farley coffin. Water might have found an entrance into one of the leadern cists; but that the liquid within was aromatic to the organs both of taste and smell, I can personally vouch, both from tests more than once repeated by myself, and by others in my presence.

⁵ *Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1851, p. 42, where an outline of the leadern cist is given.

⁶ See *Philosophical Transactions* for 1772.

The little church of Drayton appears to have been rich in relics of ancient interments. In the year 1850, when the church tower fell, the writer of this paper examined the ruins in company with Mr. Fitch, and the fragments of a coped sepulchral stone, with a fine foliated cross raised upon it, was then lying in the churchyard, brought, it was stated, from the floor of the old tower, where it had lain with its face downwards for an unknown period. There are at the present time several plain coffin lids of stone inserted in the floor of the building: one occupies a position on the south side within the communion rails, in which has been fixed a small brass inscription; another lies in the chancel, also with a brass inscription; a third, of beautiful form, has been placed in the floor of the new tower, and a fourth is embedded in the pavement of the south porch.

The Rev. Hinds Howell, the incumbent, after the examination had taken place, caused the skeletons to be carefully replaced in the coffins, and re-interred in the spots where found. The incised slab, however, is kept above ground, and so preserved that it may be examined by any person sufficiently interested in such matters to pay a visit to Drayton for the purpose.

I. W.

1861.


Doorway

ON THE

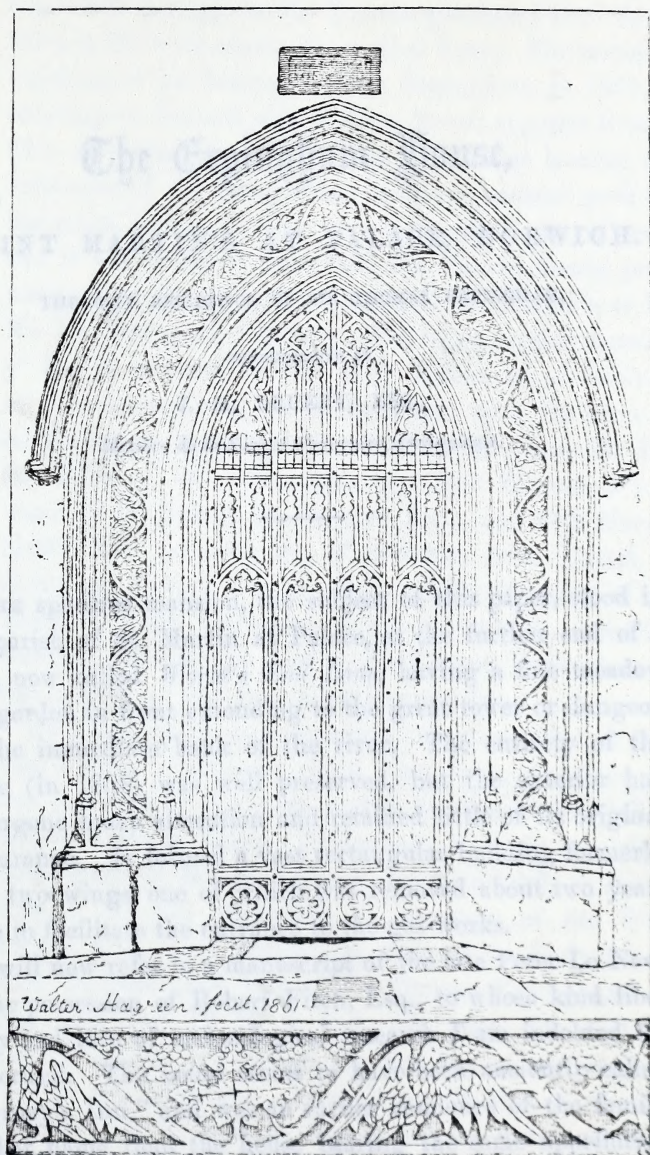
NORTH SIDE OF THE CHANCEL OF WELLS CHURCH,

NORFOLK.

THE accompanying engraving is kindly presented to the Society by the Rev. James Bulwer. It serves as an additional illustration of his paper on Wells Church, already printed in the Society's publications, vol. v., p. 81. It will therefore be sufficient to say here that it represents the beautiful vestry doorway described on p. 83, which had then been recently cleared of its coats of whitewash. It is interesting, independently of its architectural beauty, on account of the inscription in brass over it, which fixes the date of the building, within a few years: "Orate pro aīa Thomē Bradley qui istam cancellam fieri fecit."—Bradley was rector from 1446 to 1499, and the date 1460 is considered by Mr. Bulwer to be about that of the whole of the present structure.



VESTRY DOOR
WELLS CHURCH, NORFOLK



Walter Hargree, fecit. 1861.

· VESTRY - DOOR -
· WELLS - CHURCH - NORFOLK -

The Erpingham House,

SAINT MARTIN'S AT PALACE, NORWICH.

THE CITY RESIDENCE OF SIR THOMAS ERPINGHAM.

COMMUNICATED BY

J. H. DRUERY, ESQ.,

Membre de la Société Française Archéologie.

THE spacious mansion, the subject of this paper, stood in the parish of St. Martin at Palace, at the further end of a lane, now called *World's End Lane*, having a fine meadow and garden in front extending to the great tower or dungeon on the immediate bank of the river. The entirety of the house (in 1858) was well preserved, but the exterior had undergone much alteration and retained little of its original appearance. It formed a vast rectangular building formerly with two wings, one of which was removed about two years since to facilitate the entrance to the gas-works.

I will now refer to a manuscript of the late Peter Le Neve in the possession of Robert Fitch, Esq., to whose kind liberality and love of archæological research I am indebted for its perusal. The house seems to have been anciently called "Berney's Inn," and was an earlier residence of the family of that name than the house bearing the same appellation in King Street, on the north side of the churchyard of St. Peter per Mountergate. It was probably built by the

Berneys at the close of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, for Sir Thomas purchased it of them, and when in Norwich constantly resided there. The mansion, the residence of his father, Sir John Erpingham, in 1370, is still standing on the west side of King Street, opposite Rose Lane. This street seems to have been a favourite locality for the residences of the great county families: several good houses, hostelryes, or inns, as they were then called, are still existing, and it was to one of these that the Berney family probably removed on the sale of the house at St. Martin's at Palace. Mr. Le Neve says: "Berney's Inn was a capital messuage in y^e Parish of Saint Martin at y^e Palace, at y^e further end of World's end lane, on y^e North side next the river there, mentioned to have been y^e messuage of John De Berney (an. 1334) y^e 7th, 26th, 34th, and 45th Edward 3^d; afterwards of Sir Robert De Berneye Knt.; and 10th Henry 4th (1409) Tho. Longele, Bp. of Durham, John Tiptoft, John Straunge, Robert Berney, Knts., John Cokayne of y^e co. Hertford, John Doreward, Edmd. Oldenhalle, and Thomas Derham, conveyed by deed to Sir Thomas Erpingham Knt., and his hrs. y^e said Inn called Berneys Inn."

By a loose paper accompanying this manuscript, it appears that a letter of attorney, dated 18th June, 10th Henry IV., was executed by the same parties to Thomas Randall, "To deliver seizin to Thomas Erpingham, Knt., de hospicio nup. vocat Berneys Inn in Norwich, by them lately to him conveyed. It was afterwards y^e messuage of Sir William Phelip, Knt., Lord Bardolf, in right of the Lady Joane his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Erpingham. The said lord died 19 H. 6, and, A.D. 1446, the said Joane Lady Bardolph bequeathed this her Inn or messuage to be sold by her executors. Accordingly, 26 Hen. 6, it was sold and conveyed by deed as follows, viz., an Indenture betwixt Richd. Porringland, Richd. Burnstede, clerke, John Heydon, and John Danyard, executors of y^e testament of Johane

Lady Bardolph of y^e one part, and William Calthorpe, Esquire, on the other part, witnessing that the s^d executors have sold to y^e s^d William a meße cleped Berneye's Inn, in Norwich, in y^e parish of Saint Martin before y^e palays of y^e Bishop, with y^e garden and y^e pertinents as y^e said Johane was possessed in her life, and with divers instruments necessary and stuff under written: first y^e *Hallyng*, y^e day of this present writing in y^e said meße, being cuppeboards, formes, stoles, tables, tresselles, press boards, bed boards, two standardes in y^e wardrope there, a belle of brass, ledy's quernes, 'quernes,' brewyn vessells, rakks, manjours, y^e barge there, with the apparail, for y^e somme of ccc and L marks of lawful money of England, to be paid to y^e said Richard, Richard, John, and John, to their executors, or to their attornies in this forme following: This day L marks, and ccc marks at certain sesns in twelve obligations mentioned; in w^{ch} obligations y^e s^d William Calthorpe, Thos. Garell of Kirkeby Kame, Dionise Willes of Langlee, Robert Harveys of Norwich, John Maynard of Marsham, Richard Yemmes of Norwich, and John Greistock of Strumpshaw, stand bound each of them to the said executors in xxv marks, which if they pay at y^e times appointed, then an obligation of c pounds in y^e wh^{ch} Henry Inglose, Knt., and y^e said Will. Calthorpe are bounden to y^e executors to be of noon effect. In witness, &c. Dat. 20 January, y^e yeer of y^e reign of K. Henry y^e VI. after y^e conquest y^e xxvi." Afterwards, "21 Henry 8, it was the messe of Sir Philip Calthorp, Knt.; 2 Edw. 2, of Dame Jane Calthorp, widow of said Sir Philip; after, of Elizabeth their only daughter, first married to Sir Henry Parker, Knt.; after, to Sir William Wodehouse, Knt., and lastly to Drue Drury, Esq.; Anno. Dom. 1600, of Sir Miles Corbet, Knt., of Sprowsson; afterwards of Thomas Corbet, Esq., his Son and Heir."

At the end of this valuable note Mr. Le Neve says, there remains in a window the arms of Corbet impaling Berney,

which were the arms of John Corbet, Esq., who died A. D. 1559, having married Jane the daughter of Ralph Berney, Esq. Subsequently to the Corbets, the property passed into various hands, and at a later period vested in Mr. Jackson, who sold it to Robert Lambert, whose executors passed it to A. A. H. Beckwith, Esq., from whom it came into the possession of the gas company, the present proprietors.

Part of this venerable mansion had been converted into a public-house, and the remainder into several small tenements. The extent of the original apartments might be traced by the chimney-pieces, carved ceilings, and mouldings. Fronting the south and adjoining the left wing, was a banqueting-room with carved chesnut panels, 17 feet wide by 35 in length, having a fine window 10 feet in width fronting the south. This room was ascended from a small court-yard by a staircase faced with stone, of which the brick-work was entire, and which was, I suppose, originally covered in or roofed. In the kitchen were preserved some beautiful arches extending over the cellar and offices. Several irregular original windows remained on the north side, two of which lighted large apartments quite entire. Dilapidated, and almost in ruins, it will still be a matter of regret to the antiquary, that after an existence of more than five centuries, this venerable mansion was taken down in 1858 by the proprietors of the gas-works, who required its site for the extension of their buildings and offices.

This house was the scene of many of our historical recollections connected with the city. Sir Thomas Erpingham exercised unbounded hospitality there, was a great friend to and much beloved by the citizens; he obtained for them, by the friendship and favour of King Henry IV., their new and much-desired charter, which had been opposed by Bishop Spencer, and was on all occasions the constant friend and most liberal benefactor to the city. The knight had been

conspicuously active in placing King Henry IV. on the throne, and was consulted in all the confidential affairs of that monarch and his successor.

The mansion must have been an ornamental and handsome residence: standing just without the buildings of the city, on the banks of a fine river, and surrounded by gardens of no common extent, its great size and spacious outbuildings were no doubt imposing. The approach to this noble dwelling was, as late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, through a lane leading from St. Martin's at Palace to the building, as appears by an old map of the city at that period, which I have seen.

I cannot dismiss this subject without referring to the curious story from Heywood's *TYNAIKEION*, or *Nine Books of various Histories of Women*, printed in 1624, and quoted by Blomefield under "Erpingham," better known as the *Knight and the Friar of George Colman's "Broad Grins."* It is difficult to conceive the origin of this strange calumny on the memory of Sir Thomas Erpingham. It probably originated in the prolific brain of Heywood himself, for I have been unable to discover any traces of authenticity in support of the accusation elsewhere. There are also several inaccuracies in the account fatal to the veracity of the story; such as the vicinity of Sir Thomas's house to the monastery, there mentioned as being divided by a brick wall only, and which contained an abbot and twelve friars. The only religious house founded by Sir Thomas in Norwich, was the Austin Friary, for the reception of twenty-four friars, and which he did not live to see finished. This house, now called St. Andrew's Hall, is a considerable distance from the mansion of Sir Thomas; and the description is equally inapplicable to the Benedictine Monastery, now the Cathedral and Precinct, which contained sixty monks, and to which Sir Thomas was also a benefactor. The Carmelites, or White Friars, had a house adjoining the bridge of the White Friars,

on the same side of the water; but this house was certainly not founded by Sir Thomas Erpingham, and is at some distance from the garden, with a stack of houses between them, which it is presumed were then standing, or their site occupied by former buildings. The adjoining anchorage, containing a recluse only, could not have been meant; and to the Carmelites Sir Thomas was not even a benefactor. I conclude, therefore, that this idle story was a mere fabrication of Heywood, rendered more popular by the witty and talented effusion in the "Broad Grins."

Notes on a Roman Kiln and Urns,

FOUND AT HEDENHAM, NEAR BUNGAY.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. S. W. KING, M.A., F.S.A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., &c.

ABUNDANT as are the various relics constantly brought to light, of fictile ware of Celtic, Roman, or Anglo-Saxon make, especially in the ancient cemeteries of their several periods, yet discoveries of the actual places in which they were manufactured are, as might naturally be expected, of much rarer occurrence. As, moreover, each example serves to throw light on the methods and appliances of their manufacture, and to give us fresh insight into the habits and customs of our predecessors during those earliest and dimly known periods of our history, a special interest attaches to such a discovery as that of the Roman kiln and adjacent cinerary urns, which are the subject of the following notes.

The remains were found in the winter of 1858, at Hedenham, near Bungay, on the estate of F. W. Irby, Esq. of Boyland Hall. The site adjoins an extensive brick-yard in the occupation of Mr. Murrell, the brick-earth of which furnishes excellent material for red and white tiles, drain-pipes, vases, and other ware. The supply becoming exhausted in the old brick-fields, excavations were commenced just across the

Bungay road, in what was believed to be undisturbed ground. But about ten or twelve yards from the gate in the corner of the enclosure, the workmen came on an urn containing calcined bones, and subsequently on broken fragments of others. These, as was not unusual in Roman sepulchres, were not more than a foot below the surface, and without any tumulus, lying along a depressed line or furrow: but as the excavations were continued further into the field, it suddenly became evident that the ground had been disturbed to a considerable depth, the brick-earth removed, and the space filled in again with made soil.

At length about twenty-five yards from the position of the urns, and at the depth of a yard from the surface, what seemed at first sight like the shaft of a well, lined with rude courses of brick or tile, was opened out. The practised eyes of the brickmakers, however, soon saw that it was not a well but a kiln, which under Mr. Murrell's judicious directions was carefully excavated. Receiving early information of the discovery, I was fortunately enabled to examine and sketch it before it was defaced and ruined by rain and frosts, as speedily happened.

When I first saw the kiln it presented the appearance shewn in the annexed sketch. At the mouth it was $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet across, but, at 3 feet below the top, contracted suddenly to 5 feet, forming, round the interior, a flat shelf 13 inches wide, on which the ware was placed for burning. At a depth of 4 feet below this shelf the floor was reached, distinguishable by its hard burnt condition, and covered with a stratum of wood ashes and charcoal, apparently of oak.

On the west side a rudely arched "stoke hole" opened from without into the lower part of the kiln, being clearly such, not only from its position, but also from the evident effects of fierce fire on its reddened and smoked sides. This furnace hole was flanked on either side by five rude steps cut in the solid clay, which, though not showing superficial

signs of fire, must have been baked to a considerable extent, otherwise they could not have preserved their original form so perfectly as was the case when first exposed.

The interior, from top to bottom, shewed the action of intense firing on the native clay, out of which the kiln was scooped and which formed the sides. What seemed on a first glance to be rude courses of brick, were only the varying beds of stratified brick-earth, which had, in burning, taken different shades of colour, red or white, as the thin beds were more or less sandy or clayey. At the top was a flue-like aperture, on the south side, much smoked and charred.

It is singular that no fragments even of pottery of any kind were found in or round the kiln, or in any part of the field, excepting the cinerary urns before mentioned. Another peculiar circumstance was that into the bottom of the kiln there had been thrown, before it was filled up, a large quantity of lumps of hard chalk of that quality which is burnt for lime, in the absence of limestone in the Eastern Counties. It must have been brought to Hedenham for that special purpose, and from a distance, as I do not know of any exposure of the upper chalk formation which yields the same quality nearer than Stoke Holy Cross, some ten miles distant, and near Caistor Camp. Chalk does occur under the Norwich crag in my own parish, Saxlingham, about three miles nearer, but it is unfit for burning. The Norwich crag has also been found at Ditchingham, near Bungay, at the foot of the Bath Hills, on the edge of the alluvial bed of the Waveney Valley, but the subjacent chalk is not known to have been quarried or exposed. It is therefore evident that the chalk was not there accidentally, but that the kiln had been used for burning lime as well as pottery.

The brick-fields of Hedenham are of importance in the district, the only others, for many miles round, being one at Broome, and a smaller one at Kirby Cane, four miles distant, on "Pewter Hill," a corruption of Potter's Hill. At the

latter place numerous Roman relics have been found, as detailed by the Rev. G. C. Chester,¹ including spear-heads, a jewelled fibula, swords, and a mass of human bones, pieces of blue, brown, and black Roman pottery, and an oven or kiln of Roman tiles unfortunately broken up before Mr. Chester saw it.

At Wainford Bridge, near Bungay, large quantities of Roman pottery were discovered in 1856-7, in erecting a malt-kiln there, and Mr. Baker, of Bungay, informs me that himself and Mr. B. B. Woodward, Librarian to Her Majesty, took out a great number of them, but they were in a black mire, and so sodden and rotten as to fall to pieces on the slightest touch; they contained burnt bones and blackish earth, and were dispersed over a wide space, which must have been an important cemetery in the Roman period.

I have examined a number of these fragments in Mr. Baker's possession, and find them very similar in texture and manufacture to the Hedenham ware. Two only were ornamented, one with an effective mammillated pattern, the other with perpendicular lines drawn to one round the base. A small lipped mouth might have been part of the neck of an unguent bottle or so-called "lachrymatory." With the blackish unglazed fragments were many of red Samian ware, ornamented with patterns and figures, such as the favourite dolphin, &c. In the bottoms of the urns were calcined bones, ashes, and lumps of vitrified slag.

Other remains of Roman pottery were dug up by Mr. A. Hughes, in a field south-west of Stowe Park near Bungay, in 1857, some three or four feet below the surface, and exactly similar fragments were exhumed the same year on Greshaw Green. In these fragments the inner part of the ware, about one-third of the thickness, is dark, the outer surfaces being light grey.

¹ *Norf. and Norw. Arch. Trans.*, vol. iv. p. 313.

Lastly, Mr. Baker has in his possession a selected series of two hundred diminutive coins of the Lower Empire, taken from an urn found, as Mr. Chester has recorded,² on the borders of Broome Heath close to Bungay, and filled with an immense number of these minute pieces which are very much smaller than the die with which they were struck, and could hardly have been intended for current coin.

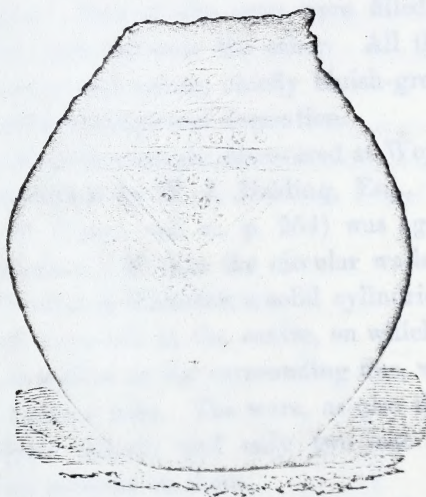
All the Roman remains above-mentioned are doubtless connected with an important Roman Station which existed at Bungay, on the mounds called the Castle Hills,³ and was connected with the camp at Caistor by the road which in Mr. S. Woodward's map is named Stone Street; passing through Hedenham, Brooke, and Poringland, and joined at Woodton, near Hedenham, by the branch road connecting it with the camp at Tasburgh on the ancient British and Roman way from Norwich to Ipswich. Bungay, like Tasburgh, was probably a military camp formed on the first occupation of Icenia by the Roman legions, and its simple earth-works much earlier than the deliberately planned camp of Caistor, with its solid facings and corner towers of flint and brick-work.

Close to Earsham church near Bungay, and on the opposite side of the Waveney, was a remarkable system of earth-works with several adjacent tumuli, which Blomefield says, "by its oval form seems to have been a work of the Danes or Saxons;" and he also states that "Hersham as spelt in Domesday, seems to signify the station of the army." It has furnished numerous Roman coins, and during the levelling of the earth-works locally called the "Church

² *Norf. and Norw. Arch. Trans.*, vol. v., p. 362.

³ A fosse still exists on the west side of the town, parallel to the railway cutting now in progress, and insulating the common land called the "Hards," a promontory which projects into and has caused the remarkable loop of the Waveney, which here in the Roman day, according to Mr. S. Woodward's map, was a broad estuarine river. Mr. B. B. Woodward, however, considers this fosse to be British.

Hills" portions of urns were found, and one entire, which the Rev. Greville Chester believed to be Roman, and says⁴ that "its discovery militates against the opinion of the great Norfolk historian." This urn, however, I found in the possession of Capt. Meade, of Earsham Hall, who kindly placed it in my hands, and it is indisputably Anglo-Saxon, made by the hand, and stamped with the characteristic circular pattern, common on Saxon urns both in this country and on the continent. The difference between the two will at once be seen on comparing the accompanying figure of it with that (given on page 156) of the lathe-turned, though very simple, Roman urn from Hedenham.⁵



ANGLO-SAXON URN FROM EARSHAM.

Of the few known instances of Roman kilns, two beside Hedenham have occurred in Norfolk. One was found at

⁴ *Norf. and Norw. Arch. Trans.*, vol. iv., 314.

⁵ I did not see the earth-works at Earsham before they were removed; but Mr. B. B. Woodward, who examined them, considers them to have been a temple rather than a camp, and tells me that cinerary urns of the Roman period were found near the churchyard gate.

Caistor near Norwich in 1822, and figured and described by Mr. Layton (*Archæologia*, vol. xxii., p. 412.) On a hill, a quarter of a mile north-west of the noble camp, many urns were discovered by Mr. Layton, but much broken by the plough; (so shallow was their position, as at Hedenham, while also they were disposed, as there, in quincunx order in regular rows.) On excavating the spot he came on a kiln formed in strong blue clay, reddened with fire heat: it was oval, 6 feet 4 inches long by 4 feet 6 inches across, and had two furnace holes, filled with red burnt earth below and peat above. The spaces between and round these transverse flues were loaded with urns, packed in compartments made of blue clay, together with pitcher-shaped vases and other pottery-ware and glass. Two of the urns were filled with white sand, inverted, and one over the other. All the ware was of varied texture and colour, chiefly bluish-grey, unglazed, and no two alike in shape and decoration.

The other Norfolk example, discovered at Weybourne near Holt, and described by W. J. Bolding, Esq., (*Norfolk and Norwich Arch. Trans.*, vol. v., p. 254) was again of a different construction. Within the circular walls of the kiln, which was five feet in diameter, a solid cylindrical table, two feet wide, had been left in the centre, on which the pottery was placed, as well as on the surrounding flue, which was fed by a lateral furnace hole. The ware, as also the kiln itself, was of a bluish colour; and only two out of numerous fragments had patterns on them.

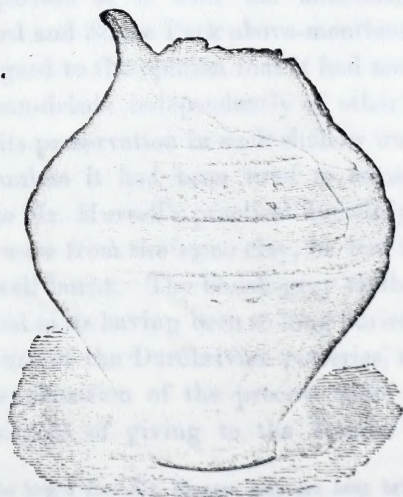
Mr. Akerman has described some ancient Romano-British potteries found in the New Forest (*Archæologia*, xxxv. p. 91.)

More recently, Mr. Binns has communicated to the Society of Antiquaries (vide *Proc.* 2nd series, vol. i., p. 148) a notice of the discovery at Worcester of a potter's kiln with a flue, a hearth, and an outer circular wall,—the flue fifteen feet long and two wide, and the whole much larger than any kiln he had read of. In connexion with it was found Roman

pottery,—red, grey, black, and Samian,—and also a bronze armilla, and coins of Domitian.

The only other recorded discovery in England of Roman kilns with which I am acquainted, but by far the most important of all, was that made by Mr. Artis at and near Caster in Northamptonshire, the ancient Durobrivæ, comprising a series of potteries extending over a district of twenty miles along the banks of the Nen, and estimated to have employed some 2000 hands. Mr. Artis has figured them in a series of plates; and an abstract of his interesting communications made to the Archæological Association will be found in Wright's "*Celt, Roman and Saxon*" (pp. 212 *et seq.*) These Durobrivian kilns are again of a different construction to those above-mentioned, but the ware made in them was of a slaty-bluish grey, similar to that of the Norfolk pottery found at Caistor and Hedenham.

To return to the Hedenham urns. They were mostly in fragments, and were placed in quincunx order, about five feet apart. I did not see remains of more than five of them, and



ROMAN URN FOUND AT HEDENHAM.

of those the only one tolerably perfect was that figured. There were sufficient portions of another to shew that it had been of a different form—flatter, wider, and bowl-shaped, and originally some twelve inches in diameter, and half that in height.

The one figured, and now in the possession of Mr. Irby, of Boyland Hall, is nine inches in height, seven in the widest part, and about four across the neck. All contained calcined bones,—in some instances imbedded in adhesive earth, in others in carbonaceous matter. Notwithstanding their close proximity to the Roman kiln, it was the opinion of several antiquaries to whom the one described was shewn, that it was not only “unbaked, but also not related to the kiln in age or character, and most likely pre-Roman or early Saxon.” However, on shewing it to Mr. M. H. Bloxam, of Rugby, whose experience on this and other antiquarian subjects is so well known,⁶ he unhesitatingly confirmed my own belief that it was truly Roman, though not so neatly fashioned as Roman urns generally are. This opinion I have since fully verified, on a comparison of it with the undoubted Roman ware of Wainford and Stowe Park above-mentioned.

With regard to the opinion that it had not been baked, or was only sun-dried: independently of other reasons, I could not credit its preservation in such shallow wet soil for so long a period, unless it had been fired to some extent, and on referring to Mr. Murrell’s practical knowledge in the manufacture of ware from the same clay, he had no doubt that it had been well burnt. The bluish-grey earthy look, however, he attributed to its having been so long buried; but Mr. Artis, in his account of the Durobrivian potteries, alluded to above, gives an explanation of the process there adopted for the express purpose of giving to the Roman ware a similar

⁶ It is to be hoped that Mr. Bloxam may ere long bring out his as yet unpublished work on the “Early Sepulchral Remains of Great Britain,” for my obligations to a private copy of which I have to record my thanks.

bluish or slatey colour, which was effected by what he calls "smother kilns," and his description is so instructive that I subjoin an extract from it.

He says—"During an examination of the pigments used by the Roman potters of this place, I was led to the conclusion that the blue and slate-coloured vessels met with here in such abundance, were coloured by suffocating the fire of the kiln, at the time when its contents had acquired a degree of heat sufficient to insure uniformity of colour. I had so firmly made up my mind upon the process of manufacturing and firing this peculiar kind of earthenware, that, for some time previous to the recent discovery, I had denominated the kilns in which it had been fired, *smother kilns*. * * *

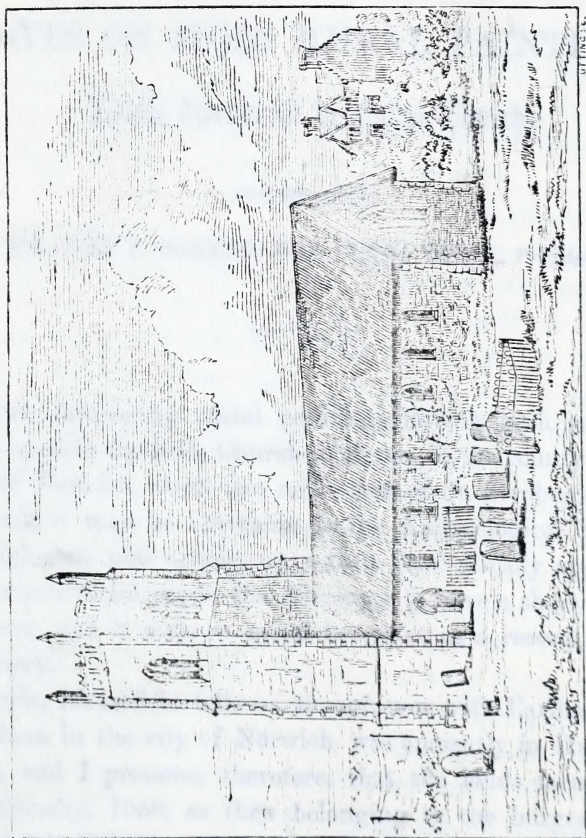
* * * * * The mouth of the furnace and top of the kiln were no doubt stopped; thus we find every part of the kiln, from the inside wall to the earth on the outside, and every part of the clay wrappers of the dome penetrated with the colouring exhalation. As further proof that the colour of the ware was imparted by firing, I collected the clays of the neighbourhood, including specimens from the immediate vicinity of the smother kilns. In colour, some of these clays resembled the ware after firing, and some were darker. I submitted them to a process similar to that I have described. The clays, dug near the kilns, whitened in firing, probably from being bituminous. I also put some fragments of the blue pottery into the kiln; they came out precisely of the same colour as the clay fired with them, which had been taken from the site of the kilns. The experiment proved to me that the colour could not be attributed to any metallic oxide, either existing in the clay, or applied externally; and this conclusion is confirmed by the appearance of the clay wrappers of the dome of the kiln. It should be remarked, that this colour is so volatile, that it is expelled by a second firing in an open kiln."

He indeed here states that every part of the kiln was penetrated with the same colour; but that at Hedenham presented a totally different appearance. This fact, however, serves to confirm the conjecture that the last use the Hedenham kiln was put to was that of burning chalk, the unused lumps of which were thrown into it when it had served its purpose and was filled up.

The date of both kiln and urns may, without doubt, be assigned to a period anterior to the close of the fourth century; for though the Romans had not then abandoned East Anglia, if we rely on the *Notitia Imperii* of Honorius, which states that this district was then thoroughly fortified and garrisoned,⁷ yet the custom of cremation had by that time ceased to be practised among the Romans. For this we have the authority of Macrobius,⁸ who tells us that in the time of Constantine it fell into disuse, (doubtless under the influence of Christianity) and by the reign of Theodosius (A.D. 392) had been entirely abandoned. The pagan Anglo-Saxons, however, at a later period re-introduced the practice, which, in common with the early aboriginal Celts, the later Gallo-Belgic settlers, and the Roman conquerors of both, they had derived from the same far remote Indo-European progenitors. Yet, the distinctive characteristics of their cinerary urns enable us to distinguish clearly between the respective sepultures of the several successive races.

⁷ It is a remarkable fact that while the *Notitia Imperii* gives such an account of the Roman defences of the eastern districts and coast in the beginning of the fifth century, yet that the coins of the late emperors found there should be so few in number and proportion. For instance, in the careful list given by Mr. Fitch of those found at Caistor, the latest emperor is Gratian (375—383); and while those of Constantine are known to be extremely abundant, coins from his time to Gratian are rare, and of few emperors. An investigation of such facts with reference to their bearing on the gradual withdrawal of the Romans from Britain would well repay the trouble of making out full *proportionate* lists of coins from different localities, and those most common and worthless to the numismatist might furnish valuable evidence to the historian.

⁸ Macrobius, *Saturnalia*, Lib. vii. c. 7.



THE SOUTH SIDE OF EATON CHURCH.

under the meaning of the word Eaton is Town on the Water (Eaton's Town), but as it is written Erone and Aitman in *Almanac*, we may mean Town on the Island, from Eye and Town. Before the Conquest this parish was owned by Edele, but the entirety of it was given by the Conqueror to Godric. (vol. vi.)

NOTES ON SOME MURAL PAINTINGS

Lately discovered in Eaton Church.

COMMUNICATED BY

SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, BART., F.R.S., V.P.S.A., *President.*

SOME interesting mural paintings having been recently discovered in the little Church of Eaton, in the county of the city of Norwich, about two miles west of St. Stephen's gate, I think it may be agreeable to the Archæological Society (though some able articles upon them have already appeared in our provincial paper, the *Mercury*,) to have a short notice of them, and it may be useful hereafter as a record of the discovery.

Eaton, Blomefield tells us, though now with Earlham and Heigham in the city of Norwich, was anciently in Humbleyard; and I presume, therefore, that the lands mentioned in *Domesday*, 1086, as then belonging to the burgesses of Norwich in Humbleyard, were in these parishes. He also tells us that the meaning of the word Eaton is Town on the Water [Eau Town]; but as it is written Etune and Aituna in *Domesday*, it may mean Town on the Island, from Eye and Town. Before the Conquest this parish was owned by Edric, but the custody of it was given by the Conqueror to Godric.

It was then one mile long and one broad, but the manor appears to have extended into the neighbouring parishes and to have been of the value of £7. It was subsequently given by the Conqueror to Flahald, the ancestor of the Fitzallan family, Earls of Arundel, who gave it, temp. Henry I., to the Cathedral Church of Norwich, where it remained till the Dissolution, when it was valued at £13. 8s. 0d., and passed then to the Dean and Chapter. It would be rather a curious genealogical inquiry, whether Count Flahault, the ambassador from France to England, is a descendant of the above-named Flahald, whose son took the name of Alan.

The Church of Eaton at the Conquest possessed fourteen acres of glebe, valued at 14*d.* per annum; which seems to have been the average value of land at that period. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and had a guild to his honour. Having passed with the manor to the church of Norwich, the rectorial tithes were appropriated to the uses of the cathedral, circa 1204, by the Bishop, John de Grey, but the patronage of the *Vicarage* was given to the Prior and Convent, and so has passed to the Dean and Chapter.

In the month of November in the past year, the church being in want of complete repair, Mr. T. Jeckell, architect, of Norwich, who is also one of our intelligent archæologists, was directed to inspect and report upon it. From his investigation, he tells me that he has every reason to believe, principally from Norman fragments worked up in the walls, that the original church was of the Norman period, and that the present structure, showing much of the pointed style, is either an entirely subsequent one, or so much altered that it retains no detail of the Norman date. The early pointed building, again, was considerably altered in still later times, as he considers the chancel-seats and tower are of the style which prevailed from about 1440 to 1490, or even later.

Mr. Jeckell found some fragments of a screen and rood-

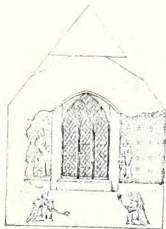
INTERIOR OF CHURCH
CHURCH NORFOLK
1861



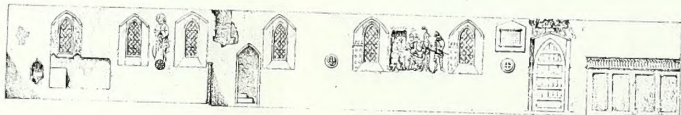
INTERIOR OF ELTON
CHURCH NORFOLK
A D 1861



NORTH SIDE.



EAST END.



SOUTH SIDE.

Ed. Bro. Litho. Castle St. Bath

loft and some painting on the chancel roof, as also the arch through which was the passage by a staircase to the rood-loft,



and has made a clever drawing from these details, showing how these parts once existed and how elegant they were.

Their style corroborates his former opinion of 1440 to 1490 being the date when important repairs and improvements were made in the church.

It was during Mr. Jeckell's examination that the mural paintings to which I have first drawn your attention were discovered, and we must all be indebted to him for the care he has bestowed to preserve them as much as possible from injury. All the walls appear to have been so decorated, but several of the subjects have not yet been sufficiently uncovered, or are too much injured, to ascertain these, while some have been destroyed by insertion of modern mural monuments. There are two paintings of considerable beauty of design opposite each other on the north and south sides of the chancel, representing, the former, St. John the Evangelist, the latter, St. John the Baptist. They are recognizable by their emblems (as may be seen by reference to "Emblems of Saints," 2nd edition, p. 90.) The Evangelist has the eagle and the cup, the palm branch, serpent, and scroll. The Baptist has the book and cross.

On the north wall of the nave, a little west of the pulpit, in the splay of one of the windows, are two well-executed paintings, (represented in page 163) at present much defaced and not easily to be made out; but Dr. Husenbeth explains them to me thus—

"On the right hand as you stand before the window is a female, crowned, and bearing a crossed staff and a clasped book. This is St. Helen. There is part of the inscription remaining, something in this way, S * * * ena, intended no doubt for St. Elena. The other figure on the left is also a female. She holds up a crown in her left hand, as if resigning or making an offering of it. It is St. Jane of Valois, Queen of France. This inscription has the word Johanna tolerably legible. I found a figure of the same saint on the rood-screen at Barnham Broom."

On the south wall opposite is the highly interesting representation of the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket. It is very nearly identical with the representation of the same subject on the south wall of Burlingham St. Andrew's church, in this county, discovered in the month of July, 1856, which is engraved and so well described by Mr. Morant in the fifth volume of the *Journal of our Society*: but the Eaton painting has been more injured, especially the figure of the archbishop, his cross-bearer, and the shrine. The four warriors are well preserved, and though the right hands and most of the arms of the two foremost are lost, the action of the one making a stroke, and the other a less violent motion, is manifest. The third figure is sheathing his sword from which blood is falling at his feet, whilst the fourth figure has his sword sheathed and appears in the attitude of expostulation. By a comparison of several other representations of this event with history, it would seem that they, as well as this painting, are more conventional than strictly historical; which may partly be accounted for by the many variations in the numerous (29) histories written of it shortly after its occurrence; besides the violence, confusion, and darkness when the murder occurred, which must have made complete exactness as to particular facts very difficult. It is however, I think, most probable that De Moreville is intended to be represented by the last figure on the right of the spectator, who stands somewhat apart and tranquil, as he is said by Dr. Stanley, from the writings of Grim and others, not to have struck any blow. And the third may be meant for Tracey, who is called the "Primus Percussor" by Baronius and Robert of Gloucester, and who, as Stanley tells us, (page 80, *History of Canterbury*,) was supposed to be unable to accomplish his penitential vow of going to the Holy Land on account of his great crime. The avenging winds of heaven always drove him back, and he died at Cosenza in Italy of a

dreadful disorder, exclaiming in his last moments, "Mercy on me, St. Thomas!" He indicates by his action that he has already done his work. The two nearest figures to Becket, and who are in the act of striking him, must then represent Fitzurse and Brito (or De Brett.)* There is nothing here, apparently to me, to distinguish them apart; whereas in the South Burlingham painting Fitzurse is at once recognizable by his shield with his arms, a bear, upon it, and also by having in his hand the carpenter's axe, which almost all the historians mention his having seized to break a way through the closed passages to seize the archbishop. De Moreville has a shield. The bearing on it is not clear, but it may be an eagle; and we learn from Burke, that the arms of Moreville, temp. Hen. II., were, *azure, an eagle displayed barry gules and argent, another argent and gules.*

One of the two figures in the act of striking may perhaps have also had a shield, as is the case in the South Burlingham painting, but it is not there now. The armour worn by the knights is decided by our best authorities, to whom I have submitted the drawings, to be before the middle of the 15th century, which nearly corresponds with the period suggested for the architectural embellishment of the church. This painting is therefore probably a little later than the one in South Burlingham.

Besides these two mural paintings of Becket's murder here brought forward, I am authentically informed that at

* On further observation, it has been suggested, and with probable correctness, that the drops of blood at the feet of the third figure are fallen not from his sword but from the sword or scabbard of the first figure, which is painted red, and probably therefore this first figure is Tracey, the "primus percussor;" and the third is not sheathing but drawing his sword, to take his part in the action, and may rather represent Fitzurse, as this is his place in the Burlingham painting, as is evident there from his armorial bearing on his shield.

Hingham another lately existed, but has been covered over, making three in this county!—whilst so far as I can learn only four throughout all other parts of England have as yet been brought to light, viz.—

— Preston, Sussex,	St. John's, Winchester,
— Whaddon, Bucks,	Trinity, Stratford-on-Avon.

It is probable I may not yet have heard of all which exist; still it seems from the large proportion of these reminiscences in Norfolk, that the "Cultus" of Becket was very prevalent here. I would suggest to the Society that this may have originated in the union which existed (especially in his last days) between Becket and the two most powerful personages in Norfolk at that time, viz., Hugh Bigod, the Earl, and William Turberville, the Bishop of the Diocese. There are to be seen in Dr. Giles' *Life and Letters of Thomas à Becket*, two letters, one from him to the Earl, the other to the Bishop, clearly showing this alliance, and are remarkable as the last letters he is known to have written, being sent on the 27th of December, 1170, and his death occurring on the 29th, two days after. It is not forced, therefore, I think, to suppose that they would have supported his canonization, and caused it to be observed and honoured in Norfolk during their lives; and when once established, the superstition or piety of the age would probably have sustained it, and occasioned, even two or three centuries afterwards, the commemoration of his murder, and his sacrifice for the church, by such mural paintings as that now under consideration. And it is also probable, from the date of this painting corresponding with the spread of Lollardism in Norfolk, that paintings and other decorations would then be done to the churches, to please the people and keep them from embracing the new doctrines; and no subject for this purpose could have been more fitting than that of Thomas à Becket, at once a popular

saint and one whose devotion to the church had obtained for him the glory of canonization. I am not, therefore, without hope that, as attention is now awakened, more such paintings may be found in our churches, especially if investigation is carefully made when considerable repairs are required to their walls. That more formerly existed is, I think, most probable; and we now know, by what has been found at Burlingham and Eaton, that when Henry VIII. issued his famous proclamation, 16th Nov. 1538, for the destruction of all memorials existing of Becket as a saint, these mural paintings were not destroyed, but only partially injured and covered over with a coat of paint. Others, therefore, may still exist, and be only hidden from us by a slight and simple a covering! It is also not improbable that in this county, so rich in beautifully-painted and decorated screens, some instances may be found, if carefully sought for, where this martyrdom of Becket is represented.


In the Eaton church painting there is this peculiarity, that the faces of the four knights were only partially injured, and their figures covered over with common lime whitewash, which was easily removed, and the painting brought out well preserved; whereas the figure of Becket was almost entirely broken away and its place covered with a red strong cement, which could not be removed without difficulty, and brought away much of the adjoining painting. This is an interesting proof of the actual carrying out of Henry the Eighth's edict for the destruction of all memorials of Becket, and one of those confirmations of history which archæology so often produces. In all the representations I have seen of about the date of the Eaton church painting, a shrine is introduced, at which Becket is falling or kneeling; but this is an anachronism of the artists, and intended to give a superior idea of the sanctity of the martyr, as no shrine existed on the spot in Canterbury Cathedral where he fell, till one was

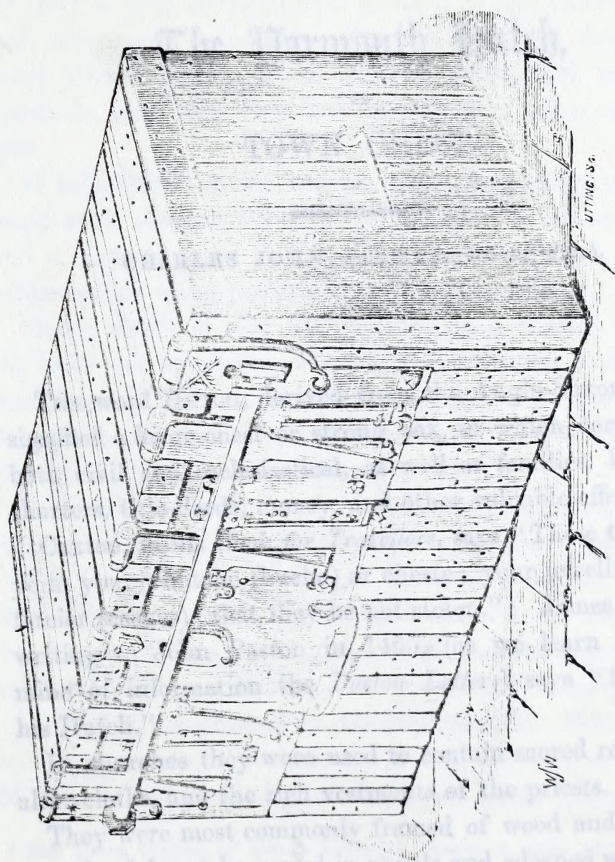
erected nearly a century after in his own honour. In the earliest memorials of the event—such as the Limoges coffer, preserved in the Museum of the Royal Society of Antiquaries; the mural painting at Preston, and the sculpture over the south transept door at Bayeux, in Normandy—no shrine is shown.

In looking at several of these memorials of different dates and different centuries, it creates some surprise to see the armorial bearings represented on the shields of the knights by no means the same; but this may arise from several causes, and yet the same persons be intended. First, the artists may, in these country places especially, have been imperfect in their knowledge of heraldry and made mistakes. Secondly, they may have adopted the armorial bearings of the patrons, who caused the paintings to be made in the spirit of adulation which existed in these days; or, lastly, the arms borne by the descendants of the original knights may have very probably varied, for there is nothing more common in early times than the son or grandson to have changed the arms which his ancestors bore.

It has not been my object in these Notes to enter into critical details of the armour represented in the painting, or any discussion on the character of Becket, his influence upon the monarchy and church of England, nor to point out and try to reconcile the different statements of his biographers. Dr. Stanley has most ably done the latter. Becket's character will, I believe, always be estimated according to the sentiments of those who endeavour to judge it, and I repose on the high authorities I have consulted for the date and peculiarity of the armour. I have wished to preserve a note for the Society of this interesting discovery, and draw attention to one or two facts connected with it of local county interest. I shall therefore conclude with remarking, that such was the fervour of the worship

of St. Thomas of Canterbury (as Becket after canonization was called) that the riches of his shrine exceeded even those of Walsingham Abbey, which excited the cupidity of Henry VIII. and contributed to bring on the Reformation. Erasmus tells us of them, that "The least valuable part was gold; every part glistened, shone, and sparkled with rare and very large jewels, some of them exceeding the size of a goose egg."





THE YARMOUTH HUTCH.

They were most commonly made of wood and were frequently elaborately carved in panels and adorned with shields of arms and other devices. The interior of the lid was frequently painted; and in church chests scriptural subjects were most commonly introduced, Adam and Eve in the garden being a favourite one.

The Harmouth Hutch,

OR

TOWN CHEST.

COMMUNICATED BY

CHARLES JOHN PALMER, ESQ., F.S.A.

THE word HUTCH, derived from the Anglo-Saxon *hwacca*, signified a large chest or strong box, in which corporations, both civil and ecclesiastical, as well as families, kept their charters, title-deeds, money, and other valuable effects.

Caxton, in his *Book for Travellers*, says "These thinges set ye in your whutche (huche) or cheste; your jewellis in your foreier (casket); that they be not stolen."¹ James Gresham, writing to John Paston in 1455, (as we learn from that mine of information the *Paston Letters*) says "they rifled his Hutch."

In churches they were used to contain sacred relics, plate, altar-cloths, and the rich vestments of the priests.

They were most commonly framed of wood and were frequently elaborately carved in panels and adorned with shields of arms and other devices. The interior of the lid was frequently painted; and in church chests scriptural subjects were most commonly introduced, Adam and Eve in the garden being a favourite one.

¹ Promptorium Parvulorum, i. 255.

In the dwelling-houses of the great they appeared as substantial and costly pieces of furniture, and when so used were richly painted. Reds and blues were the prevailing colours, green being sparingly used, but at all times gold was employed. Occasionally they were covered with velvet or cloth of gold, enriched with precious stones, ivories, pearls, and other costly ornaments. The nail heads, in these cases, were always picked out in gold or silver; and the locks, gemmels, and keys were then frequently of silver or silver-gilt.

If iron-bound, as the wooden chests frequently were, the wood-work between the iron was painted in various colours and a diaper pattern laid on; the shields of arms and heraldic badges being painted in their proper colours.

Chests wholly of iron were painted in a similar manner, the locks and keys being frequently of elaborate and curious workmanship, with many secret contrivances to secure safety. Sometimes ornamental metal-work was introduced within the lid, especially when locked from the top.²

In families the great hutch passed from generation to generation, and was frequently the subject of a special bequest.³

The CORPORATION of GREAT YARMOUTH appear from a very early period to have kept their charters and most valuable documents in a chest, emphatically called THE HUTCH, which, according to *Manship*, was placed in the vestry.

In 1556 it was ordered in Assembly that Mr. Betts should have the custody of the hutch; and at the foot of a very old MS. in the possession of the Town Council, containing

² The Town Council of Great Yarmouth possess a small chest of this description, which was lately in the Port Dues Office, but is now in the Record-Room. A similar chest, the bands painted a rich blue and the panels in diaper, was lately exhibited in the temporary museum of the Archaeological Institute at Worcester.

³ In one of the principal rooms at Knowle there is a large chest, called The Treasurer's Chest, richly ornamented. The Earl of Dorset was Lord High Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth.

"Ordinances for buying and selling of Merchandize," there was written, "Extracted out of the Old Golden Book in the *Hutch*, 1570."

The town seal and the seal of the Staple were also kept in the hutch, which was likewise used as a money chest; for we find that, in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., the profits arising from the half dole, which was exacted from each fishing vessel towards the reparation and sustentation of the haven, were placed in the hutch, to the intent that they might be applied to those purposes only.⁴

Besides the "Golden Book" already mentioned, we find that the "Domesday Book," the "Great Black Book," and the "Little Red Book" were kept in the hutch; all, no doubt, containing valuable information touching the rights and privileges of the borough, but these books are unfortunately lost.⁵

What became of this hutch, which was probably entirely of wood, is not known. It was superseded in 1601 by a "Great Iron Chest," which in that year was presented to the Corporation by Mrs. Alice Bartlemew. This chest has ever since been denominated THE HUTCH, and in it the Corporation have preserved their charters up to a very recent period.

It was originally placed in the old Guildhall by the church gate, and afterwards in the new Guildhall, which was erected on the same spot in 1728. It remained there until 1850, when, that building having been pulled down, the hutch was removed to the Gaol, where it remained until the present year. It has now found a more suitable resting-place in the Record-Room lately erected by the Town Council and annexed to the Town Hall.

⁴ See some valuable and interesting "Notes on the Records of the Corporation of Great Yarmouth," published in the fourth volume of the "Norfolk Archaeology," p. 239.

⁵ Many towns had their "Domesday Book," in which were entered the peculiar customs and privileges of the place.

This chest, which is of oak completely covered and banded with iron, is 5 ft. 4 in. long, by 2 ft. 5 in. in breadth, and is 2 ft. 8 in. in depth. It has a flat lid, furnished at the back with seven hinges, and in front are seven iron hasps, four of which cover as many locks, to which there are four large square keys, having different wards, and two pipe keys which belong to the central lock. All the hasps are kept down by an exterior bar of iron running across them.⁶ The keys are of ornamented iron-work in the Decorated style, and are probably of the fifteenth century, to which period, if not earlier, we may attribute the chest itself.⁷

The keys were kept by different officials, so that the hutch could not be unlocked unless all were present; but notwithstanding these precautions many documents and other effects which were in the hutch have disappeared.⁸

In the fashion of the last century, this chest was be-daubed with thick coats of black paint, on the recent removal of which (since the hutch has been in the Record Room) a curious discovery has been made. On the front of the chest there appeared a scroll in the fashion of the time of Queen Elizabeth, upon which was painted, in old English, "*The Gift of Alice Bartlemew, 1601;*" clearly proving the chest to be the identical one which was presented in that year to the Corporation. At the foot were two lines extending across the chest, in black letter upon a white ground, which could not be accurately deciphered, but they seemed to express the gratitude of the Corporation for the

⁶ A fine and huge old chest in Cratfield Church, Suffolk, is banded with iron and secured in a somewhat similar manner.

⁷ These keys are engraved in the Notes to *Manship's* "*History of Great Yarmouth,*" p. 213.

⁸ In 1631 it was ordered that one key should be kept by the Churchwardens, another by the Chamberlains, and a third by the Treasurer of the Plate Money, and that the Town Clerk should have the custody of the Guildhall where the hutch was placed.

gift. So far as they could be made out they seemed to run thus—

“We cannot shew ourselves more grateful to a liberal giver than thankfully to receive that what has been given to us. They set before the Magistracy do greatly to be evermore thankfull.”⁹

On removing the thick coats of paint from the hasps, it was found that the centre one had engraved thereon the Trinity banner, whilst on the hasps at either end were engraved sacred symbols.

From these circumstances it is very probable that it had been a church chest,¹ and sold when, in 1548, the “plate and other rich and costly ornaments and *utensils* belonging to the church” were disposed of for £977. 6s. 6d., and the money applied for the repair of the haven;² or it may have been a chest belonging to one of the religious houses then lately dissolved. In either case it no doubt fell by purchase into the hands of John Bartlemew, who was Bailiff of Yarmouth in 1582, and again in 1595, in which year he died whilst serving that office; and in 1601 his widow presented the chest to the Corporation, probably not knowing what else to do with so cumbrous a piece of furniture. The Corporation appear on their part to have been sufficiently grateful, for they not only recorded the gift on the chest itself, but

⁹ It seems to have been customary to record the gift on the chest itself, for we learn from *Suckling* that on the Cratfield chest there was this inscription—

“Ragor Walsche gaf thys cheist;
Pray for hys sowle to Jhu Christ.”

¹ Chests very similar in size and construction may still be seen in the churches of Blickling and Great Hautbois in this county. In the Yarmouth Hutch there is a slit in the lid through which money could be dropped, as was usually the case in chests of this description.

² It may indeed have been the identical chest “in the new vestry,” where the sacred relics were preserved, comprising some of the oil of S. Nicholas, part of the Holy Thorn set in silver, and a piece of the True Cross set in gold.

caused the lady's name to be inscribed in the list of benefactors placed in S. Nicholas' Church.

Upon a further removal of the paint with which it had been coated, including that put on in 1601, it clearly appeared that this chest had originally been painted in colours in the mediæval style, a bright diaper pattern being introduced between the bands. The traces of form and colour were, however, too indistinct to be accurately restored; but since its removal into their new room, the Record Committee have caused the hutch to be re-painted by that excellent artist Mr. C. J. W. Winter, of Gorleston (from whose drawing of the hutch before it was re-painted the annexed engraving is taken) the patterns being copied from the rood-screens for which Norfolk is celebrated; and it now forms a highly interesting and ornamental piece of furniture.

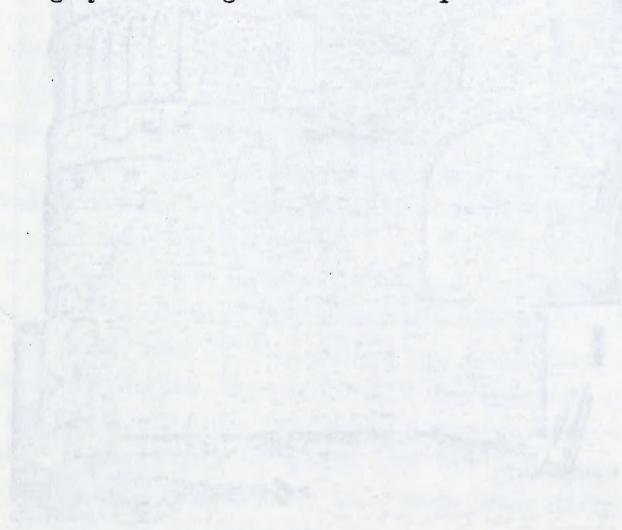
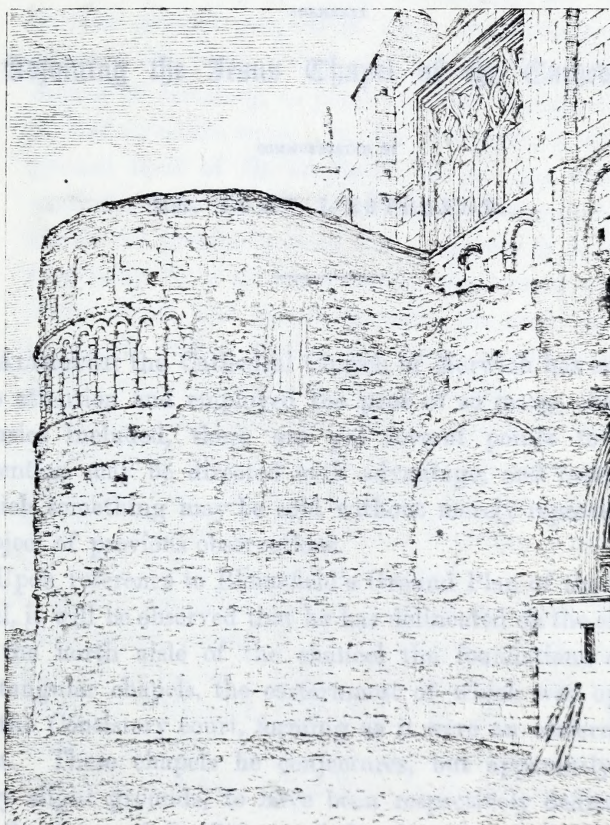


FIGURE 11. HUTCH.

DESCRIPTION OF A CHAMBER.



Etched by H. Nischan.

SITUATION OF THE SANCTUARY CHAMBER, NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

on the exterior wall; but of St. Sith's (the chapel to the
[VOL. VI.]

DESCRIPTION OF A CHAMBER,

FORMERLY

Adjoining the Jesus Chapel of the Cathedral.

COMMUNICATED BY

MR. JOHN L'ESTRANGE.

ALTHOUGH the Cathedral Church of Norwich has engaged the attention and employed the pens of so many, able antiquaries included, there are yet several points to which attention may be directed with advantage, and concerning which something may be said without merely repeating the subject of previous observations.

Upon reference to Blomefield's Ground Plan of the Cathedral, it will be observed that he has delineated on the exterior of the north aisle of the chancel the foundations of two rectangular chapels, the easternmost of which was opposite to the Consistory court, forming as it were an eastern transept. These chapels he conjectures, but apparently upon very slight grounds, to have been respectively dedicated to St. Stephen and St. Sithe, and for the sake of distinction I will, for the present at least, adopt these dedications.

The fine decorated arch of entrance to St. Stephen's chapel (the one opposite the Consistory court) remains, and the pitch of the acutely-pointed roof is plainly to be traced on the exterior wall; but of St. Sithe's (the chapel to the

west of St. Stephen's) no trace is to be discovered, and indeed there never was, nor could have been, a chapel at this spot. A casual glance will carry conviction with it on this point, whilst a more careful examination will disclose that there really was a second building here, but that, instead of being on the west side of St. Stephen's, it was on the east of it, the Jesus chapel forming its eastern wall. Fortunately, for the present purpose at least, no restoration has taken place at this point, and I am therefore able, with a tolerable degree of certainty, to point out what the principal features of this structure were. In the first place, it was not on the ground level of St. Stephen's chapel, but was a chamber carried on a vault, the pavement of it being about ten feet above the present ground line. Access to it was obtained externally by a staircase at the north-west corner of the Jesus chapel, and internally under the arch¹ in the chancel in which Bishop Bathurst's statue is placed, and over a gallery still remaining in the north aisle.

Having mentioned this gallery, which has been a source of numerous conjectures on the part of those writers on the cathedral who, electing to think for themselves, have not blindly followed in Blomefield's footsteps, I should like to say a few words concerning it myself.

It is a somewhat clumsy vault of two bays, of the Decorated period, carried on short columns, which on the south side are stilted on a plinth. There is an east view of it in Britton's "Norwich Cathedral," pl. xiv., and P. Browne, writing in 1807, states that "the parapets on the east and west ends of it were taken down in the late improvements."

¹ I cannot ascertain the precise period at which this arch was first blocked up. In a large plan and elevation of the choir and chancel, drawn in 1756, it is shewn filled up with a plain partition reaching to within a foot of the spring of the arch. This was replaced by the present more pretentious screen at the same time, as I am informed by Mr. Subsacrist Allwood, that the arches of the apse were filled up; and this P. Browne, writing in 1785, stated to have been lately done.

Various uses have been assigned to this structure: one calls it the Confessionary on the strength of a quatrefoil opening² into the chancel; whilst another, apparently on the same ground, supposes it to have been the place where refractory monks, not allowed to enter choir, were permitted to attend divine service. These would merely assign a use to the space beneath the vault, which need not have been erected for either of these purposes. But suggestions are not wanting as to the use of the vault itself. One writer thinks it may have been a gallery for a pair of organs to assist at the services in the choir and the Jesus chapel; and he adds in confirmation of this, that the old singing school was kept in the aisle near here, a place which could have had no recommendation had not the organs been near. Another suggests that it may have been the habitation of a hermit; and adds, "Henry III. is recorded to have confessed to the Anchorite, who dwelt in the aisle of Westminster Abbey." Both these suggestions, emanating from distinguished antiquaries, are deserving of respect; but upon mature consideration I cannot accept either of them. There are several other conjectures, of which the one nearest the mark is, that it was a bridge or gallery to a chapel. To this use, as already mentioned, no doubt it was applied; but to suppose that it was erected for such a purpose only, would be to attribute considerable clumsiness to the architect.

The building of this gallery preceded that of the chamber-chapel, which was made a chamber solely because the gallery prevented access to it from the pavement of the aisle. For what purpose then, it may be asked, was this vault erected? Having rejected the suggestions of others, it may reasonably be expected that I should offer one of my own, and it is my intention to do so. But first let us explore this gallery, to

² Mr. Harrod conjectures this opening to have been for the purpose of watching from the aisle the light at the Easter Sepulchre, which he has shewn to have occupied the arch on the other side.

which access now can be obtained only by a ladder from the aisle. We find ourselves on a clay-paved platform $24\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft., the greatest length being from east to west. It is about 10 ft. above the pavement of the aisle, 5 ft. above that of the chancel, and is $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. The first thing that strikes one is the entrance to the chamber. It is unnecessary perhaps to remark that each bay of the aisle consists of four arches, three of which are open, whilst the fourth, being solid, with the exception of a window, forms the external wall. The wall at this spot has been entirely removed, and part even of the western jamb of the wall-arch itself; whilst the semicircular arch has been splayed to permit the introduction of a low perpendicular one. It is now blocked up at 2 ft. 10 in. with a thin and comparatively modern wall. On the south side we have merely the modern filling up of the arch (formerly opening into the chancel) projecting half a foot or so on to the gallery. There is a ring in the roof, as in several other places in the aisle, and the traces of the parapets mentioned by P. Browne are very distinct; but there is nothing to throw any light upon the purpose for which it was used or erected, beyond the fact that the arch on the north was an entrance to some room.

Blomefield informs us that William Bateman, who was bishop from 1343 to 1354, "gave to the High Altar of his Cathedral Church two Images of the *Holy Trinity*, one of great Value, very large, in a Tabernacle or Shrine of Massy Silver, Gilt, the other a small one, with Reliques, of 20 Pounds weight." (Vol. ii., p. 363, fol. ed.) Further on (p. 508) he states, "the Imago Principalis, the Principal Image, or Image of the *Holy Trinity*," was placed on the rood-loft. But this is contradicted by a passage in the ordinances of St. George's Company,³ from which it appears that the Fraternity of St. George was begun in 1324, "in the Cathedral Church, *aforn the heie Aalter*, AFORN THE

³ Norfolk Archaeology, vol. iii., p. 316.

TRINITE, on the south syde in Norwych." From this it is clear that the image of the Holy Trinity was near the high altar, and indeed we know that the "Imago principalis," or image of the saint to whom the church was dedicated, was invariably placed near the high altar, and generally on its north side. Assuming, then, that the high altar stood in the chord of the apse, as shewn by Blomefield, or further back in the presbytery, as indicated in Mr Harrod's excellent plan, I would ask, where near the high altar is a more likely situation to be found for the image of the Holy Trinity than on this gallery?⁴ the architecture of which, moreover, is of the period of Bishop Bateman's donation, 1343—1354.

Having thus stated what I believe to have been the original object of this vault, I should like to enter into some particulars concerning this celebrated image, an account of which would not form the least interesting chapter in a History of the Cathedral. It is time, however, to return to the structure between the Jesus chapel and that of St. Stephen, or rather to those indications of it still remaining, the more important of which it may be as well to point out, that my readers may judge for themselves whether the conclusions already arrived at with reference to it be correct. The etching on the opposite page will materially assist in this. The perpendicular arch of entrance and the weather line of a lean-to roof are plainly to be seen in the wall of the aisle. The line of tiles 10 ft. from the ground, remains of the pavement, preserved only by reason of the wall with which the arch is blocked up having been built on them, cannot be made out in the etching, but a white speck may be noticed, which is a fragment of a step, the east end of the chamber at about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the east wall being raised about half a foot. It will be noticed that the west side of

⁴ It is worth mentioning, that the principal boss in the chancel roof, built circa 1480, opposite this vault, is a representation of the Holy Trinity. May there not have been some significance in this?

the Jesus chapel has been stripped of its ashlar work to within a foot of its base. From the pavement of the chamber upwards, not only has the ashlar work been removed, but the original segmental outline of the chapel has been destroyed in order to gain space and make the east wall of the chamber straight.⁵ A shallow rectangular recess about ten feet in length has also been cut in the wall, and is strongly suggestive of the reredos of an altar. The slanting manner in which the stone facing of the chapel has been removed at the north-west corner indicates the situation of the external staircase previously mentioned; the projecting piece of masonry immediately beneath is part of the staircase itself, whilst some square holes in the wall above, as if for joists, would lead to the supposition that it had a wooden roof. The north wall of this chamber may be traced blocking up two arches of the arcade in the second stage of the Jesus chapel, a little above and to the north of the rectangular recess just noticed. A more careful examination of the walls would disclose other facts which are here passed over, for to descend further into particulars would be merely tiresome without advantage.

In 1551, Alexander Chapman, of Norwich, had a lease granted him for ninety-nine years, at an annual rental of 6s. 8d., of certain premises in the Close described as follows: "All that *chamber* within the precynete of the Cathedrall church aforesaide, *sometyme called the SANCTUARYE MENS CHAMBER*, with other the edifying and appurtenances of the same chamber, which one Francis Altemere, priest, and after that — Parker, priest, lately had, occupied, and enjoyed, with the lytell garden thereunto adjoyninge, and one other garden called 'Our Ladie's garden,' on the *north syde of the chapell* called our *Ladie's chapelle*, and also two

⁵ The circular buttress at the junction of the Jesus chapel with the aisle has also been cut away, as its bulk would have made a sad encroachment in a room little more than 15 ft. square.

olde chapells next adjoyninge to the said chamber, whereof one was called *Saynt Andrew's chapelle*, and the other *saynt Anne's chapell*."

There is no difficulty in identifying these premises. The chamber to which it has been the object of this paper to draw attention, was the "Sanctuary Men's Chamber;" the chapel next to it, which has hitherto been designated as St. Stephen's, was St. Andrew's; whilst the apsidal chapel, which still remains on the east side of the north transept, called by Blomefield "the Sexterie, or an ancient Vestry," is St. Anne's.⁶

It may perhaps be objected that the two chapels thus appropriated to SS. Andrew and Anne do not correspond with the description in the lease, only one being "next adjoining" to the said chamber; but there is documentary evidence to shew that St. Andrew's and St. Anne's chapels were not contiguous. It is by no means clear, at least to me, what was the precise object to which a Sanctuary Men's Chamber was applied. Was it the dwelling of the keeper of the sanctuary, mentioned by Blomefield among the lay officers of the convent? or was it the place where those who took sanctuary were lodged? Whichever it may have been, I should hardly suppose that this chamber was originally built for either. The floor being raised at the east end and the shallow recess in the wall are strongly suggestive of an altar, which it does not seem likely would be found in a "Sanctuary Men's Chamber." Perhaps it was built in the palmy days of the convent, as I shall presently shew that it was, for a chapel; and when, upon the decrease of the voluntary oblations, which took place about the middle of

⁶ St. Anne's, or Berney's chapel, from John de Berney who was buried in it in 1374, is placed on Blomefield's Plan of the Cathedral in the chancel, between the 17th and 18th columns. Britton, in his plan, follows Blomefield's, but through a typographical mistake has canonized Berney, making it St. Berney's chapel.

the fifteenth century, it could be no longer maintained as such, it was converted to the use indicated by the name it bore in the lease of 1551. And at that time it is possible that the external staircase was constructed. Or, perhaps, as we know that the sacrist accounted for the rent of the "chamber of the enclosed priest," this may have been a hermit's cell or anchorage, in which case one could understand both the altar and the external staircase.

A tolerably accurate conclusion as to the date of the erection of this chamber-chapel, or Sanctuary Men's Chamber, as I suppose for the future it must be called, might be arrived at from the existing buildings; but fortunately there is documentary evidence which renders the attempt unnecessary.

1404. "Item in the expenses of making a house *next* the chapel of *St. Andrew*, beside and gifts of the confraternity, £4. 12s. 11½d."⁷

The lease before referred to contains a covenant by the lessors, "to permitt and suffer the said Alexander, his executors and assigns, to alter and transpose the saide chamber and two chappelles before graunted, and to make them meyte and convenyent for hys or their purpose, and also to enclose the same two chappelles from the said Cathedrall church with honest and sufficient walles."

In *St. Anne's* chapel, which is now in a most desolate and mutilated condition, the alterations consisted in breaking through the north wall to effect an entrance from the garden, and making a chamber of the upper part of the chapel, the ascent to which was on the same side as the entrance. Just over the present doorway on the south side is an Elizabethan fire-place, recessed in the massive Norman wall, the hearth of which was about nine feet above the ground floor, the exterior wall being cut away to make a chimney.

⁷ Comp. *ffr'is Thome Heuyngnam, Sacrist' Norwic'*, 1404.—Coll. P.L.N.N.

This chapel, which is vaulted like the aisles, had originally a chamber over its present flat roof, as may be seen from a large Norman arch, and the weather line of its roof on the transept wall. It is probable that it was dilapidated before 1551, as no notice is taken of it in the lease of that date referred to above. There is also the mark of a second roof, including within it the present three-light Perpendicular window, which was probably the east window of the chamber. It retains more painted quarries than any of the other windows in the church: they are the same in pattern as those in the windows of the Triforium of the nave.

At what period St. Anne's chapel ceased to be occupied as a dwelling and St. Andrew's and the "Sanctuary Men's Chamber" were demolished, is entirely matter for conjecture. It may have been during the Decanate of Dr. Gardiner, (1573—1589) about which time several of the conventual buildings, including "Our Lady's Chapel," were pulled down, not only to save the cost of repairing them, but also with an eye to some pecuniary advantage.

I cannot conclude these remarks without acknowledging my obligations to Mr. Jeckell, who obligingly gave me the benefit of a personal examination of the buildings and many valuable hints; and to my friend Mr. J. P. Sturgess and other gentlemen for suggestions which I have adopted.

Urns found at Ditchingham.

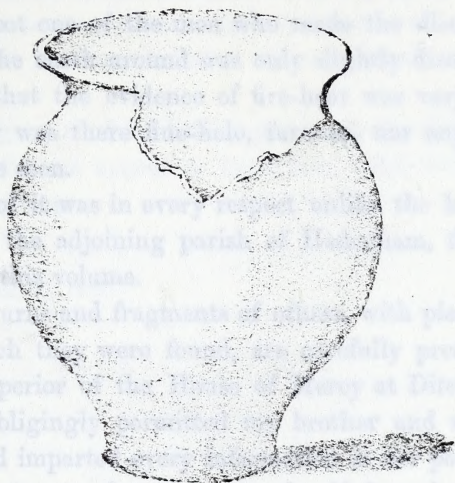
COMMUNICATED BY

MR. GRAYSTONE B. BAKER.

IN the latter part of September in the present year, some labourers were engaged in excavating a roadway down to the "Orphanage," now in the course of erection at Ditchingham, Norfolk, leading from Belsey Bridge lane in a southerly direction along a strip of land, late glebe. At a depth of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the surface, and midway in the line of cutting, the men came upon what at first sight appeared to be a number of broken tiles, amongst which, however, they soon discovered an "old pot," as they called it. Having made this latter discovery, they proceeded more cautiously with pick and spade, and then found that the pieces which they had mistaken for old tiles were the fragments of eight or ten urns, which they had accidentally broken. Three were, however, saved from destruction, and contained fine black earth, which the men threw out.

It is especially to be remarked that these urns were not found in a standing position, but lying in a sort of open pan, or bowl, of an irregular circular shape, about 3 ft. in diameter at top, 18 inches deep, and the crust 3 to 4 inches thick, rudely formed in the native brick-earth by the hand, and hardened by the action of fire.

1.



2.



3.



SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ SIZE OF THE ORIGINALS.

URNS FOUND AT DITCHINCHAM.

It has been suggested that this might possibly have been used as a small kiln; but I cannot think so, as, on questioning on the spot one of the men who made the discovery, he stated that the earth around was only slightly discolored by smoke, and that the evidence of fire-heat was very faint, if any; neither was there flue-hole, furnace, nor any charred remains to be seen.

The form of it was in every respect unlike the kiln found in 1858, in the adjoining parish of Hedenham, figured at page 149 of this volume.

The three urns and fragments of others, with pieces of the bowl in which they were found, are carefully preserved by the Lady Superior of the House of Mercy at Ditchingham, who most obligingly permitted my brother and myself to see them, and imparted every information in her power.

It is unfortunate that the men should have levelled the soil, and effaced all vestige of the site, before making known the discovery to any one—not even to the Rector, who lives on the spot.

These urns are of different shapes and sizes, as figured in the illustration, and the dimensions are as follow:—

No. 1. The largest, about 8 inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter in the largest part, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the bottom, has lost a considerable piece from its upper part, and is without band or foot, and stained throughout with a dark mud colour.

No 2. About 5 inches high, 6 inches diameter in the largest part, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth, 2 inches across the bottom, and not quite so dark as No. 1. This has a slight foot, and a single raised band running round just beneath the lip, with an indented one round the body, and is slightly damaged at the opening.

No. 3. Measures $4\frac{2}{3}$ inches in height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom. It is a hard-burnt coarse *red* ware, slightly discoloured, and is nearly perfect. It has two indented lines or bands encompassing the body.

The fragments of the hollow pan were of a dark rusty-iron tint, and did not appear to have been subjected to so much heat as the urns.

THOMAS JICKELL, ESQ.

Bungay, Oct. 17, 1862.

ELISIA HALL has for several centuries been the residence of a family connected with many celebrated houses; including Valence Earl of Pembroke, Grey de Ruthyn, Spencer, Paston, Wodehouse, Ashley, L'Estrange, Talbot, Morley, and others, and the Family Pedigree forms the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. Carter in the present volume.

It was the property of the Peltons, until Sir Richard Pellet's daughter Margery married Sir Hugh Hastings, commander of King Edward the Third's army in Flanders; and it was the residence of that family until it passed to the Brownes, by the marriage of Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Hugh Hastings, with William Browne, shortly before the year 1534.

During the last two centuries the house has suffered considerably from alterations and destruction; but in the course of a partial restoration in 1852 many interesting remains were observed, which the following describe, and the illustration accompanying, are intended to describe.

The house stands on the south side of a large area, enclosed by a moat filled by a stream of water, which probably also supplied the fish-ponds still existing at a short distance to the west. On the west, north, and east sides the moat

Brief Remarks on Elsing Hall.

COMMUNICATED BY

THOMAS JECKELL, ESQ.

ELSING HALL has for several centuries been the residence of a family connected with many celebrated houses; including Valence Earl of Pembroke, Grey de Ruthyn, Spencer, Paston, Wodehouse, Astley, L'Estrange, Talbot, Morley, and others, and the Family Pedigree forms the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. Carthew in our present volume.

It was the property of the Foliots, until Sir Richard Foliot's daughter Margery married Sir Hugh Hastings, commander of King Edward the Third's army in Flanders; and it was the residence of that family until it passed to the Brownes, by the marriage of Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Hugh Hastings, with William Browne, shortly before the year 1554.

During the last two centuries the house has suffered considerably from alterations and destruction; but in the course of a partial restoration in 1852 many interesting remains were observed, which the following remarks, and the illustration accompanying, are intended to describe.

The house stands on the south side of a large area, enclosed by a moat filled by a stream of water, which probably also supplied the fish-ponds still existing at a short distance to the west. On the west, north, and east sides the moat

consisted of a single channel, from 20 to 80 feet in width, and about 12 feet in depth of water; and on these three sides the enclosure was defended by a wall of considerable strength, with occasional turrets and buttresses, the remains of which are still visible, as well as the abutments of the bridge and gate-house. Westward of the bridge these walls are of flint-work, extremely strong, and apparently of the thirteenth or early in the fourteenth century; but to the east of the bridge they are of brick-work. There was also a wall on the south side of the enclosure, but it appeared never to have been carried up much above the level of the ground, nor to have been intended for defence. On this side the moat consists of three deep channels, between each of which is a bank, now under the surface of the water. The two outer banks appear to have extended westward of the present building, and to have surrounded other enclosures; but nearly all traces of these have now disappeared. Adjoining the eastern walls foundations were found of offices and buildings, supposed by some to have been stables.

Indications were found in the house which proved that most of the foundations are of thirteenth-century work, and some fragments are still visible, built into later walls, two examples of which are given in the illustration. The house, therefore, presents the plan of an early residence, although the porch, the dais window, the doorways, and other openings are of much later date. Judging from the mouldings, tracery, and the figures holding shields of arms on the porch, these later works were probably completed by John Hastings, who had the estate from the year 1436 to 1477.

The plan given in the illustration shews the walls as existing previous to the late alterations; and it is remarkable that, on the east, north, and west sides, the walls are of solid flint and freestone; but on the south side, facing the triple moat, they are of herring-boned brick-work, between timber studs.

In the centre of the building is the dining-hall, open to the oak roof, which is constructed in the manner indicated in the illustration, the spaces between the upright timbers being filled with herring-boned brick-work.

The Hall had a dais at the east end, with a bay window, and a gallery at the west, under which are the doors to the kitchen and offices. The head of one of these doors is drawn in the illustration. The Hall was formerly lighted by two windows in the south wall, in addition to the present north windows, in all of which there were provisions for shutters, but no appearance of permanent glazing, although quarries painted with a continuous rosetree and birds sitting thereon were found, which must have been temporarily fixed to the iron bars. There was a fire-place and chimney apparently built in to the original wall in brick-work. The kitchens and offices had been altered so often that not much of interest remained, but the rooms to the east of the Hall still retain their general arrangement. Opposite the bay window on the dais was a passage leading to the long drawing-room. In this passage there was a staircase leading to the long room over the drawing-room. Whether this staircase was original or not there were no means of determining; but there was a spiral staircase (shewn in the plan at *s*) communicating with the chamber or solar, and the drawing-room, as well as with a cellar or vault under the drawing-room. The chamber was formerly the entire length of the building, with a large arched fire-place opening in the centre, in front of which a second fire-place had been built early in the seventeenth century. The walls of this room were originally richly coloured, numerous traces of the colour still remaining although not intelligible, with the exception of the stalk and scroll border indicated in the illustration, which extended round the upper part of the room. From this room there was a small window looking into the dining hall, and an opening to the chapel, and to a

building containing the necessarium, of which the foundations only remain, abutting upon the moat. In the chapel, traces were found of the piscina and sedilia on the south side, the raised floor for the altar, the indentations in the wall formed for the brackets to support the altar, and a gallery at the west end upon which the doorway from the solar opened. There were also remains of paintings upon the walls.

The sketch and plan in the illustration are intended to shew the buildings and remains of enclosing walls as they appeared in 1852, when all that was undoubtedly modern had been removed: the bird's-eye-view being regarded from the south-east. The details comprise one of the oak heads of the doorways in the hall, already referred to, representing a boar hunt, which was well and boldly carved; but the other spandrils were too much decayed to be delineated. The figure holding a shield represents one of four similar finials to buttresses already referred to, which are all artistically sculptured, although it is singular that the mason appears in three of the shields to have copied the armorial bearings from reversed drawings or matrices of seals, thus placing Foliot first and fourth, Hastings second and third, and reversing the Morley charge, as may be seen in the sketch marked A B C; but in the other shield, the sketch of which is marked D, Hastings is first and fourth, and Foliot second and third.

During the repairs, the accumulations of weeds and soil were taken out of the moat, but nothing was found except numerous antlers and glass bottles made with the name of *Thos. Browne* upon them, and a small mourning gimmel ring, with the inscription "FFORGET . ME . NOT" therein, of about the reign of James I.

In the name of God. Amen. I, Margye Hastings, of Hindringham in the County of North. Lincoln, sheweth be given to God, bridge hall of my life and of perfect remembrance, do make my last will and testament this 13th day of

Extracts

FROM

THE WILL OF MARTIN HASTINGS, ESQ.,

1574.

COMMUNICATED BY

G. A. CARTHEW, ESQ., F.S.A.

In my Notes on the Hastings Pedigree, I have briefly noticed Martin Hastings, who was the only brother of the last Sir Hugh Hastings of Elsing, and, at the death of John Hastings (1542), was the heir male of the family. Subsequently, I met with this gentleman's Will in the Registry of the Archdeacon of Norwich, from which I made some extracts, which I think will be acceptable as a pendant to my original paper. It is a good specimen of a country gentleman's will of the sixteenth century, containing some useful genealogical information, and some clauses curious in themselves, and illustrative of the then prevailing feudal customs.

In the name of God. Amen. I, Martyn Hastings, of Hindringham in the Countie of Norff., Esquier, thankes be given to God, beinge hole of mynde and of perfect remembrance, do make my last will and testament this iij^d daie of

August, A° Dñi 1574, and in the xvj yeare of o^r souereign Lady Elizabeth, Quene, &c., in manner and fourme followinge. Fyrst, I comend my soule to the excedinge great and loving mercie of Allmightie God the father, declared to me and to all mankinde by the pcious death vpon the crosse of his deare sonne, o^r lord Jesus Christ, by y^e w^{ch} deathe I do most stedfastlye beleve y^t the synnes of so many as do earnestlye repent them of ther synnes and beleve on him to be clearelye forgiven & taken awaye. Also my bodye to be beried eyther in Elsinge churche, by my first wife, Anne Hastings, or in the chancell or soughe parte of the churche at Hindringhā, if god will so provide the same, or els wher it shall seame best to my Exec^s. Itm. I wyll that my funerall charges be only convenient & not sumptious. Item, my desire is that either before or after my funerall beinge past, that Thomas Bullware of Wood Dawlinge, John May of Binham, and William Moonie the sonne of Robt. Monye, Francis Kenette, and John Parker of Norwiche, sometyme my trustie servaunts, and now my very fryndes, should be especiallie required by my Executors to come and to wright and make a true and proper Inventorye of all my corne, goodes, and catalles, that I shalbe possessed of at the daye of my deathe, as well of stuffe and plate as of catalles, goodes, bills, obligacons, and debtes, as they may or can have true knowledge therof, and by ther good discretions & conscience to vue, rate, and prise the same indifferentlie, as the same may be presentlye solde for redy mony, neither to highe nor to few vnder; and for ther paines therein to be taken, I give to every one of them that shall so prise the same, one yarde & a halfe of blacke clothe for ther mourninge robes, or els xx^s in monye at ther elections, willinge and requiringe them to indentir the said Inventories, and to seale and subscribe the one ptie, and to deliver the same to my Execut^s, and the other partie to be likewise sealed and subscribed be myne Executours, and to remayne

in the custodye & kepinge of one of them. Item, I will that all my howss and lands in fildawlinge, called munks or savenys,¹ be solde be my Execut^s, or so much thereof as they lawes of this realme will permite and suffer, for the better pformance of this my last will, jf I do not otherwise devise and dispose of the same before my death. Item, I give to my wife² all her owne apparrell, thre naggs, sadles, and brydels, & twentye pounds in mony, and her meate and drinke for her selfe & her maide and two servauntes, for one monethe after my departure, if she so like of.

[If his wife, within three months after his death, should enter into a bond to his executors, in £100, not to claim any further title or interest in his lands and leases at Hindringham, or elsewhere in Norfolk, but be contented with £40 a year settled on her,] and also yf she my said wife Mary Hastyngs do nor shall after my discease cherishe, mayntayne, nor marye Henrye Beningfild,³ brother to Edmude Beningfild of Hindringham, neyther shall cherishe, mayn-

¹ From Blomefield's account it would seem that Martin Hastings had the *Manor* of "Savenys, otherwise Mountgrace," (so called from having belonged, first, to the Abbey of Savigny in Normandy, and afterwards to the Priory of Mountgrace in Yorkshire) in Field Dalling. This is probably incorrect. His will mentions only the manor-house and demesne lands. The Lady Anne Heydon, relict of Sir William Heydon, Knight, held her first court for this manor, and also the principal manor of Field Dalling, on the 2nd July, 36 Eliz.

² This lady, his second wife, was Mary, daughter of Thomas Stuteville, of Dalham in Suffolk, Esq., and relict of James Brigg, of Salle, Esq.

³ This is the provincial way of pronouncing the name even now. Edmund Bedingfeld, of Hindringham, was eldest son and heir of Francis Bedingfeld, of Thorndon, Suffolk, of the Oxburgh family. Henry was the third son, and was of Hindolveston. There is one apparent reason for the interdict as to Bedingfeld. The pious exordium to the will shews the testator to have been a member of the reformed church, while the Bedingfelds remained attached to the ancient faith. Henry Bedingfeld appears to have died unmarried in 1624 or 1625. Francis Novell, or Nowell, may have been obnoxious to the same objection, but I can find no account of him. He was, perhaps, a connection of Dean Nowell, who was of a Yorkshire family.

tayne, neyther marye wth one Fraunc^s Novell, brother to John Novell in Yorkshire, [she was then to have £80 more in goods or money; but if she refused so to become bound, then testator willed that his executors] shall, in convenient tyme, pvide a convenient matche for my daughter & ward Marie Brigge,⁴ for so muche monye as they can get for, and if so be that my wief shall have a myslikinge of her marriage & matche, then I will y^t my wyfe (yf she will) shall have her mariage, paying twentie pounds lesse in monye then shalbe offered for her, and the moneye y^t shalbe taken for her mariage, to be imployed to the pformance of this my last will.

[The will then contains a provision that, if his wife should, within three years after his death, become bound to his executors "in her widowhoode" in £1000, on condition that she should not do any act tending to the forfeiture of his lease of the Manor of Hindringham,⁵ and that she would neither maintain nor marry with "Henry Beningefild," or "Franc^s Nowell," she should, at the expiration of the three years, have all his manors and lands in Hindringham, with his manor of "Wilbies," and the manor of "Hyndringham," with the tithe corn and profits in Hindringham, for the term of fifty years, if she should so long live, subject to the payment of an annuity of £20 to John Hastings, son of Henry Hastings,⁶ and to his wife, or in case of John's death, to

⁴ The daughter of his wife by her first husband, James Brigg, of whom she was sole heir. The traffic in the marriages and wardships of infant heirs has more than once been a subject of note in our proceedings. In this case, Martin Hastings had probably purchased these privileges from the Crown, and had the full right to offer the young lady to the highest bidder. She became the wife of John Fountayne, of Salle, Esq., serjeant at law, thus uniting the Brigg and Fountayne estates.

⁵ The manor and great tithes of Hindringham were held on lease from the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

⁶ As to Henry Hastings, of Yaxham, and his descendants, *vide ante* p. 90. John having died without issue, Thomas Hastings succeeded to Hindringham under this will, and married a daughter of Thomas Stuteville.

Thomas Hastings his brother, during the same term. And after the decease of testator's wife, the said manors, rents, tythes, &c., were to remain to the uses expressed in certain deeds referred to, and made between his brother "Thomas Stutteville"⁷ and himself, and between himself and "Roger Towneshende, Frauncs Windem, esquiers," and others. In the event of the deaths of both John and Thomas Hastings without male issue, the manors, &c., were to be sold by the executors, and out of the purchase-money, £100 paid to his cousin Katherin Stutvele,⁸ £20 to her sister, then Thomas Lane's wife, and to every child of his nieces, Anne Browne and Elizabethe Lestraunge, then being unmarried, "for ther better helpe," £40.

After mentioning that his "coosin Katerine Stutyyle is nowe married to Charles Stutveyle," and that testator should pay him, with her, £100 in marriage, whereof he had then only paid £40, he directs the residue to be paid within one year after his death.

He gives his lease of "Lupishe Hyrne" to Martin Mabbs,⁹ his godchild.

He speaks of a debt to the executors of his cousin Thomas Calthorpe,¹ "w^{ch} xij^l did remayne in my handes of his goodes and aventure joyntly wth me and others in to Denmarke."

He alludes to waste made by one "Henric Bullwer of Northtudnham," deceased, of copyhold woods belonging to the manor of Elsing, of which testator had been at that

⁷ Brother in law. This name is spelt seven different ways in the will.

⁸ Katherine, wife of Charles Stuteville, (who was probably a son of Thomas) and Anne, wife of Thomas Lane, of South Creak, two of the daughters of Henry Hastings, v. p. 90.

⁹ Probably a nephew of his first wife.

¹ Most likely Thomas, sixth son of Richard Calthorpe, of Antingham, Esq., by Anne his wife, daughter of Edmund Hastings, testator's great uncle. Sir Martin Calthorpe, Lord Mayor of London, who was tenth son of Richard, probably derived his baptismal name, as did many of his descendants, from our testator. Martin also became a family name with the Stutevilles.

time lord,² and a seizure made of the same copyhold in consequence, and directs his executors to pay the heirs of the said Henry £20, on their coming into Court at Elsing and releasing all right in the forfeited copyhold.]

Item, I give to Marie Brigge my little gilted potte of siluer, wth the cover. It. I give to my coosen John Hastings, thelder, of london, my seale of armes, withe the Unicorns Horne, w^{ch} his uncle William Hastings gave me, if he be a live at the daye of my death, otherwise I do give the same ringe & horne to John Hastings the yonger, and if he be also deade, then I give the said ringe and whistell³ to his brother Thomas Hastings; to each of his household servants, "bothe madenes & men and boies" [2/6]; to the howse of Christs Church of Norw^{ch} for ther favo^r hertofore and hereafter to be had xl^s; ⁴ to my coosen Katerin Stutvile a syluer pott, and a syluer salt, and vj sponnes of syluer, wth two beddes of feather, blanketts, shets, bolstres, & couerings.

[He charged his executors to set up "a coppie,⁵ or some monimēt," at Elsing church, over his brother Sir Hugh, "declaringe whoe lythe buried within the same, and ther armes, with the tests⁶ of theire departure out of this worlde."

He refers to a conveyance he had made to the said Charles Stutvill in fee of his house and lands in Field Dalling, and that he had taken a lease thereof for five hundred years, at the yearly rent of 5s. payable to said Charles and his heirs, and willed that if he (testator) should die without issue, said

² In all probability he had the wardship of his nieces, and so was Lord of Elsing during their minorities.

³ As to the supposed virtues attributed to a unicorn's horn, or what was held to be such, see vol. v. p. 220, and the authorities there referred to: see also Sir Thomas Browne's "Inquiry into Vulgar Errors," book iii. chap. 23. Was this a horn, or tusk, that had been made into a *whistle*? or are we to understand by that expression, a *bagatelle*, from which the old proverb of "paying too dear for one's whistle" was derived? [Since this note was in type, Mr. Tymms tells me that he has seen a whistle made out of the tusk of the walrus.]

⁴ V. *supra*, n. 5.

⁵ Inscription.

⁶ Dates.

Charles Stutville and Katherine his wife should have the residue of the lease, paying to Thomas Hastings, son of Henry Hastings deceased, £100, within four years after his death.

Katherine Browne, daughter of William Browne of Elsing, Esq., was to have a legacy, and testator's wife to have the wardship of her daughter Mary Brigg.

He appointed his cousin John Hastings the elder,⁷ of London, his cousin Barbara Calthorpe, Charles Stuteville, and Gregory Pgrave, gent., executors, and his brother Thomas Stuteville, and Mr. John Pgrave, supervisors.]

1574. "Martine Hasteinges, Esq^r., was buried the 25 daye of October."—*Elsing Register*.

The will was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Norwich on the 4th of Dec. following.

⁷ This John Hastings, called "the elder of London," I take to have been the grandson of Edmund Hastings.—*Pedigree*, p. 95.

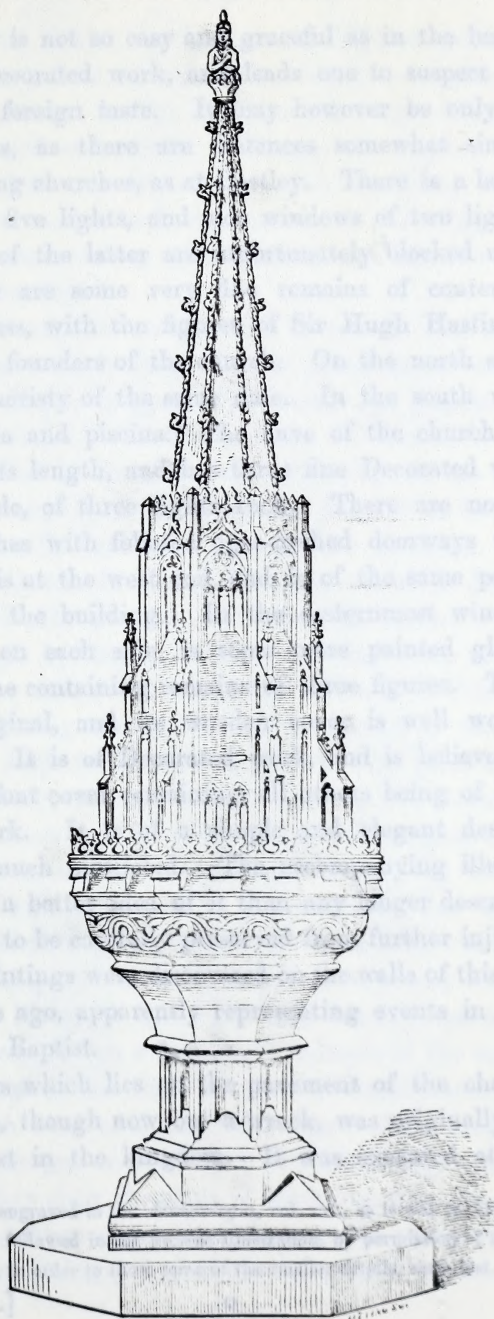
Elsing Church.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A.,

Honorary Secretary.

THIS Church is an excellent specimen of what is now so rarely to be met with,—an ancient building with little or no additions to the original design. It is throughout a pure Decorated church, of the early part of the reign of Edw. III., and for this reason it was selected by Messrs. Brandon as one of the subjects for illustration in their "Parish Churches." It is fortunate also that, in this case, we are able to fix the date from other evidence than that of the architecture. It is a step gained whenever we are able to produce a *dated example* of a mediæval building: although allowance must be made in many cases for differences arising from the locality. From the inscriptions formerly remaining on the fine monumental brass in the centre of the chancel, as well as the position of that monument in the church, and from similar inscriptions in the painted glass, there is sufficient to prove that, as Blomefield asserts, this church was built by Sir Hugh Hastings; and as we find that the Foliot family, from whom Sir Hugh Hastings derived the manor, through his wife, presented to the living in 1330, and that Sir Hugh died in 1347, we may fix the date of 1340 as that, as nearly as possible, at which the church was erected. There is some peculiarity in the design of the windows: the flow of



FONT IN ELSING CHURCH.

the tracery is not so easy and graceful as in the best specimens of Decorated work, and leads one to suspect the influence of foreign taste. It may however be only due to local causes, as there are instances somewhat similar in neighbouring churches, as at Beetley. There is a large east window of five lights, and side windows of two lights, but the heads of the latter are unfortunately blocked up. In the former are some very fine remains of contemporary painted glass, with the figures of Sir Hugh Hastings and his wife, as founders of the church. On the north side is a chapel or sacristy of the same date. In the south wall are plain sedilia and piscina. The nave of the church is very broad for its length, and has three fine Decorated windows on each side, of three lights each. There are north and south porches with foliated ogee-arched doorways to each. The tower is at the west end, and is of the same period as the rest of the building. In the easternmost windows of the nave, on each side, is some more painted glass, the southern one containing remains of three figures. The font is also original, and its wooden cover is well worthy of attention. It is of Decorated work, and is believed to be the oldest font cover remaining, all others being of Perpendicular work. It is of a simple and elegant design, its pinnacles much mutilated. The accompanying illustration will afford a better idea of it than any longer description.¹ It deserves to be carefully preserved from further injury.

Some paintings were discovered on the walls of this church a few years ago, apparently representing events in the life of St. John Baptist.

The brass which lies on the pavement of the chancel of this church, though now but a wreck, was originally one of the grandest in the kingdom. It was executed at a date

¹ It is also engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvi., as it was in 1809: which plate has been followed in the present illustration, by permission of the Society of Antiquaries, in order to show some of the smaller details, since lost.

when Gothic art was at its highest perfection; and the person here commemorated being a member of a very distinguished family, the brass was large, elaborate, and costly, as well as beautiful in design. It happens also that there are but very few other brasses remaining of this particular date, so that both the costume of the effigy and the style of the surrounding ornament are very valuable examples to the archæologist.

It may be worth while to remark that when a brass or altar-tomb is observed to be placed in *the centre* of a chancel or chapel, it generally denotes the *founder* of the church or chapel. In many cases the founder's monument was erected in the side wall, frequently on the north side; but a central position, evidently *designed* to be central, is also generally indicative of a similar intention. Such was the case here. Sir Hugh Hastings, son of Sir John de Hastings, Lord Abergavenny, by Isabel, his second wife, daughter of Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Winchester, married Margery, sister and co-heiress of Sir Richard de Foliot. The manor of Elsing having been in the hands of the Foliot family, Sir John de Camois and his wife (the other co-heiress of the Foliots) released their interest in this manor to Sir Hugh Hastings and his wife; and he, as Blomefield tells us, built this church, and was here buried in the year 1347, and his wife in 1349. The portion of inscription, now destroyed, which Blomefield gives, relates the same fact, "in gwowe [whose] worchipe, yis churche hath been wrowt by Howe de Hastyng and Margaret hys wyf." If this inscription were contemporary, it was a very early example of the use of English in epitaphs; but there is reason to doubt whether it were not a much later addition. The figure of the knight and those of the weepers at the side are very interesting in point of costume, as they show the stage of transition from the simple hauberk and surcoat of previous times, to the partly plate armour and closer-fitting jupon of the latter half of the 14th century.



BRASS OF SIR HUGH HASTINGS, KNT., 1347. EIASING CHURCH, NORFOLK.
(The portions now lost are supplied from Cotman's engraving.)

Until a few years ago there were supposed to be no other brasses in existence which gave this same style of military costume. I had myself the pleasure of discovering one in all respects similar and of the same date to a year, though on a much smaller scale, in Wimbish church, Essex, which was immediately engraved by Messrs. Waller, in their large work on "*Monumental Brasses.*" Another has since been restored to Bowers' Gifford church, Essex, from which it had been taken away, and is engraved in the "*Manual of Brasses,*" and by the Essex Archæological Society.

The engravings of the complete brass being confined to scarce and costly works, viz., Carter's *Ancient Sculpture and Painting*, and Cotman's *Norfolk Brasses*; and only details having appeared in other publications, as Waller's *Brasses*, and Boutell's *Series*; it is thought desirable that a new engraving, both of the lost and remaining parts of this splendid relic of monumental art, should accompany this paper, and be accessible to all our subscribers in the pages of our own volumes.

The effigy is clad in a mixed armour of mail and plate, with a jupon, not closely confined at the hips, as was the custom shortly after, but with the sword-belt hanging loosely, and allowing the full skirt of the jupon to fall beneath. The legs are now lost, but Cotman's engraving and the rubbing preserved in the British Museum, show that there were no jambs of plate over the chaussés of mail. This and the shield on the left arm connect the costume with older fashion, while the gorget, or collar of plate, over the camail, and the bascinet with its perforated moveable vizor, connect it with the later style. The sleeves of the hauberk are slipped off the hands, showing the quilted haqueton beneath the mail; and the ancient heraldic bearing of Hastings, the maunch or sleeve, with a label for difference, is richly diapered, both upon the shield and the jupon itself. The genouillères, or knee-caps, are spiked; and there are round plates at the

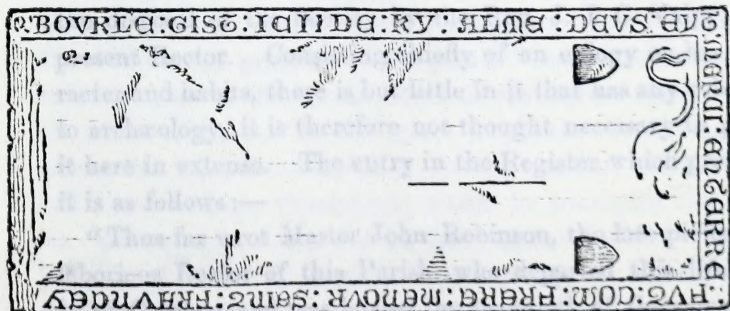
elbow and shoulder joints. The head rests on a diapered double cushion, supported by angels.

The canopy in which the effigy is placed is also well-deserving of study, and very beautiful. The sides are each composed of a series of four canopied niches, containing armed figures or "weepers," being, as in other cases, relatives of the deceased. In all of them a double outline will be observed, designed, it would seem, to distinguish the figures with better effect from the diapered field on which they are placed. I cannot do better than here quote the description given of them by Mr. Boutell, in his "Brasses and Slabs," p. 46.

"On the dexter side, the first figure represents King Edw. III., crowned, displaying on his embroidered jupon the arms of France and England quarterly, which bearing was assumed by King Edward in 1341, but six years anterior to the date of this brass. The second figure is Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, armed at all points, and holding a lance with a pennon; the third, now lost, represented one of the Despencer family; the fourth (lost) is Roger Grey, Lord Grey of Ruthin. On the sinister side are the figures of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster; the second is lost: it was taken away, Cotman says, by the ill-advised zeal of an antiquary, but he has engraved it, and it represented Laurence Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1348, and his shield, bearing Hastings quartering Valence, has been considered the oldest example of a subject quartering arms; to this succeeds the effigy of Ralph, Lord Stafford, a good example of that which Sir Hugh's own figure is without, the jambs of plate over chaussés of mail; and the lowermost is that of Almeric, Lord St. Amand, whose head-piece is very singular." This is the "chapelle de fer," or kettle-hat, so called from its resembling an inverted cauldron; it had a ridge over the top of the head, and a wide brim. It might be drawn forward in actual combat, so that the brim projecting over the brow would afford some

additional protection. "This is the only specimen of this head-piece which has been noticed engraved in a brass; and the only other example in a monumental effigy occurs in one of the equestrian figures of Aymer de Valence in his tomb in Westminster Abbey."—(See Cotman's account.) The upper part of the canopy has a figure of St. George and the dragon in the foliated centre, and two figures or brackets, representing the coronation of the Virgin Mary. The finial is formed by the crest on a tilting helmet. At the upper corners were angels, one only remaining, with censers, attending the soul of the deceased conveyed upwards in a sheet, which appears in the central cusp of the arch. A similar conceit occurs at Balsham, Cambridgeshire; Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire; and Checkendon, Oxfordshire. It is not improbable that this brass is of foreign execution, although the English practice of letting the stone slab appear between the effigy and the sides of the canopy is here adopted. It is to be hoped that no further loss will be sustained from this magnificent brass, but that the inhabitants of Elsing will be proud to retain in the best preservation the beautiful monument which adds so much to the interest of their parish church.

There is another large slab placed beneath the altar with a marginal inscription in early characters, and the indents of two shields in brass. There appears to have been originally



an incised figure on the stone, as traces of a lion or other animal are visible at the foot. The lower end of the slab, as well as the sinister side, are chamfered underneath, but there is no substructure in its present position. It would therefore appear to have been formerly on an altar-tomb, and to have stood against the south wall, possibly in some other church or in an earlier one on the same site. The upper end is much worn, and the letters are there entirely destroyed; the rest reads,—

..... E : BOVRLE : GIST : ICH : DE : KY : ALME : DEVS :
EYT : MERCI : ENTERRE : FVT : COM : FRERE : MENOVR : SEINT :
FRAVNCEY

The Friars Minors, Franciscan or Grey Friars, came into England in 1224. The date of the stone would therefore be between that time and 1340. Blomefield supposes it to be in memory of a rector who belonged to that order. Its length is 7 ft. 3 in.

The Register of the parish of Elsing, preserved in the church chest, contains a very long Latin memoir of the life of John Robinson, Rector from 1616 to 1667. It was examined by the Members on the occasion of their visit to the church, and a translation of it has kindly been placed at the disposal of the Society by the Rev. J. J. C. Valpy, the present Rector. Consisting chiefly of an eulogy on his character and habits, there is but little in it that has any relation to archæology, it is therefore not thought necessary to print it here in extenso. The entry in the Register which prefaces it is as follows:—

“Thus far wrot Master John Robinson, the late pious and laborious Rector of this Parish, who departed this life the 1st of October, and was buried the twentieth of the same.

"Of whome somewhat is further declared in the following pages; partly that in Elsing there might remaine some memorial of him who had so much and longe endeavoured its good and happiness, and chiefly because it is to be hoped there will succeed him such as will no less disdaine to imitate that example he set them, than to enjoy those conveniences he so freely provided for them. If it seem strange that such a matter should be heere attempted, yet surely 'tis no way unbecomeing for that Booke to exhibit somewhat of his life, which registreth both his birth and death. But if any mislike thus much English before the coming Latine, or wonders why both appeare not in the same dresse, let it suffice y^e writer fancied some peculiar reason for this diversitie. Concerning whom let only thus much be knowne, that as he had the fairest opportunities to knowe, and greatest obligations to reverence him whose briefer character he hath heere drawne, so hath he done it with as much sinceritie as brevitie."

The Latin memoir which follows relates that Mr. John Robinson was born at Elsing, 8th January, 1592;—his mother was of the "noble and ancient house of the Langdons," and his godmother was "the most pious Lady Anne Browne." He was educated first under Mr. Smith, then Rector of Elsing, "a noted schoolmaster, formerly an Etonian," who was also his godfather; and afterwards at Monks Soham, Suffolk, under the same person. The "meanness and barbarity," however, of this "great Pædagogue," on his noticing the abilities and progress of his pupil, "condemned him for an entire year to the lowest labors of agriculture along with his hired servants," to the great displeasure of his noble godmother. In about his 17th year he was sent to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he continued five or six years, partly at the cost of Lady Anne Browne. Here he received "much kindness and encouragement, a thing not common, from Dr. Branthwaite, the then master." Leaving

the University he was appointed domestic chaplain to Thomas Browne, Esq., son of the Lady Anne, at Weasenham. In 1616 his patroness persuaded her husband, Sir Anthony Browne, who, "as a military man and a Roman Catholic, allowed many things, especially of that kind, to be done by his most prudent wife," to present him to the Rectory of Elsing. About seven years afterwards he married Miss Sarah Sayer, "who came of a most honourable family of that name at Pulham Mary in this county." The rectory-house being "very ruinous and falling to pieces hour by hour, in the place, therefore, of this vast and disorderly and heavy mass of building, our Priest (born for his country) at his own expense built that neat, convenient, and compact house which is now called the Rectory; together with the barn and other necessary adjacent outhouses." A high eulogy is paid to his learning, and piety, and eloquence: "for twenty years past he put to paper nothing of what he was going to say;" he disliked controversy, though he successfully refuted both Romanists and schismatics, "always walking in the ancient road, the beaten path, and that way which Antiquity and the Church have marked out in every age," and zealously fulfilling every duty to his flock and parish. "Good God, with what anxiety and care he was oppressed when, in 1663, the roof of Elsing church, by the decay and fall of the western part of it, received a dreadful fracture. For though all round about despaired of its being re-built, considering the poverty of the place; yet by this man's labour and advice, and exhortation, all were so animated, that in a very short time the sacred fabric recovered its original beauty and strength." Such was his good management of his affairs, that though the value of his living was only £80, and he was without private means, and yet always "hospitable, liberal, and refined;" and had laid out £1200 in building, and in educating and endowing children; he had nevertheless acquired "an income not less

than the rectory itself." He had three sons and six daughters, two of whom died young; two of his daughters were happily married, two others died before him. "One of his sons, the youngest, he made a clothier. The eldest he dedicated to the muses: and he still lives a practitioner of medicine, and fellow of Caius College." The misfortunes of his life were the unhappy marriage of his eldest daughter, and the death of his wife, which somewhat accelerated his old age. His last days were harassed with disease, but his death-bed is described as full of peace and resignation: his consolation to his sorrowing friends was,—“I have not so lived that I am afraid to die.” The memoir concludes,—“In short, after our excellent pastor had softly cherished, wisely led, wholesomely fed, and industriously taught, his flock for half a century and more; when he had faithfully served his country and his church alike, at length grown old, and failing rather in body than in mind, on the 17th of October, in the year of grace 1667, with great tranquillity, and with a bright example to posterity, at the command of his Heavenly Father he departed to his home.”

By the kindness of Mr. J. L'Estrange I am enabled to add some names of Rectors of Elsing omitted in Blomefield's History. They are taken from the Institution Books of the Diocese.

Lib. vii. *fo.* 5.—1407, 12 March. Robert Syred, presented by Sir Thomas de Morley, Knt., patron for this turn.

Lib. viii. *fo.* 23.—1416, 20 August. John Rydowt de Groundesburgh, on the death of Robert Syred, by Anne, Lady de Morley.

- Lib. xi. fo. 35.*—1455, 12 August. John Sampson, on the resignation of Syr John Rydeowt, by John Wyndham, Esq., and Margery his wife, “dñe de Hastynges.”
- Lib. xi. fo. 154.*—1466, 31 March. Laurence Blythe, on the death of John Sampson, by John Hastyngg, Esq.
- Lib. xii. fo. 2.*—1473, 6 Nov. Thomas Palmer, on the death of Laurence Blythe, by John Hastyngs, Esq.
- Lib. xii. fo. 182.* 1494, 20 January. John Bakster, on the death of Thomas Palmer, by Sir John Hastyngs, Knt.
- Lib. xv. fo. 19.*—1512, 5 February. James de Bossewell, chaplain, by lapse.
- Lib. xvi. fo. 60.*—1521, 24 April. Roger Caldicot, on the resignation of James Boswell, chaplain; by Dame Anne Knyvett, patron for this turn.
- Lib. xviii. fo. 26.*—1551, 17 March. Philip Adampson, by Catharine Hastings, widow of Sir Hugh Hastings, Knt.
- Lib. xviii. fo. 36.*—1553, 26 April. John Gybson, on the resignation of Philip Adamson, by the same.
- Lib. xviii. fo. 93.*—1554, 9 November. Thomas Whittbye, by Thomas Gawdye, Esq., serjeant-at-law, and Dame Katharine Hastings, his wife.
- Lib. xx. fo. 104.*—1584, 31 March. Bartholomew Raven, on the death of John Whitbye, by Thomas Raven and Thomas Skippon, for Anthony Browne, Esq.
- Lib. xx. fo. 188.*—1590, 21 July. William Smyth, on the death of Bartholomew Raven, by Anthony Browne, Esq.
- Lib. xxi. fo. 16.*—1604, 17 December. Thomas Buxton, on cession of last incumbent, by Thomas Playtyrs, Esq., for Sir Anthony Browne, Knt.
- Lib. xxii. fo. 56.*—1616, 27 April. John Robinson, A.B., on death of last incumbent, by Sir Anthony Browne, Knt.

Lib. xxv. fo. 4.—1667, 28 February. John Harris, A.M., on death of John Robinson, by Thomas Browne.

Lib. xxvi. fo. 87.—1682, 24 March. Henry Gooch, on the death of John Harris, by Thomas Browne.

The following extracts from Wills relating to Elsing are also furnished by Mr. L'Estrange, in addition to those already given by Mr. Harrod in our Proceedings.* They are from the Registry of the Archdeaconry of Norfolk.

1480. William Ball, of Elsing, bequeaths his body to be buried in the churchyard of our lady, St. Mary, of Elsing; mentions guilds of St. John Baptist, St. Margaret, Blessed Virgin Mary.

William Fox, of Elsing, leaves to our lady's light 4^d.

1504. Cecily Hawn, of Elsyng, leaves to the reparation of torches in Elsyng, 6^d.—lights of our lady; St. Nicholas.

Reg. Fuller, 1469, 1503, fo. 71 (Latin). Alice Reyner, of Elsing, relict of John Reyner, bequeaths her body to be buried in the churchyard of B. Mary of Elsyng, to the high altar 8^d., to gild of St. Margaret 6^d., gild of St. Thomas 6^d., to bylhaw church 4 bushels of wheat, to Elsing 4 bushels of malt.

Reg. Gloys, fo. 316. W^m. Chekett, of Elsing, 26 March, 1518. "My body to be buried in the chirche yerd of our lady in Elsyng; to the high altar 2^s."

"Item, I bequeth to the Chirche of Elsyng a peyer of Chales w^t a patent and iiij Rochetts for the clerkes in y^e qwer."

"Itm. I bequeth to the seid chirche of Elsing ij milche nete to be laten for iiij^s. iiij^d. by yer for evmore in this maner folowynge, that is to sey ij^s. of the iiij^s. iiij^d. to y^e repacon

* Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society's Papers, vol. i., pp. 118, 122.

of the seid chirche of Elsyngre. And to the pson ther and to his clerkes to syng dirige and masse of Requiem viij^d. And to Ryngers and lights abought the hers oder viij^d. And if the wardens of the chirche of Elsyngre make defawte herof, that than it shall be leful to myn execut's to take the seid nete and to sell and dyspose them after ther discrecion."

Witnesses, Sir James Boswell, clerk, &c. Proved at Bawdeswell, 19th September, 1519.

ROBERT WITCHE, Esq., F.R.S., F.O.S., &c.

Mem. Transactions and Society.

A microzary of considerable Archaeological interest was made on the 2nd Dec. 1861, in a chalk-pit, the property of Mr. Bennett, at Stone Hills in the parish of Beigham. The labourers employed in what is locally termed "uncallowing," discovered, about four feet below the surface, a coffin of lead, evidently of great antiquity, which had been enclosed in a wooden one. It was of simple construction, the lower portion being formed of one piece of lead, without solder or fastening; the sides and ends merely turned up, and the top fitted in the same manner. No external ornamentation was visible. Within, the remains of a female skeleton were found. The jawbones were entire, and the teeth well preserved, the shape and enamel of the latter very beautiful. Some pieces of mortarlite cement and the bones of another skeleton were found near.

The dimensions of the coffin were—length, 36 inches; width at the head, 14 inches; at the feet, 13 inches; and the depth, 10 inches.

I am not aware of any similar discovery having been made in Norfolk, nor can I point to any account of an in-

Notice of a Leaden Coffin

DISCOVERED AT HEIGHAM.

COMMUNICATED BY

ROBERT FITCH, ESQ., F.S.A., F.G.S., &c.,

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary.

A DISCOVERY of considerable Archæological interest was made on the 2nd Dec. 1861, in a chalk-pit, the property of Mr. Bassett, at Stone Hills in the parish of Heigham. The labourers employed in what is locally termed "uncallowing," discovered, about four feet below the surface, a coffin of lead, evidently of great antiquity, which had been enclosed in a wooden one. It was of simple construction, the lower portion being formed of one piece of lead, without solder or fastening; the sides and ends merely turned up, and the top fitted in the same manner. No external ornamentation was visible. Within, the remains of a female skeleton were found. The jawbones were entire, and the teeth well preserved, the shape and enamel of the latter very beautiful. Some pieces of mortar-like cement and the bones of another skeleton were found near.

The dimensions of the coffin were—length, 56 inches; width at the head, 14 inches; at the feet, 13 inches; and the depth, 10 inches.

I am not aware of any similar discovery having been made in Norfolk, nor can I point to any account of an in-

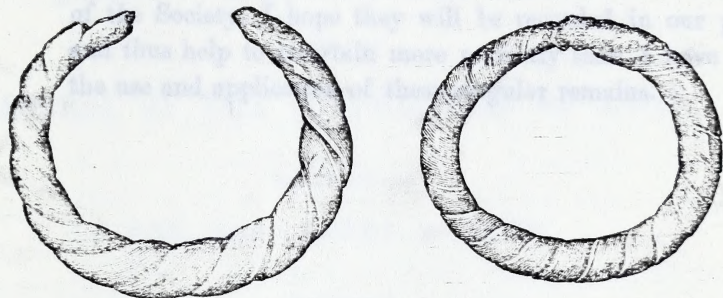
terment exactly resembling it elsewhere ; but my inquiries lead me to suggest a Roman burial.

Mr. Smith, in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii., p. 45, in a paper devoted to a description of Roman Sepulchral Remains, enumerates the principal examples known in this country. Several have been discovered at Colchester, one of them containing the skeleton of a female, of which, like the Stone Hills example, the teeth were well preserved. Two of these coffins are engraved ; but, unlike the present one, both the top and sides appear ornamented with scallop-shells and a beaded pattern.

At Southfleet, in 1801, two other leaden coffins were found, the construction of which was precisely similar to that I have described, each being formed of two pieces of lead turned up at the ends and sides. In 1794, a leaden coffin, believed to be Roman, was dug up in Battersea Fields, the skeleton surrounded with lime. In 1811, another was exhumed in the Old Kent Road. In Mansell Street, Whitefriars, and at Stratford-le-Bow, Roman coffins have also been discovered. All these, with the exception of the Southfleet examples, have been more or less ornamented,—not plain, like the one at Heigham.

After this discovery of the coffin, I directed the workmen to make a very careful search for any portions of ornaments, coins, or other relics, that might possibly have escaped their notice. After some trouble they found two bronze torque rings, of which the engravings on p. 215 are the exact size. Both are encrusted with a fine green patina, and are of beautiful workmanship. The extremities are disunited, so that the rings may be termed penannular ; but the ends might have been originally soldered together. Whether they were deposited with the skeleton found in the coffin cannot now be ascertained. I have every reason to believe they were so enclosed, but thrown out by the workmen. The form, pattern, and workmanship, lead to the conclusion

that they are early Saxon; and this is not improbable, as the Romans and their Saxon successors mingled together, each being influenced by the taste and habits of the other. And this notion is also confirmed by an opinion expressed in a note to me from Mr. Albert Way, to whom I shewed them. He writes that the peculiarity of the specimens under consideration lies chiefly in their being Torc-fashioned in the



construction, and intimates that he does not see why the coffin should not be late Roman and the rings Saxon; and adds that he does not "remember to have seen amongst the innumerable bronze rings and buckles any specimen actually twisted," I suppose to give greater strength. The condition of the inner surfaces is also very remarkable: at first sight they look as if they had been hammered to flatten the threads of the twist, but I believe it is the result of long friction, against metal probably. In the larger ring this action is on the side, indicating a very odd adjustment, the strain being as it were oblique.*

A specimen, very closely resembling these torque rings, was found in the Fairford graves, and described by Mr. Wylie in his publication relative to discoveries at Fairford, pl. ix.

* Mr. Roach Smith, in a letter, says—"You may rest assured that the coffin is Roman. I have known them *quite* plain, but usually they have a slight pattern—a beaded moulding. The torques are personal ornaments: I had one not unlike them in my London collection, but somewhat larger."

These remains were found not many yards from the public road, a very usual burial place among the Romans. At Colney, not far from the spot, Roman urns, &c., have been exhumed, but nothing of this character had been previously found at Heigham. The ancient name of the locality was Heigham Heath, and the land is copyhold of the Bishop of Norwich.

If any analagous facts should occur to other members of the Society, I hope they will be recorded in our pages, and thus help to ascertain more perfectly than I have done, the use and application of these singular remains.

RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION OF LYNN

THE REV. JAMES SELWY

During a stay at Lynn of some weeks in the summer of 1857, I was permitted to examine several of the older and more curious documents in the custody of the corporate body of that town; and among these the volume, the subject of this paper, which, as containing very ancient municipal regulations, seemed to me well worthy of notice. I do not propose to trouble the Society with a transcript of all its contents; but a selection from those, I trust, will not be without general interest, that portion especially which relates to the government of the borough at a very early period. The volume is made up of a Calendar, which records from each of the four Gospels; Orders to be taken by the different members and officers of the corporation; Ordinances or By-laws enforcing, by fines on the respective, obedience to the mayor and attendance at the guildhall; and by fines on the inhabitants, the observance of certain laws; and lastly full Lists of the Freemen as they were shown under each mayoralty from 1440 to 1602.

Notice of a Manuscript Volume

AMONG THE

RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION OF LYNN.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. JAMES BULWER.

DURING a stay at Lynn of some weeks in the autumn of 1857, I was permitted to examine several of the older and more curious documents in the custody of the corporate body of that town, and among them the volume, the subject of this paper, which, as containing very ancient municipal regulations, seemed to me well worthy of notice. I do not propose to trouble the Society with a transcript of all its contents; but a selection from them, I trust, will not be without general interest, that portion especially which relates to the government of the borough at a very early period. The volume is made up of a Calendar; short extracts from each of the four Gospels; Oaths to be taken by the different members and officers of the corporation; Ordinances or By-laws enforcing, by fines on the commons, obedience to the mayor and attendance at the guildhall; and by fines on the inhabitants, the observance of certain laws; and lastly full Lists of the Freemen as they were chosen under each mayor-alty from 1440 to 1662.

The writing, which is black letter, of the calendar, of the extracts from the Gospels, of the oaths and ordinances, although it may not all be by the same hand, is all of the same date, and clear and bold. That of the lists of freemen of course varies considerably, and much of it, particularly the portion written during the latter half of the sixteenth century, is difficult to decipher.

The vellum of the book seems to have been ruled in the usual way, from points pricked at the end of each line, and the folios got ready before they were bound, and before the book was used for corporate purposes; this being also the book on which the oaths taken by the members and officers of the corporation were sworn.¹ Altogether it is a thin quarto of sixty-seven folios, and on the first or fly-leaf is written the following memorandum:—

“Mem. This Book, evidently the property of the Corporation of Lynn, having, by some unknown means, got into the hands of Mr. Thomas Martin, (an antiquary of Norfolk and Suffolk) in, or before, the year 1748: and afterwards thro’ other private hands into a London Bookseller’s Catalogue (in which it was published for sale in the year 1820) was bought from that Catalogue for £4, and restored to the Corporation Records in my possession, as Town Clerk.

“R^r. WHINCOP,

“Town Clerk,

“20th October, 1820.”

¹ A book containing a similar calendar and the same extracts from the Gospels, although not in the same order, but no forms of oaths or ordinances in it, which clearly had been used as this had been in administering oaths, was shewn me by Mr. Bond in the British Museum, and which bore, as also does the Lynn book, the arms of John Townley inside the cover:—Argent, a fesse and 3 mullets in chief, sable, on the fesse a crescent; crest, a falcon on a perch. The shield is thus blazoned in Yorke’s “Union of Honor” among the Lincolnshire Families; and in a MS. of Mackerell’s, in the possession of Mr. Gurney of Keswick, is the same book-plate; but who this collector was, whether of Lancashire, Lincolnshire, or Norfolk family, residing in the fens, I have not yet been able to ascertain.

On the next folio are two doggrel verses in a hand of about the time of Elizabeth :

"Hec ætas venatur opes venatur honores,
Plurima et mens deo a' deo nulla deo.

JOHN DUCKET."

The meaning of the hexameter is plain enough ; but only the spirit of John Ducket can either scan or construe the pentameter.

On the third folio begins a calendar, in which the chief festivals and months are rubricated, and the capital and initial letters are blue. This occupies six folios, and may be considered as distinct from the book itself. On comparing it with other manuscript calendars, its date appears to be about 1300. In a volume among the Arundelian² collections in the British Museum are two calendars, of 1300 and 1310 respectively, very like this one, and the three differ more or less from any hitherto printed, in the adoption from the French, and omission from what is called the Old English Calendar, of a number of saints' days. The ritual in these respects being less comprehensive than in other calendars. Of these Anglo-Roman compilations, Sir H. Nicholas says, "that it is believed that no calendar of saints has been compiled which embraces all the objects of veneration in every Catholic Church ; and even in England instances can be mentioned where towns and parishes have derived their names from canonized persons who are not included in any martyrology now extant ;" and where charters contain the mention only of a particular commemoration-day to guide the chronology, an entry in a local calendar sometimes helps to determine, with accuracy, the date of the document.

The commencement of each month is prefaced by a Latin hexameter, containing, as is the case with prefixes to many mediæval calendars, cautions against particular days as fraught with special danger. The æra for astrological and

² Psalterium et Officia.—*Bibl. Arun.*, No. 83.

other predictions, whether of the fall of dynasties or the fall of rain, had not yet arrived; still less did the worthy burgess of Lynn, "infected with the gowte" or rheumatism, know that his troubles could be traced to the moon's influence on his legs and arms, his loins and reins.

The hexameters are as follows:—

January . .	Prima dies mensis et septima trūcat ut ensis.
February . .	Quarta subit morte p̄sternit t̄cia fortem.
March . .	Primus mādentē dirupit q̄rta bibentē.
April . .	Denus et undenus est mortis vulnere plenus.
May . . .	Tercius in mayo lupus est et septim⁹ anguis.
June . . .	Denus pallescit q̄ndenus federa nescit.
July . . .	Tredecim̄ mactat Julii denus labefactat.
August . .	Prima necat fortē sternitq̄ sēda cohortem.
September .	Tercia Septemb̄s et denus fert mala mēbris.
October . .	Tercia cū dena clamat sis integ ^r vena.
November .	Scorpius est q̄ntus et t̄cius fert mala cūctis.
December .	Septim⁹ ex anguis, virosus denus et anguis.

In the volume before referred to in the British Museum, the line for May reads,

Tercius occidit et septimus ora relidit.

For October,

Tercius et denus est sicut Mors alienus.

And for November,

Scorpius est quintus et tercius nece cinctus.

Some slight differences from other received calendars also occur in the lists of canonized saints in these three manuscript calendars. St. Thomas à Becket's days, the Octaves, Translation, and Martyrdom, in obedience to the mandate of Henry VIII., are crossed out, and here and there a saint has been added and subsequently obliterated, although why or when can only be guessed at. In the Lynn calendar, October 4th, "Sci francisci confessoris" has been entered

and again crossed out. This form of calendar, called the Julian or Reformed Calendar, remained in use in England till the year 1752, when the new style as arranged in 1582 was first adopted.

On the reverse of folio 2 commence the entries of the different forms of Oath, which occupy folios 3, 4, and 5: they are in English, with a Latin designation, and in the same handwriting as the Ordinances which follow them, and which are dated the 2nd and 3rd years of Henry the Sixth. To discuss the constitution of ancient boroughs in Saxon and early Norman times would be out of place in the pages of this Journal; and the task of showing how far these Oaths and Ordinances confirm or conflict with much that has been written upon the subject, both by high tory and republican authors, I leave to some future historian of Lynn, confining myself to the endeavour to make the extracts intelligible to the general reader. The Oaths speak for themselves as to the constitution and mode of election of the municipal body, matters which, in corporations by prescription, depended principally on custom, and in corporations by charter, on the provisions of the charter, regulated also by bye-laws so far as might be consistent with the constitution of the corporation.

The Oaths.

1. Sacramentum qū Burgenses intrant p^o libertatem.

This heere 3e Mayr & Comyne p^t [I de N.] pe ffrāunchise of Lynne shal truli mayntene overal wipouten and wipynne bi all my power, and buxum³ be to pe mayr and to

³ Buxom, obedient.

"They wolden that hir husbondes shoulde be
Hardy and wise, and riche, and thereto free
And buxome to his wif."—*Chaucer*.

his successouris mayres and pe coucel of pis town, truli helen⁴ and buxum be to officeris of pe same toū in doyng of her office. So God me helpe atte hooli doom.⁵

2. Sacrm Aldermanni super nominacione iiij^{or} personar in decollacoē Scī Johis Baptiste pro elecōe Maioris Lenne.

Sire, leye 3our hond on pe book. Sire, 3e shal swere pt 3e shal wel & truli upon 3oure discreciōū, wipouten affecciōū or favour, fraude or male engyne ffoure persones of pe indifferentest & not suspect psoones chesen⁶ & neuene⁷ ffor pe elecciōū of pe Meyr pat is to come. So God 3ou helpe atte hooli doom.

3. Sacrm xii psonarum noīatar⁹ ad eleccionem Maioris.

Syrs, 3e shal wel & truli upon 3our discreciōū, wipoute affectiōū or ffavour, ffraude or male engyne chese oure mayr an able man & suffisaūt for pe comyn profijt for pe 3eer comynge fro miȝchelmese forp. So God 3ou helpe atte hooli doom. And also forpirmore 3e shal chese foure sufficient Burgeysis to occupie pe office of chaūbirleyns⁸ in pis town, a comyn clerk,⁹ a sergeaūt, iii porters, for pe eest 3ate,

⁴ Helen, to help.

"No creature, that of him maked is
That may me hele or don comfort in this."—*Chaucer*.

⁵ The form of the oath in the *Liber Albus* (date 1461) of the Guildhall, London, is, "So help you God and all the Saints."—See Riley's *Liber Albus*.

⁶ Chesen, to choose.

⁷ Neven, to name.

"Ne never hire doughters name,
Ne nevened she, for earnest ne for game."—*Chaucer*.

⁸ The Chamberlains answer to the modern Treasurers, and their duties are specified in the oath they were required to take. See No. 8.

⁹ The Common Clerk, or Town Clerk as he is more frequently called, was the public secretary and general adviser of the Corporation, as appears by the oath No. 9.

pe southgate and douce hille gate,¹ and two Gannok zatis, and a belle man: 3e shal chese hem wel and truli for pe 3eer pat is to come. So God 3ou helpe atte hooli doom.

4. Sacrm maioris in die Sçi Michaelis archangeli.²

Sire, 3e shal leie 3our hond on pe book, and 3e shal swere p^t 3e shal goune and rule wel and truli pe comou of pis town wip al 3oure miȝt, power, & diligence for pe 3eer 3e shall be meyr. And mayntene al pe ffraūchise of pis town & evy peell³ perof, as wel wipoutē as wipynne, wip al 3oure power, kūnyng, & bisynes & all op⁹ ping do & use pat perteneth to pe office of meyraltē of pis town. So god 3ou helpe at pe hooli doom.

5. Sacrm xxiiij^{or} venerabiliū juratorum.

Sire, 3e shal be redi & buxum to pe mair whaṇe 3e ben resonabli & honestli warned bi pe comyn sergeaūt or clepid³ bi pe mair for nedis of pis town, and wel & truli couceile hi & pe couceil wel & truli hele. So god 3ou helpe atte hooli doom.

6. Sacrm xxiiij^{or} jurat⁹ super uisū tre infra Burgū Lenne.

Sire, 3e shal swere p^t 3e shal trewe siȝt make touchige frehold wipynne pis Burgh, & truli deeme bitwene pe king & parti, & bitwene parti and parti whanne 3e shal be lawfulli clepid p^{to}, or duwely warned bi pe comyn sergeaūt, and honestli have 3ou wip 3oure felaws in riȝt trefyng, deemyng, and verdijt ȝelding. So god 3ou helpe atte hooli

¹ Dowsehill gate, or St. Agnes gate.

² In early Norman times it was customary to present the mayor elect to be sworn in before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer; but in course of time communities acquired by charter the privilege of taking the oaths of their own officers.

³ Cleped—clepe, to call.

doom. [In a later hand is added] and youre felaws counseil and yours truly kepe, so help y^o God.

7. Sacrm xxvij psona^r cōis consilij ville lenñ.

Sire, 3e shal come to pe gilde halle for pe comyn couceil whanne 3e ben duwely warned bi pe comyn sergeaūt, & trewe couceil 3yve for pis toū & nedis pat touche pis town, pat is to seie in alle taxis, taliagis, fiftenes, loones, reparaciōūs, amending of housis, wallis, briggis, fletis, dichis, in expensis et acoūtis 3elding, & trew alowaūce making, & op^l chargis & dischargis suche mañs to be maad as ofte as it is nede. So god 3ou helpe atte hooli doom.

8. Sacrm iiij^{or} Cañar^l ville Lenne.

Sire, 3e shal wel & truli gadire & resseyve pe comoū good and leefful & trewe expensis make p^lof p^le it owip to be don, & whaⁿe 3e are deweli bedyn or chargid bi pe meyr, and good & trewe rekenyḡ make p^lof before pe meyr & pe comyne, whaⁿe 3e ben requyrid or resonabli warned & clepid p^lto bi pe meyris officers. So god 3ou helpe atte hooli doom.

9. Sacrum clerici cōitatis dand tñi per Maiorem.

Sir, I shal be trewe and buxum to pe meyr of Lenn, & truli writen & trewe record maken and trewe couceil 3yve whaⁿe I am clepid p^lto or bodun, & all op^l pingis do & usen pat longen or ptenen to pe office of comyn clerk of lenn. So god me helpe atte hooli doom, (and the counseil of this toun treuly kepyn.) [In a later hand.]

10. Sacrm servient⁹ ad claū ut obediat Maiori et eius preceptis ut p3 in sequ^l.

Sire, 3e shal swere pat 3e shal be redy & buxū to pe meyr at alle tymes, & truli warne pe xxiiij & xxvij to come to pe

gilde halle whanne 3e ben chargid bi pe Meyr, and all op^oe whaⁿe 3e shal be chargid bi pe Mayr, and trewe answeris maken. And alle defaultis of po pat ben warned truli recorden in pe gilde halle, and kepe pe kyngis pees in as moche as in 3ou is wipynne pis ffraūchise. And trewe arest maken whaⁿe 3e ben chargid bi pe meyr, & brynge pe pties bifore pe mayr, & alle pingis do & use pat longip & pteynep to pe office of comyn Sergeaut truli wipynne pe ffraūchise of pis town. So god 3ou helpe atte hooli doom, (and the counsell of this toun treuly kepe.) [In a later hand.]

11. Sacrum janitoris portarⁱ orientⁱ et le Gannok.

Sire, 3e shal wel & truli kepe pe eest 3atis & pe Gannok 3ate, and late in & out pe peple in lawful tyme, and truli warne pe watche or do it warne in tyme of 3eer upon pe statute of Wynchestre,⁴ and certifie up defaultis, and buxum be to pe constablis of pis town, doynge per officis in tyme of watche, and alle pingis do and use pat longip to pe office of porter. So god 3ou helpe atte hooli doom.

12. Sacrum constabul ville lenn p execucoe sui officij exlcendz.⁵

Sire, 3e shal truli wip al 3oure power mayntene & sustene pe kingis pees wipynne pis ffraunchise, & trewe arestis maken of trespassours, mysdoers, affrayours, disturberis & setters of pe kingis pees, and brynge hē bifore pe meir or to

⁴ The Statute of Winchester referred to is the 13th Edw. I. st. 2, c. 4, which provides at what times the gates of great towns shall be shut, and when the night watch shall begin and end. If any stranger pass by the watch he shall be arrested until morning, and if he will not obey the arrest, the watch are to levy hue and cry upon him, and such as keep the watch shall follow with hue and cry with all the town, and the towns near, until he be taken and delivered to the Sheriff.

⁵ The oath of a constable in 1608, very much to the same purpose as this, is given in the answers of Lord Bacon to the questions propounded by Sir Alexander Kay, Knt., "touching the office of constable."

pe Gayole of Lynne, and kepe pe watchis in tyme of 3eer & charge hem as pei come aboute in the fraūchise upon pe statute of Wynchestre. And presente or do presente up pe names of po pat ben rebellis or make defaute towchinge pe watche eūy 3eer oones bifore pe meir & pe comyn in pe Gildehalle, and all op^l pingis do & use wipynne pe ffraūchise of Lyñe pat longip to pe office of constable. So god 3ou helpe at pe hooli doom.

13. Sacrum xii jur^l tax^l seu assessor^l xv. cū expensis Burgensiū pliamenti seu aliorū taxorū.⁶

Sire, 3e shal swere p^t 3e shal wel & truli leie pe fiftene of oure lord pe king, & expensis for pe burgeysis of pe parlement of pis town at pis tyme, & spare no man for drede ne frendship ne affynyte, ne greve no man for hatrede nor yvel will, but do eūy man pliche troupe after his havour. So god 3ou helpe atte hooli doom. (and youre felawys counseil, and yours in your leyng treuly kepe.)

14. Elecōio cōis consilij lenn ut patet.

¶^d qđ gens cōmorans in constabulariis non jurabūt sed onerari debent isto modo. Siris, 3e shal putte 3oure heedis to gidere⁷ & chese pre burgeisis of pis constabilrie of pe moost sufficient, tretable⁸ & discreet, havynge competēt

⁶ The earliest writs requiring each sheriff of a county to return, together with two knights for the shire under his jurisdiction, two citizens for each city and two burgesses for each borough within its limits, were issued in 1265. The wages which burgesses were to pay their representatives during their absence on parliamentary service, were fixed by royal writ at two shillings each per day, being one half the amount appointed to be paid by the county freeholders on a like occasion to a knight of the shire.

⁷ "Put your heads together"—Sydney Smith's irreverent advice to the Dean and Chapter, when discussing the best mode of laying a wooden pavement in St. Paul's churchyard.

⁸ Tretable, tractable.

"A man is a quick thing, by nature debonnair and tretable to goodnessse."

Chaucer.

tenuſ) ·wipynne pis toū, to be pſent for causis & nedis touchige pis toū, pat is to seie, alle taxes, taliagis,⁹ fiftenes,¹ loones, reparaciōus of housis, wallis, briggis, fletis, dichis, expensis, acoūtis ȝeldig, & alowaūce making, & alle oþle chargis & dischargis sicke to be maad as ofte as it nedip. (and if ye fayle any of yo thir ȝe shal chese in pe next constabularie.)

⁹ *Talliaiges*.—Long after the first signing of the great Charter, arbitrary taxation by the Crown in the shape of occasional levies, called by the Normans talliaiges or tallages, was insisted upon as an inherent right of the Anglo-Norman Crown. An instance of how this right was exercised by Henry II., on pretext of the Crusade during his reign, is given by Roger de Hoveden in his “*Annales*.” The king had a list made out of the richest citizens and burgesses of all the municipal towns, and summoned them before him at an appointed time and place, and notified to each what sum he required from them. “And then,” says the chronicler, “did the king take from them a tenth of their properties, according to the estimate of good men and true that knew what income they had, as likewise what goods and chattels. Such as he found refractory he sent forthwith to prison, and kept them there until they had paid the uttermost farthing. In like manner did he to the Jews within his realm, which brought him incalculable sums.” One of the most remarkable and interesting records of the resistance made to these vexatious exactions is to be found in the history of the civic commotion in the time of Richard I., (1196) under the leadership of the popular hero William Longbeard, as detailed by Roger de Hovedon, Matthew Paris, Matthew of Winchester, Gervase of Canterbury, and other contemporary historians.

The right of taxing the citizens and burgesses arbitrarily was finally relinquished in the year 1297, by the “*Statutum de tallagio non concedendo*,” the 25th Edw. I. and 34th Edw. III., which declares “that no tallage or aid shall be taken or levied by us or our heirs in our realm without the goodwill and assent of the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, Knyghts, Burgesses, and other freemen of the land.”

¹ *Fifteenths*.—Taxes called tenths and fifteenths were the tenth or fifteenth part of the value of moveable goods, and seem to have had a parliamentary origin; a fifteenth being given to Henry III. in return for his grant of Magna Charta and the Charta de Foresta. In the earlier period, the usual grant was of one subsidy and two fifteenths. On the expectation of the Armada, 1589, Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on moving for a double subsidy and four fifteenths, which were granted 31 Eliz., c. 15, said “his heart did quake to move it, not knowing the inconvenience that should grow upon it.” And his heart had good cause to quake, for treble and quadruple

15.

Corr^l tastatores.

Maior het ex officio quoti anno elig^e duos tastatores coriorum bōum vaccar^l ac aīaliū et bestiar infra libertatem ville lenne, iſventor^z p sacr^m pbor^z hoīm ad cēptand⁹ et superintend⁹ si sint bñ opat^l sine aq^a salsa et q^d nō sit crud, et comburer^l h^o quod comptū est falsū sub collistridio ne pls dnī regis decipiatur.

16.

Sacrum capitalis plegg. (Lete Plegg.)¹

Sires, 3e shal truli & duly enqueren of alle manⁿ articlis pat longen to pe leete, & not spare for love nor hate, but truli p^senten aftir 3e han truli enquerid. So helpe 3ou god atte hooli doom.

subsidies and six fifteenths were granted in the same reign! Lord Bacon, writing in 1592 his "Observations on a Libel," says the libeller "mentioneth loans and privy seals, wherein he sheweth great ignorance and indiscretion, considering the payments back again have been very good and certain," adding, that "although the name be not so pleasant, yet the use of them in our times have been with small grievance;" and he sums up the happy condition of John Bull as compared with that of foreigners in these words, worthy of a modern Chancellor of the Exchequer introducing an income-tax budget: "But he that shall look into other countries and consider the taxes, and talliages, and impositions, and assizes, and the like, that are every where in use, will find that the Englishman is the most master of his own valuation, and the least bitten in his purse of any nation of Europe." We find, however, Lord Bacon excusing himself in a letter to Lord Burleigh for having spoken in parliament against a triple subsidy. Fifteenths were originally assessed upon each individual, but subsequently to the 8th Edw. III., when a taxation was made upon all the towns, cities, and boroughs, by commissioners, the fifteenth became a sum certain, being the fifteenth part of their then existing value.

¹ The word "leet," said to be derived from the Saxon "lathian," or "ge lathian," to assemble, indicates a district within which the free male residents assembled at stated times for preparation for military defence, and for purposes of police and criminal jurisdiction; and it is named "the view of frank pledge," because all freemen above the age of twelve, residents within the leet, were, under a system introduced or perfected by King Alfred, divided into decennies, viz., corps of ten freemen (in the north called "tenmentale," a number, tale or tally, of ten men) each of whom was to be pledge or security for the good

17. Sacrm iiiij^{or} assura^t lete. *affection*

— Syrs, 3e shal duweli leie pis lete pat pe heedborwis hā presentid and truli upon 3oure discreciōūs affeeren it aftir her p̄sentement, not sparynge for love ne for hate. So helpe 3ou god atte hooli doom.

18. Sacrum Recordatorⁱ.²

S^r, yō shall trewlye counsell gyve accordinge to yo knowlege and dyscression when yo are requyrede therunto. And all other thyngs trewly doo that pteynethe to the Recorde of this Town, and the counsell of the Town trewly kepe. So god, &c.³

Folio 6 placed between the oaths and ordinances is blank, but ruled on both sides ready for writing upon.

The Orders and Fines imposed by the Corporation on themselves and on the inhabitants for certain breaches of their laws, begin on folio 7, and occupy folios 7, 8, 9, and 10, and are headed—

conduct of the others. Whence the chief of these freemen, “franci plegii,” or frank pledges, was named “capitalis plegius” as in the oath, chief pledge or head borough as in the following oath (17). Sometimes borsholder, or tything man, and the court in which they appeared was called “Curia visus franci plegii.” Case between Robert Bullen and Richard Godfrey, Esq., lord of the manor of Bale, in Norfolk, in Lord Coke’s Reports.

² In a hand of about the time of Elizabeth, and entered on the lower margin of folio 5.

³ The old modes of appointing the principal judicial advisers of the corporations, and the evils attending them, are pointed out in the Report, printed in March, 1831, of the Commission “to enquire as to the existing state of the Municipal Corporations in England and Wales,” which is full of valuable information on the whole subject of their inquiry. Recorders are now appointed by the Crown, and the oath they are required to take is prescribed by Act of Parliament, passed on the report of the Commission.

This last oath is written in a hand of the end of the sixteenth century.

Ordinaciones antique renovate et alie ordinaciones nove
p conciliū ville lenn facte tempore Johis Permonter
Maioris in annis regni Regis henrici Sexti secundo
et tercio (1424-25.)

Ordinances.

1. fforma donacionis panis benedicti
2. Pena illorum qui p muniti sunt ad aulam venire
3. Pena illoꝝ qui sunt manucaptors alicujus agentis contra libertatem
4. Pena Carnificum non usitantium foro die Sabbati
5. Pena Camerariorum non veniencium ad aulam
6. Forma iudiciorum p juratoribus fiendorum registrandorum
7. Pena Carnificum si animalia occidant in via regia
8. Pena implacitantium Burgenses sine licencia Maioris
9. Forma irrotulationis et admissionis apprenticiorum
10. Pena non comparentium ad exequias Johis Burghard et de modo sessionis xxiiij^{or} juratorum in diebus principalibus in choro in ecclesia Sancte Margarete
11. Pena illorum qui p Maiorem jubentur in aula ostendere et hoc facere recusant
12. Pena faventis aliquem contra libertatem agentem
13. Pena Camarariorum recusantium solvere mandata Maioris.

Two of these ordinances, Nos. 1 and 10, are remarkable as being peculiarly local, and as showing the early practice of enforcing, by fines on men in office, respect for what was then understood to be the public duties inseparable from religion and the Church. These are given at length. The first ordinance relates to furnishing, by an equitable assessment on the householders, a weekly supply of "holi-bred,"⁴

⁴ "Panis Benedictus, or the Holy Loaf, or Eulogia.—As soon as Mass had been ended, a loaf of bread was blessed, and then, with a knife very likely set apart for the purpose, cut into small slices for distribution among the people,

to be given away to the congregations at the churches of the town. The Corporation at this time being also responsible for the efficient celebration of Divine worship, and for the salaries of the clergy in all the churches of Lynn.

The other ordinance, the tenth, directs attendance with the Mayor at St. Margaret's Church on Burghard's obit, and it seems to have been in force until the passing of the Act of Edward VI., when probably the erasure of the pen, which now runs through it in the book, was made. Burghard was an opulent merchant and a great benefactor to Lynn. He was twice Mayor, first in 1326 and then in 1331, and his family seems to have been of some consideration in the neighbourhood. Jeffrey Burghard, conjectured to be his father, had lands in South Lynn.

Forma donacōis panis bñdictæ.

Qđ unūq̃q; tenementū inhabitatū in villa lenñ de redditu
xxs p annū vel amplius dabit panē benedictū cum candela
cū acciderit. Et licet tenemētū fuerit in manib; diversorū
tenenciū et inhabitatū fuit ita qđ redditus ejusdem excedat

who went up and received it from the priest, whose hand they kissed. This holy loaf, or Eulogia, was meant to be an emblem of that brotherly love and union which ought always to bind Christians together, and its use lasted in England up to the woful change of religion, and still continues to be kept up in France as well as in the Greek Church. The wafer was wholly different from the Eulogia."—Rock's *Church of our Fathers*, vol. i., p. 135.

The form of blessing the Panis Benedictus is given at the bottom of the Salisbury Manual. Those who seek further information on this subject will find it in the notes to the passage just cited.

In the will of Katharine, relict of Will. Goodered, "nuper Justiciarii dni regis de Medylton," in Latin, and proved in 1464, is a devise of two acres and three roods of meadow to the Vicar and his successors, upon condition that a "certeyn" an obit, be kept for her and her husband's souls, "et neenon panem benedictum vulgariter nuncupatum Holibred lof singulis diebus dominicis inter parochianos ville de Medylton distribuendum."

In the Churchwarden's accounts (1466) of the parish of Harling is an item "For a case for the Kalys (chalice) and a Holibred skepe x^s."—*Tanner's MS.*

xx^s p annū oēs int^l se dabūt panē benedictū ⁊ unus illor^l candelam offeret ⁊ facient contribuōem int^l se unusquisq^l jux^a quantitatem firme sue. Et si fuerit diverse Shoppe inhabitate sub uno tecto ita qđ sit de firma xx^s p annū dabūt int^l se panē benedictū ⁊ facient contribuōem unusquisq^l jux^a q̄ntitatē firme sue. Et si sit unū principale teñ quod he^l diu^a tenemēta annexa sub uno tecto ⁊ nō separata ita qđ hñoi principale teñ sit de firma xx^s p annū vt amplius ⁊ inhabitatū fuerit hñoi principale tenementū p omib^z tenemēt^l annexis dabit panē bñdictū sine aliq^u contribuōe facienda. Et si hujusmōi teñ hitatū non fuerit tūc huiōi teñ^a eidñ annexa ita qđ eor^l firma excedat xx^s p annū ita qđ unū eor^l sit de firma vj^s ⁊ viij^d p annū ad min^l ⁊ inhabitata fuerit dabūt int^l se panē benedictū ⁊ facient tribuōem unusquisq^l jux^a q̄ntitatē firme sue. Et si ibm fuerit tria diversa tenemēta sive shoppe simul situat^l unūq^q eor^l de firma vi^s viij^d p annū ipi tres simul dabūt panē benedictū. Et si ibm fūint duo teñ simul situata unū eor^l de firma vi^s viij^d p annū alterū de xij^s iij^d ⁊ si inhabitati fuerit dabūt int^l se panē benedictū unusquisq^l jux^a q̄ntitatē firme sue. Pviso semp qđ nullū tenementū neq^l shoppa p se de minori firma p annū q^u vi^s viij^d p annū neq^l mēdicantes artent^u neq^l compelle^l face aliquā contribuōem p pane benedicto.

Pena nō comparent^l ad exequias Johis Burghard et de modo sessionis xxiiij^{or} jurat^l in dieb^z pñcipalib^z in choro in ecclia sancte margarete.

Itm statuerūt qđ maior cū xxiiij^{or} camerarij et cōe consilium unanim^l cōuenient ad ecclesiam scē margarete ad exequias Johis Burghard tam ad placebo q^u ad missam ibm offerentes sub pena xij^d ad opus cōitatis levand^l sine aliq^u remissione nisi rationabilis causa eos succrat. Et eciam qđ oēs de xxiiij^{or} qđ aliq^o festo solenni interfuerit in ecclia scē margarete, sede^l cū maiore in choro ordinate sicut ad eor^l

gradu assumpte sunt sub pena xij^d ad opus cōitatis levand^l sine remissione et hoc tociens quotiens defect^l fiat ī pmissis ut p; libro actuū tēpore Johis Permon^l, folio xlvij^o. Et insup^o ordinatū est q^d camerarii eis restituent eo^r oblacones de pfatis co^ritatis qū predict^l exequiis psonaliter intersint.

In these ordinances or bye-laws, it may be noticed that there are no regulations whatever respecting buildings, bridges, quays, prisons, or police, and nothing, with two exceptions, respecting trades or the commerce of the town. The fourth and seventh relate to butchers. One prescribing a particular place at which they were to sell meat on Sundays, on pain of forfeiture of their freedom, and the other forbidding them to kill any animal in the "viā regiā" from Easter to Michaelmas, under a penalty for so doing.

We are now arrived at folio 11, which is blank. On the recto of folio 12 the lists of the burgesses at the time of the mayoralty of Henry Thoresby begin, and they are continued on subsequent folios to the end of the book and to the mayoralty of John Bird inclusive. The names of the mayors and of all the freemen are thus regularly entered from 1440 to 1662—for 222 years!

Nomina Burgensium hujus ville Lenne tempore Henrici
Thorisby maioris⁹ ibñ vidett vicesimo die Julii Anno
Regni Regis Henrici Sexti a conquestu decimo octavo.

Noia xxiiij^{or} jura^l dēe ville Noia xxvij de coī consilio
tempore antedict^o. etc^o tempore supradict^o.

Prefatus Henricus Thoresby	Richus Whyte
Johes Waryn	Wiffts Wareles
Thomas Burgh	Hugo Crosse
Thomas Salesbury	Wiffts Costyn

⁹ Blomefield says that in the sixth year of King John, Lynn had no Maior, but a Prepositus; and that, before the death of John, it is evident from the patent rolls it was a Mayor town; and again he says it was a Mayor town of

Thomas Spyce
 Jokes Saluz
 Wiſſs Kyrilton
 Jokes Pygot
 Jokes Bouchier
 Jokes Aſſhenden
 Jokes Sysi
 Riçus ſfrank
 Jokes Nicholaſſon
 Edwardus Mayn
 Wiſſs Wythe
 Simon Scotland
 Walterus Curſon
 Robertus Hunte

Jokes Benet
 Jokes Meter
 Martiñ Wrighte
 Jokes Robynſon
 Wiſſs Lenn
 Riçus Abell
 Jokes Cyrlton
 Thomas Sherman
 Jokes Boston
 Radus Bircham
 Jokes Adam
 Simon Baxter
 Jokes Boys
 Wiſſs Stormie

some continuance in 1233. Spelman remarks that the power to choose a Mayor was given by the charter of the 52nd of Hen. III., 1268, and thinks this the first occasion of electing one; but Blomefield says it was only a confirmation of that liberty.—See *Blomefield's Lynn*.

We may perhaps find an explanation of the matter in the change introduced in the constitution of the Saxon boroughs by the Normans. Under the Anglo-Saxon government the elective head of the municipality was the Burgh-reeve, or Port-reeve, who exercised functions analogous to those of the elective reeve of the shire, or Shire-reeve. Under the Normans, in place of the elective reeve, there was placed over each shire a Viscount, and over each municipal town a bailiff, both appointed by the crown; and the practice was introduced of farming out each bailiwick to the highest bidder. The result was great oppression; and the burgesses in many of the municipal towns, in order to rid themselves of the royal bailiff, were induced to offer a higher sum, to be collected from and by themselves and transmitted direct to the exchequer, than could be obtained by the Crown under the farming system. And hence the frequent charters issued granting boroughs to the burgesses in fee farm, that is, in permanent possession so long as they should pay the stipulated crown rent. Boroughs which had obtained these grants then naturally resumed their former municipal organization, and their chief officer, again *elective*, bore in most instances the Norman appellation of Mayor, rarely his previous Saxon title of Reeve, and in some he retained the title of Bailiff, as in the borough of Ipswich, in which, up to the time of the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, there were two bailiffs, and the title of incorporation was—"The Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the town of Ipswich." The word Reeve is derived, we are told, from the Saxon word Gerefe or Gerere; and by contraction, or rather corruption, Greve or Reve, and is, in Latin, *Præfectus* or *Prepositus*.

Johes Style
Adam Elsy
Edmund⁹ Sitrams

[The number here is incomplete.]

Almerus Drewe
Johes Goche
Wiffs Codde
Galfridus Gatele
Robt Sadde
Thomas Chapman
Thomas Talbot
Wiffs Hardbe
Henricus Bernyngham

The first name on the List of Burgesses is—

Ričus Beveriche
Johes Kaarle
Johes Heyward
Thoñs Geyton
Robertus Tylneye
Johes Staunton
Simon Grene
Wifflñs Mollesworth
Thomas Littilton
Nichus Carter
Nichus Rycheman
Henricus Lombe
Johes Gedeneye
Wiffs Kellowe
Thomas Rede
Wifflñus Rede
Thomas Spryngolds
Johes Atteyates
Lambert Cowper
Thomas Tiryngton
Thomas Bernyngcham
Walterus Dalham
Johes Hornyngset
Johes Houghton
Thomas Cireme
John Crosse
John Walpole

Johes Perche
Thomas Scarlet
Ričus Gilberd
Robtus Bristall
Robtus Walsingh^m
Wifflñs de Lynn
Johnes Maxseye
Johnes Wursop
Robtus de Brigge
Nichus de Dunton
Wiffs Conesby
Thomas Rudham
Johnes Spirlyng
Nichus Aldewyn
Johes Multon
Thomas Tolyot
Thomas Gambett
Johes Overton
Ričus de Welle
Johes Dun
Johes Boston, jun.
Thomas Calbot
Ričus Cosyn
Johes flletwell
Johnes Cumethe
Ričus Gyggis
Ričus Eve⁹ard

Eds Kirsted
 Gilbtus Kyng
 Jokes Walkelyn
 Johnes Mendh^m
 Robtus Narburgh
 Jokes Andrew
 Jokes Coker
 Thomas Belleyet
 Alexander Brixworth
 John Boston, vyny⁹
 Henricus Marchall
 Riçus Prentys
 Jokes Colles
 Thomas Vencour
 Eds Attehyll
 Jokes Syff
 Jokes Trunche
 Andreas Chapman
 Robtus Lexhan
 Jokes Balle
 Jokes Wyrmegeye
 Baldewyn⁹ Williamson
 Robertus Newman
 Thomas Clerk
 Nichus Barbour
 Wiffs Marcheford
 Jokes Taverner
 Jokes Baudryh
 Jokes Bekh^m
 Jokes Cook
 Galfridus Paxman
 Barthus Colles
 Melchior Baret
 Robtus Burgh
 Riçus Tygo
 Simon Couper
 Thomas Abbot
 Thomas Broust⁹
 Jokes Colchester

Jokes Cook, nichant
 Thomas Chapman
 Hugo fferyer
 Robertus Bolley
 Johnes Kirton
 Johnes Ingham
 Robertus Woderowe
 Riçus Abell
 Jokes Maryot
 Eds Maggis
 Robtus Abnale
 Robtus Pynder
 Jokes Petyclere
 Jokes Jerveys
 Nichus Palmer
 Thom^as leighton
 Wiffs Walpole
 Jokes Reymond
 Jokes Saltewyn
 Wiffs Waynflet
 Jokes Boys
 Robtus Barle
 Jokes Syliden
 Wiffs Richeman
 Wiffs Sylk
 Jokes Galyard
 Jokes Pye
 Riçus Halman
 Jokes Tylneye
 Thomas Creton
 Thomas Couper
 Wiffs Loksmyth
 Robtus Botekesham
 Nichus Wyth, jun.
 Riçus Philipp
 Jokes Style
 Robertus Hunte
 Wistt Bovell
 Arnoldus Texoner

Johes Holdernes
 Johes Andrewe, jun^r
 Riçus Couper
 Johes Deye
 Thomas Gocche
 Johes Smyth
 Wiſſs Gave
 Thomas Beweriche
 Thomas Taillo^r
 Johes Benet
 Riçus Comber
 Johes Hauke
 Robtus Boston
 Johes Aprys
 Johes Bampton
 Johes Brad
 Simon Johnson, m^c
 Robtus Massey
 Thom^as Bolley
 Thom^as Eton
 John Duddy
 Galfrydus Patryk
 Simon Tayllo^r
 Wiſſs Atte wode
 Thom^as Burgoyne
 Wiſſs Wangeford
 Thom^as Holden, m^c
 Simon Parke
 Thom^as Shippeley
 Eds Spryngwell
 Henricus Coteler
 Thom^as Asshebone
 Richardus Broun
 Thomas Codde
 Wiſſs Sutton
 Johes Boteld
 Robtus Passelewe
 Johes Wymondh^m
 Waltus Cony

John Bagot
 John Sutton
 Wiſſs Knyght
 Thomas Whytying
 Gilbertus Wattesson
 Johes Launde
 Robt[?] ———
 Thomas Sherman
 Thomas Wakefeld
 Johes Bek
 Riçus Bradman
 Petrus Pek
 Johes Twyford
 Thomas Baker
 Wiſſs Hardeve
 Thomas frer
 Henricus Capys, coup
 Alexander ffysher
 Robtus Mildenale
 Johes Ingold
 Thom^as Tolkyne
 Riçus Jangyll
 Wiſſs Catte
 Wiſſms Godeman
 Thom^as Wolley
 Symon Pygot
 Th Gryn timer
 Thom^as Bene
 Henriç Smyth, m^c
 Wiſſms de Cleye
 Thom^as Couper
 Wiſſm Botesham
 Johes Hevle
 Wiſſs Lombard
 Rob Chapman, hosior
 Joh Kelfrey
 Johes Maynard
 Wiſſs Grene
 Lodowic Brampston

Nichus Williamson
 Jokes Wygenhale
 Adam Oky
 Jokes Brods, glasyer
 Robt Ruste, candeler
 Wiſſs Gigges
 Rogus Bedon
 Reginaldus Barker
 Jokes Candeler
 Jokes Smyth
 Thom Alard
 Alanus Hoberd
 Jokes loksmyth
 Martim Marche
 Robt Halman
 Wiſſs Denyell
 Wiſſs Asshele, barbor
 Æds Cunstable, candeler
 Joh Kyngeston
 Th Ormylls
 Wiſſs Cole, smyth
 Rob Roper
 Ad Philippot
 Joh Taillour
 Walſs Massyngham
 Jokes Bristall, at talyo^r
 Henſ Dekke
 Rob Geyton

Tempore Hen^o Thoresby,
 Maioris lenū, Anno xxij^o.

Jokes ffolsh^{am}, glover
 Walterus Massingh^{am}
 Jokes Emneth
 Riçus fforh^{am}, taillour
 Jokes Welle, joyno^r
 Jokes Marys
 Riçus Dike, scabour
 Thomas Baxster

Wiſſmus Pep
 Jokes ffranke
 Jokes Somman
 Wiſſs Burmond
 Wiſſms Peep
 Thomas Williamson, taillour
 Tempore Wiſſs Kirton Maioris
 Symon Shroph^{am}
 Wiſſms Lewes de Okeh^{am}
 Wiſſms Grene, tyler

Tempore Johis Waryn Maioris

Jokes Pecok, sen^r
 Symon Oldemedew
 Jokes Shurlok
 Robtus Bailly
 Hugo Elys, coulitwev
 Jokes Ornesby, wev
 Nichus Alday, corden
 Wiſſs Senex, sheregrynder
 Petrus Seman, goldsmyth
 Radus Mynes, sherman
 Jokes Sousergeaunt
 Thomas Waryn, turno^r
 Jokes Jacob, skynner
 Jokes Parker, litster
 Adam Abraham, glover
 Jokes Thorp, taillour
 Jokes Stone, coulit wev

Tempore T. Salisbury Maioris

Thomas Deynes, spewer
 Jokes ffigate
 Jokes Savior, coulit wev
 Wiſſms Oliett, coulit wev
 Robtus Saltewyn, baker
 Galfrids Ratilkeston
 Jokes Chirch
 Jokes Shragger

Jokes Sampson, sadeler
 Jokes Plane
 Johnes Depyng, litster
 Henr^o West, joyner
 Thomas Stegge
 Constantinus Bloome
 Johnes Okey, sherman
 Wiffts Banlyn, wexchandler
 Jokes Polle, couper
 Johnes Bannde, taillour
 Riçus Peki, cordener
 Wiffts Welle, bocher
 Wiffts Gerard, wev^r
 Johnes fflete, ffuller
 Rogerus Boston, wev^r
 Edus Hulott, glov^r
 Thoñ Sendale
 Dionisius Roke
 Jokes Somerby
 Thoñ Calbisbane
 Thomas Channerix
 Robtus Bons
 Niçus Clay
 Johnes Miller
 Reçinaldus Jay
 Thomas Kyrwell
 Wiffts Heit
 Wiffts Greneleve
 Riçus Byngsegge
 Thomas Watirden
 Jokes Grene, patynmaker
 Thomas Rainston
 Jokes Litster, waterman
 Thomas Peeche
 Thomas Lessy, rorp
 Jokes Tuloff
 Radus Sadilbowe
 Robertus Sympson
 Riçus Boys

Wiffts Inott
 Martiñ May, couper
 Thomas Yole
 Jokes Bolle, waterman
 Robtus Umfray
 Laurenti^o Dey
 Symon Grisham
 Edus Benett

Tempore Johis Pygott Maioris

Johnes Love
 Thomas Coke
 Robtus Walkelyn
 Waltus Reymond
 Wiffts Walys
 Riçus Godewyn
 Wiffts Lilly, sherman
 Augustinu^o Seford
 Jokes Lompus

Tempore S. Scotland Maioris

Wiffts Siffe
 Jokes Melcheburn
 Thomas Gryme
 Wiffts Dinmeler, barbour
 Robtus Chapman
 Thomas Tovy

Tempore T. Talbott Maioris

Johnes Atteyeats
 Johnes Priest
 Jokes Blithe
 Edus Pep
 Jokes Patrik, jun^r
 Alan^o Tempill
 Johnes Soham
 Thomas Barker
 Riçus Dulby

Johes Stevenson
 Wiffms Godeson
 Galfrūs Malbern
 Johnes Basse
 Robtus Tompson

Tempore Rici^o ffrank Maioris

Johes Gibson
 Thomas Brekerop
 Rogus p^rsaunt
 Thomas Gofferson
 Robertus Barre
 Johes Deynes, loksmyth
 Thomas Abell
 Johnes Tracy
 Johnes Sadde
 Symon Baxterⁿ
 Hugo Atte hill
 Nichus Stoneh^am
 Wiffms Bolt
 Wiffms Disse
 Johnes Baldeware
 Edus Westhorp
 Wiffms Smyth
 Johes Trunche, jun.
 Wiffms fforleyne
 Johnes Kyngeston
 Wiffms Butteler
 Rogus Thoreton
 Thomas Hankyn
 Johes Martyn
 Thomas Cosyn
 Wiffms Coole
 Thomas Derby
 Johes Benet, barbour
 Johnes Boston, rorp
 Hugo Smyth
 Thomas Wight
 Johnes Amstell

Johnes Palmer

Tempore Willi Lewes maioris

Henr^o Alden
 Johnes Gregory
 Wiffms Dance
 Alanus Palmer

Tempore Willi Lewes A^o ij^{do}

Johnes Braibroke
 Johnes Bachelor
 Ricus Colville
 Johnes Gannes
 Johnes Boston
 Wiffmus Tilman
 Thom^o Yakesley
 Johes Adam, Jun^r

Tempore Johis Gedney,
 maioris

Hugo lentyn
 Edus Hanfroy
 Wiffms Brighyeve
 Laurenti^o Wolfe
 Rogus Close
 Johnes Endy, taillour
 Johnes Spynage
 Wiffms Smyth, cow^olitwe^o
 Robtus Marys

Tempore Walt^o Cony, (m)

Wiffms Peake
 Johnes Bekham
 Ricus Sellewode
 Walterus Jay
 Mathūs Baker
 Thomas Cowethe
 Ricus atte hane

Elias Bulwere
 Wiſſms Edwards
 Robtus joy, taillour
 Thomas Wright, litster
 Wiſſs Austyn, bocher
 Johes Albright
 Riçus Smoot
 Barthus Sutton
 Wiſſms Marche
 Rogerus Tygo
 Radus Bak
 Johnes Welles
 Thomas Gateley
 Johnes Bretenh^m
 Riçus Cambrigge
 Wiſſms Purse

Tempore Symonis Pigott, (m)

Johnes Aisshill
 Johnes Hawes
 Thomas Watkynson
 Johnes Elys, bocher
 Thomas Welle
 Robertus Pawdicke
 Nichus Wright

Tempore S. Scotland, (m)

Henrs Smalwode
 Johes ffoſter, couþ
 Thomas Wigenhale
 Johnes Cheyle, jun.
 Riçus Bocher
 Johnes Spman
 Johes Jay, sherman
 Thoñ Hopkyns
 Johnes Wanter
 Thomas Crosse
 Johnes Benwicke
 Riçus Bird

Johes Demany

Tempore Henric⁹ Thoresby, (m)

Johnes Barbage
 Johes Redesdale, wev
 Johes Massyng^m, brewer
 Thomas Thorne, pewterer
 Robtus Thoresby
 Hen⁹ Baxster, patyn maker
 Johnes Outlawe
 Nichus Miller
 Thomas Cok
 Johnes ffrende
 Edus Bowesey
 Johnes Meeke, mercer
 Wiſſs Plane, roop
 Johnes Haliday, sen^r

Tempore Thome Talbot,
 maioris

Riçus Manne
 Johnes Tailour, tiler
 Riçus Thorp, tailour
 Johnes Chambre, smyth
 Thomas Chamberlayn, patyn
 maker
 Johannes Walys flecher
 Robertus ffanewell
 Wiſſms Edmunds covlitwev
 Bartholomew Northwell
 Wiſſms Knyght, baxster
 Johnes Broun, baxster
 Johnes Basset, brewer
 Johnes Lexom, loksmyth
 Wiſſms Saltewyn, joy^{nour}
 Johnes Richeman, flisse-
 monger
 Robtus Burcham, mereer
 Johnes Dody, merchaunt

Thomas Crust, mercer
 Johnes Robynson, mercer
 Petrus Bilmyn, smyth

Tempore Johannis Nicholasson,
 maioris

Johannes Pigot, wright
 Matheus ffoster, maryner
 Johannes Katon
 Wiffms Tiryngton, brasier
 Robtus Keceby, mercator
 Robertus leistok, marcha^{nt}
 Johnes Tadyngton, marcha^{nt}
 Thomas Taverner, candeler
 Thomas flikers, barker
 Thomas Stile, marchaunt

Adhuc¹ de anno primo maio-
 ratus Johis Nicholasson

Johnes Stowe, brewer
 Wiffms Campany, smyth
 Robtus Dody
 Wiffms Hawe, tiler
 Johnes Elware, mason
 Wiffms Sherwyn, copr
 Thomas Wright, smyth
 Johnes Blaūche, litster
 Nichus Deyne, carpent^r
 Wiffms Blomfeld, barker
 Riçus Menowe, coke
 Johnes Sheare, candeler
 Wiffms Bury, marchant
 Nichus Stone, shomaker
 Symon Scarlett, barbour
 Symon Trewe, hosier
 Wiffms Coke, tiler
 Johnes Chele, bocher

Johnes Tigo, taillour
 Robertus Burton, carpenter
 Thomas Clere, shomaker
 Gilbertus Watson, coverlitwe^v

Anno secundo Johannis
 Nicholasson Maioris

Johannes Bilney, glover
 Johannes Wheteley, coverlit-
 we^v
 Wiffms Wheteley, wollen-
 wever

Riçus Yorke, maryner
 Robertus Aleyn, taillour
 Edmundus Glover, chapman
 Thomas Ingleger, tiler
 Johnes Hewlott, glover
 Thomas Sutton, taillour
 Wiffms Elyngton, vyntener
 Robertus Parys, shomaker

Anno Walteri Cony maioris
 Johnes Woortes, coverlitwe^v
 Thomas Ely, mercer
 Robtus Attewode, marchaunt
 Wiffms Blower, smyth
 Riçus Blakhode, patyumaker
 Robtus Dey, pewterer
 Johnes Kynge
 Riçus Biryng^{am}, lantⁿmaker
 Johis Birmonds, shomaker
 Wiffms Chapman, covlitwe^v
 Robtus Miott
 Thomas Dody, draper
 Walterus Walbot, mercer

Anno Willi Pilton, maioris

Johannes Ingolds, junior
 Thomas Hyndryng^{am}, mercer

¹ Adhuc, &c., written at the top of
 the page.

Witlms Nicholasson, mar- chaunt	Thomas Braunche Thomas Sampson Johnes Dey, taillour Johnes Patteson, brewer Johnes Punder, wever Philippus Boys
Anno Symonis Baxster, maioris	Anno secundo Willi Cays, maioris
Andreas Excestre, ap̄nticius	Nichus ffeelds, shomaker Johannes Tirdyn, joynour Witlms litster, mercer Symon Smyth, loksmyth
Radulphus Geyton	
Johnes Bristowe	
Robertus Bastard	
Johnes Hode, barbour	
Edwardus Hamond, mercer	
Thomas Townesende	
Johnes Birlyng ^h m	
Thomas Kilfray	
Anno Edmundi Westhorp ^l maioris	Anno Henr ^o Bermynge ^h m Maioris
Johannes Cowper, talough- chaundeler	Richus Sampson, wexchaun- deler
Johnes Tilly, vyntener	Johannes Baker, fleicher
Witlms Catte, baxster	Johnes Adam, glover
Thomas Carter, marchaunt	Witlms Horewode, flisshemon- ger
Galfridus Cavy, mercer	Edmundus Atte hethe, m̄cator
Johnes Childerhous, wever	Johnes Yakesley, shomaker
Robtus Burdy	Thomas Andrewe, roper
Johnes Barker, peyntour	Thomas Oloff, cowper
Symon Baxster	Robtus Twelle, flisshemonger
Symon Bright, march ^a unt	
Johnes Coke, bocher	
Johnes Dersyngh ^a m	
Anno primo Willi Cays, ² - maioris	Anno Radulphi Geyton, maioris
Johannes Denver, shomaker	Robtus Maynard, grocer
Robtus Hawes	Edmundus Westerfeld, grocer
Edus Kenston	Witlms Godyll, shomaker
Johnes Haliday, juñ	Thomas fflowen, cowper
	Witlms Bilmyn, m̄cator
	Jacobus Dowe, barker
	Johannes Thymble, mercer
	Richus Scowle, waterman

⁻² This name is printed in Mackerell's
List of Mayors, Caius and Cees; here
it is Cays.

Anno secundo Willi Pilton, Laurencius ffisher, mēer
 Maioris Thomas Doket, carpenter

Thomas Jay, baxter

Willelmus Edyngton, glasier

Johannes Medewe, barbour

Willelmus Shipwright, vyntner

Thomas Codde, taillour

Johannes Burton, brewer

Ricardus Ornesby, wollenwever

Anno tercio Walteri Cony,
 maioris

Johannes Oldemedewe, smyth

Johannes Benet, spicer

Johannes Chauntrell, al Clare

Willelmus Wise, taillour

Ricardus Tigo, taillour

Johannes Rede, mercer

Ricardus Sympson, coper

Henricus Gardynier, taillour

Johannes Bays, chapman

Andreas Woley, mēer

Robtus Wareyn, grocer

Willelmus Burton, mēer

Johannes Thoresby, senr, mar-
 chaunt

Willelmus yeates, ffishhemonger

Willelmus Perkyn, fuller

Thomas Riseburgh, wex-
 chaundler

Robtus Grey, shomaker

Anno ij^{do} Edmūdi Westhorp,
 maioris

Robtus Braibroke, mēator

Nicholaus attewode, grocer

Robertus Redehede

Thomas Hode, dyer

Anno ij^{do} Henrī Bermyngeham,
 maioris

Nicholaus Marster, peanterer

Johannes Shropham, barker

Henrī Daly, wollenwever

Reginaldus Aubrey, barker

Ricardus halman, ffishhemonger

Hugo Dey, taillour

Ricardus Price, taloughchaun-
 deler

Willelmus Clerk, cordener

Johannes Royston, goldesmyth

Nichus Dyer, covlitwever

Thomas Pateynson, sherman

Willelmus Clerk, alias Cutteler,
 barbour

Johannes Hopkyn, covlitwever

Anno tercio Henrī Bermynge-
 ham, maioris

Petrus Ailebright, blade-
 smyth

Willelmus Amfleys, brewer

Ricardus Wele, peyntour

Thomas Empson, taillour

Anno pmo Willi Waales,
 maioris

Johannes Waleys, jun., spicer

Edmundus Demany, maryner

Johannes Mannyng, dier

Thomas Coldewether, baxter

Ricardus Cribbe, baxter

Robertus Bees, mercer

Robtus Sturmyn, ffishemonger

Thomas Thoresby, micator

Nicholaus Carre, candeler

Edmundus White, chapman

Robtus Households, bier-brewer

Johannes Edwards, cowper

Robtus Howson, hosier

Robtus Households, micer

Johannes Clerk, wollenwev

Ricūs Burriith, coverlitwev

Thomas Laurence, joynour

Anno Quarto Walteri Cony,
maioris

Johannes Thoresby, jun^r

Jacobus Chapell, ffishhemonger

Petrus Jamys, coverlitwev

Alex² Elwyn, grocer

Anno primo Willi Nicholasson,
Maioris

Johannes Mey, cooper

Johannes Swaby, bocher

Johannes Sturmyn, carpenter

Johannes Dowsyng, shomaker

Johannes Brymmyngs, jun.,
goldesmyth

Thomas Neele, pateynmaker

Nicholaus Scale, shomaker

Ricardus Wigenhale, smyth

Wiffus Witty, hosier

Henricus Stowe, brewer

Thomas Narford, portour

Johannes Hikkes, ffishhemonger

Johannes Medewe, taverner

Anno quinto Walteri Cony,
maioris occupantis p Thome
leighton, maiore

Henricus Bermyngham, grocer

Robertus Torwint, raffemen

Xpoforus Godewyn, draper

Wiffus Wright, skinner

Wiffus Dalle, brewer

Sibertus Hase, ducheman

Lambertus Knyght, skynner

Robertus Trewe, hosier

Anno primo Thome Thoresby,
Maioris

Johannes Palmer de West-
lenne

Wiffmus Monthe, barker

Thomas Sygon, barker

Petrus Dey, pewterer

Anno primo Johis Burbage,
Maioris

Thomas Kerby, micator

Thomas Sturmyn, wever

Adam Mylk, taloughchan-
deler

Johnes Trotte, bocher

Xpoforus Hasterby, barker

Thoñ Peyton

Thoñ Symkynson

Johnes Daker, bocher

Robtus Yside

Clemeñs Cliderowe

Wiffus Canon

Thomas Servelle inde primus
homo vivens, anno 1531

Wiffus Tolyf

Anno primo Wiffi Marche, Robertus Pyllly, A^o p^{mo}
maioris

Edmundus Soome

Wiffms Clerke, ffysshemonger
rⁱ appⁱ

Wiffms Grene

Robertus Jerveys

Thom Webster, rⁱ appⁱ

Ad^m ffeltwell, rⁱ appⁱ

Tempore Thome Wryght

Wiffms Munks

Ricus Dobson

Thom Seales

A^o ij^o dict Wiffi Marche,
maioris

Henⁱ Sevale

Henⁱ Bretenham

Wiffms Cater

Ricardus Westbroke, maryner, Tempore Johis Tylly, maioris
rⁱ empⁱ

Thom Dowesey, rⁱ empⁱ

Hen^r Grymesby

Wiffms Guybon, rⁱ appⁱ

Wiffms Barett

Wiffms Barker, rⁱ appⁱ

Vaklyn Gleman, shomaker

Ricus Ayell, ffysshemonger,
rⁱ appⁱ

Wiffms Holesworth

Johes Holesworth, glover

Johes Geyton, rⁱ appⁱ

Johes Baker

Thomas Dere, seyley

Johes Bokele, tayllo^r

Johes Harewode, draper, rⁱ
empⁱ

Wiffms Ede, mis de Duniham

Henⁱ Dobbyn

Wiffms Bulwer, draper, rⁱ
empⁱ

Walterus Goodson

Johes Gryndell, ffysshemon-
ger, rⁱ empⁱ

Anno et tempe maioratus,

Rici Godewyne

Johes Waterman, tanner, rⁱ
empⁱ

Ricardus Nicholson, rⁱ apprenⁱ

Johes att yates, baxter, rⁱ empⁱ

Mr. John ffrende, surgeon, rⁱ
empⁱ

Thomas Benkys, baxter, rⁱ
empⁱ

Anno ij^o Thomæ Thorysby,
maioris

Thomas Lovett, ffysshmonger,
rⁱ empⁱ

Johes Toby, rⁱ appⁱ

Joh Stedeman, rⁱ appⁱ

Ricus Whyte, bocher, rⁱ empⁱ

Johes Snary, barber, rⁱ empⁱ

Robtus Johnson, barker, rⁱ

Wiffms Tuttynge, rⁱ empⁱ

empⁱ

Peirus Potter, ducheman

Robtus Awmflys, brewer, rⁱ empⁱ

Thomas Archer

Wiffms Castell, mereer, rⁱ appⁱ

- Johes Sherard, glover, 1^o app^o
 Hugo Castell, bladesmyth, 1^o
 app^o
 Anno secundo Roberti Pyllly,
 maioris
 Thomas Newman, bocher
 Johes Boteler, modo elect^o
 simonī ad clamam
 Wiflms Colson, draper
 Edms Whitynge, russeman
 Johes Nuell, waterman
 Johes Panche, myller
 Riçus Newhall, coverlitwev^o
 Wiflm Mannyng, bocher
 Johes Mallard, coverlitwev^o
 Jacobus Heede, pistenarius
 Johes Palframan, shomaker
 Johnes Trowis, couper
 Robertus ley, apotecarius
 Anno primo Johis Tigo
 maioris
 Johnes Palframan, shomaker
 Wifls West, couper
 Reginaldus Curteys
 Wiflms Trewe
 Johnes Alisandre
 Nichus Jesson
 Johnes Mylles
 Walterus Thorp
 Wiflms at howe
 Tempore Johis Gryndell,
 maioris anno primo
 Rogerus Petteman
 Robertus Soome
 Johnes Assheby, jun^r
 Thomas Deye
 Wiflms Amfles
 Alveredus Wederley
 Johnes Gryndell, junior
 Thomas Roo
 Thomas Assheby
 Thomas Allewyn
 Cuthbertus Johnson
 Jacobus Johnson, shomaker,
 ducheman
 Robtus Yongs, roper
 Johnes Burdy, mcator
 Riçus Basterd, mcator
 Tempore Johis Gryndell,
 maioris anno secundo
 Wiflms Johnson, pistenarius
 Walterus Godeson, mcator
 Andreas Mayston, pistenarius
 Wiflms Roberts, baxster
 Petrus Howard, maryner
 Thomas Leyghton, grocer
 Thomas Rowson, maryner
 Wiflms Bothe, mercer
 Galfridus Pawlyn, wex-
 chaundeler
 Robertus ladde, mercer
 Tempore Roberti Powdych,
 maioris anno primo
 Johnes Bedford
 Johnes Henly
 Wiflms Otters
 Wiflms Jekys
 Tempore Thome Wright,
 maioris anno secundo
 Martinus Erithe
 Johes Dekyls

Walterus Oters
 Thomas Clerk
 Johes Afrymer
 Symon Hudson
 Henricus Redhede
 Wiſſms Cattelyn

Tempore Edmundi Rowsey,
 maioris anno primo

Rogerus Rowsey

Tempore Wiſſmi Awmflys,
 maioris anno primo

Robertus Jenyn

Thomas Trunche

Ricardus Dobson, jun., turno

Wiſſms franklyn, waterman

Thomas fſiſſher

Johnes King, mchaunt

Johnes Multon, grocer

Wiſſms Powdiche

Andreas Brandlyng

Johnes Miller

Johnes Belys

Johnes ffreman, glover

Henricus Bankys, glover

Tempore Wiſſi Awmflys,
 Maioris A^o secundo

Riçus Scowle, mchaunt

Johes Daweney, mchaunt

Thomas lytell, baker

Johes Sparham

Wiſſs Osse, mchaunt

Nichus ffysſhe, tailour

Johes hullyer, tailour

Thomas ffeltham, smyth

Johes Wayte

Johes Wytylsey, mchaunt
 Rogus Keye

Tempore Johis Palmer,
 maioris

Johes Rydon

Johes Taylour

Hugo Cotes

Thomas Hunston

Robtus Johnson, al ffurbyſſher

Wiſſs Curseford

Johes Nele, cut

Thomas Spicer

Johes Tanne

Symon Smyth

Thomas Barrett

Wiſſs Elyott

Tempore Robti Trewe, maioris

Johes Tigo

Wiſſs Blowar

Johes Dryver

Johes Norton

Wiſſs Ivy

Nichus Aubree

Wiſſs Saltewyn

Johes Cobbold

Robtus Cooke

Nichus Smyth

Wiſſs Brokylsby

Thomas Craneham

Johes Jenkynton

Abraham Powle

Wiſſms langham

Johes Nicolson, locksmyth

Thomas Grygges

Robtus Holbawe

Johes Lewen, coup

Thomas houghton, tanner

Johes Abnale	Wiffs Bokereye
Simon Peper	Humfrus Bulls
Johes Barnard	Thomas Emlyn
Ričus Beaushere	Johes Whityng
Robtus male	Henr ⁱ Magnus
Wiffs Buknam	Johes Grendell, junior, filius
Simon Asshenden, bierbrewar	Johis Grendell
Robtus Candeler, baker	Johes Goodknape
Clement Coter, ducheman	Thomas Mason
Johes Duk, sherman	Wiffs Horwood
Cristoferus Pokeryng, hosyer	Ričus Harde
Johes Plate	Johes Rede
Johes Lyndeseye	
	Tempore Andree Wuley,
Tempore Johis Tailour, maioris	maioris, anno primo
Johes ffysshemer	Johes White, mercer
Johes Cobon	Wiffs Tysedale
Ričus Andeley	Johes Myles, hosyer
	Johes Tigo, mercer
Tempore Thome Deye, maioris	Johes Caley, bocher
Ričus peper	Johes Dany, draper
Johes Wylliamson	Johes Baleyngs, coverlitwev
	Robtus Eston

Having now transcribed the names of the freemen for sixty years, down to the year 1501, in the hope that any who are fond of tracing genealogies in the district may find the list of service in their researches, and that possibly there may be among our readers descendants of persons named in it to whom a retrospect of the fortunes of their families may be a matter of interest, if not of importance, I glance but slightly at the remainder. Among them are to be found the names of many who were men of note and consideration in the county in their generation, as Miles Corbet, recorder and a freeman in 1643; Thomas Utber, Esq., presented with the

freedom in 1648; Guybon Godard, Esq., recorder in 1651; Levetenant Richard Hambyn; Thomas Hogan, clerk; Edward Bell, clerk; and Edward Walpole;—the last four made freemen in 1659.

Through the whole period of two hundred and twenty-two years the annual additions to the lists vary much in their numbers; the municipal body being influenced in the selection probably by civil troubles or local politics. I leave, however, to other enquirers the causes of these irregularities rather than assign them, without evidence, to political or mercenary considerations.

One may also notice in these lists the gradual change introduced in the spelling of many words in our language, and the introduction of new trades and occupations. About 1517, "Tempore Thome Leighton, maioris," *taillour* is written *tayler*, *barbour* becomes *barber*, &c., &c. The elision of superfluous letters is frequent. Among the new occupations introduced into the town that of an organ-maker appears for the first time; shipmasters occur, glovers, saddlers, and *wrights*, without the prefix, multiply; and in this year, which is the 9th of Henry VIII., "Thomas Ricar ab Walsingham, a vexchaundeler," is made a freeman, indicating perhaps that the trade at the abbey declined. In 1521, the designation "gent" first occurs. "Tempore maioratus Thome Myller," who was mayor for four years, from 1520 to 1524, the reasons for conferring the franchise begin to be regularly entered. At first apprenticeship, "*ratione apprenticii*," is the only ground assigned; soon followed by purchase, "*ratione emptionis*;" by patrimony, "*ratione patrimonii*;" and "*ex gratia*," or "*ex dono*." Later, in 1603, other terms are used:—"Johannes Browne in consortiū mercatoris *racione emptionis*;" "Thomas Guibon, Ar. *ex favore et in consortiū mercat*;" "Gregorius Guibon, *mercat ex simili favore*," are thus entered at the same time. Again, in 1607, one gentleman obtains his privilege "*racione*

patrimonii partem et partem racõe em̃pcois;” and another in 1608, “ex gratia societatis.” About 1652 the Latin language is discontinued and the entries are wholly in the English,—“by indenture,” “by purchase,” “by patrimony,” at Mr. Mayor’s request, and gratis. The last entry in 1662 is, “Thomas Plater, gent., at the Mayors request,” followed by the last words—

“VIDE NEW BOOKE.”

In conclusion, I feel that some apology is due to the Society that so much space in their Journal should have been occupied with explanations of matters which, as belonging to the general history of the period, most of our readers may think required no explanation at all. I trust, however, they will agree that I have erred on the right side, even if I have laid myself open to the rebuke of having carried coals to Newcastle.

Hunworth Rectory, 1862.

SOME PARTICULARS

RELATING TO THE

Churches of Intwood and Keswick.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. W. CUFAUDE DAVIE.

THE Church of Keswick, Norfolk, is in ruins, and has been generally supposed to have been allowed to fall into decay since the consolidation of the Rectories of Keswick and Intwood.

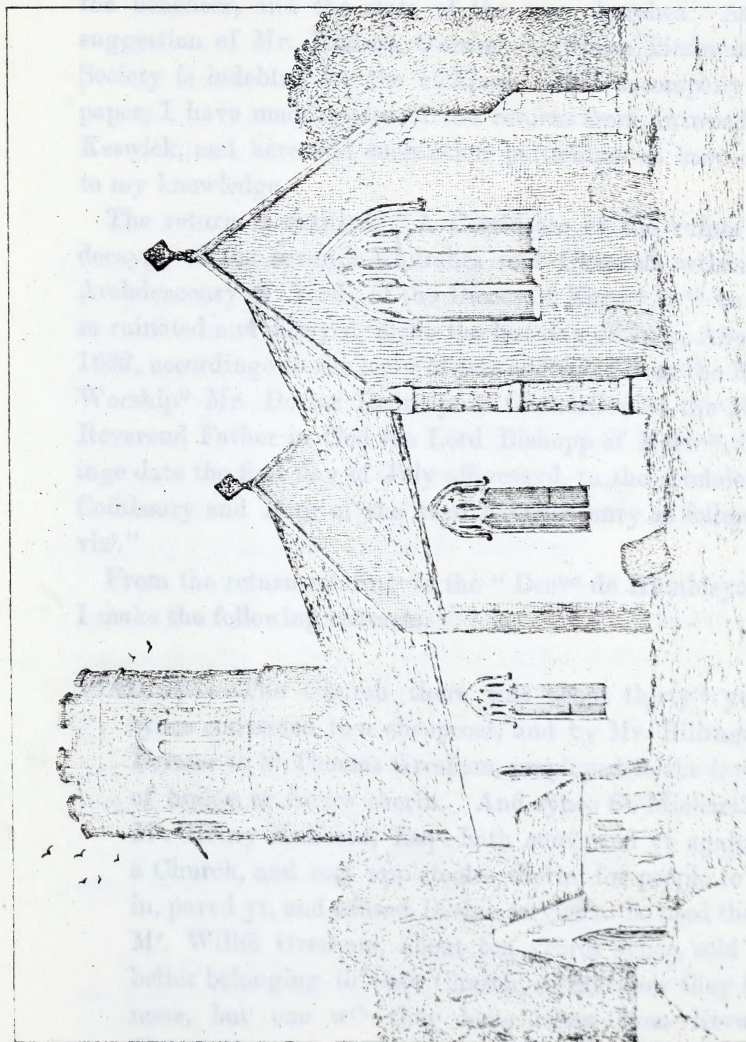
A copy of the Deed of Consolidation is in the Registry of the Bishop, and is dated the 23rd October, 40th of Elizabeth [1598]. It is signed by "Will. Norwicheⁿ,¹ William Gresham,² Edwarde Mundy."³

There are also in the Registry some Archidiaconal returns,

¹ William Redman, or Redmayne, consecrated 1594, d. 1602.

² The Patron. Who was this W. Gresham? In Burgon's *Life of Sir T. Gresham*, there is nothing to indicate who he was. He seems to have "run thro' his property." There are only three persons named in the pedigree in Burgon who can possibly be the person: (1) Sir W. Gresham, the second son of Sir Thomas Gresham's cousin William; (2) William, the third son of John Gresham, cousin of Sir Thomas; (3) William, the third son of Paul Gresham, of Walsingham, one of Sir Richard Gresham's executors. Was he the first of these three? His younger brother Thomas seems to have continued the line, and inherited the Titsey estate; and from him the Leveson Gowers of Titsey Park are descended. Does this point to anything in the career of his elder brother William? either that he had been otherwise provided for, or that his career had been such as to lead his father to disinherit him? It may only indicate that he died without issue. It would seem from the pedigree in Burgon that James, the eldest son of William, the cousin of Sir T. Gresham, died young; and thus William, the son of William Gresham, would be heir to Sir T. Gresham, who, however, was alive whilst William Gresham had possession of Intwood.

³ The Rector.



INTWOOD CHURCH.

Drawn & Engraved by H. Rotham.

1812. Mr. W. Gorton is patron in 1812, in the lifetime of Sir Thomas Gorton, who was patron in 1808, and died in December, 1817.

made in 1602, which do not seem to have come under Blomefield's notice, and which give a few interesting particulars relating to the circumstances attending the consolidation of the benefices, and the state of the two churches. At the suggestion of Mr. Hudson Gurney, to whose kindness the Society is indebted for the etchings which accompany this paper, I have made copies of the returns from Intwood and Keswick, and here add such other particulars as have come to my knowledge.

The return is entitled, "A Certificate of the ruines and decayes of the severall Churches and Chancels wthin the Archdeaconry of Norff., of the Dioces of Norw^{ch}, w^{ch} be now so ruinated and decayed, made the last day of July, Año Dñi 1602, accordinge to the tenor of tres addressed from the Right Worship^{ll} Mr. Doctor Redmayne, Chancellor to the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishopp of Norw^{ch}, bearinge date the first day of July afforesayd, to the Archdeacon Comissary and Regr of the sayd Archdeaconry as followeth, viz^t."

From the return relating to the "Dec^{us} de Humbleyard," I make the following extracts.

"INTWOOD — The Church there was about thirty⁴ yeares synce converted to a sheepcoat, and by Mr. Billingsford, Fermer to St Thomas Gresham, ymployed to the layinge of brakes or furzes therin. And synce St. Michael last, Mr. Henry Hubberd, Esq^r. hath converted yt againe to a Church, and sett upp stooles therin, for people to sytt in, paved yt, and caused Divine service to be used therin. Mr. Willm Gresham, about ten yeares synce, sold two belles belonging to that Church, so that now they have none, but one w^{ch} they have taken from Keswyck Church."

⁴ c. 1572. Mr. W. Gresham is patron in 1571, in the lifetime of Sir Thomas Gresham, who was patron in 1568, and died in November, 1579.

"KESWICK.—The Church there ys in very great decay, the stooles therin, the pavem^t, tyle, the glasse wyndows, and the leade that covered the steeple, and a bell, are taken from thence to amend the decayes of the Church of Intwood, by the procurem^t of Mr. Henry Hobart, Esq^r.⁵ So that synce Intwood Church hath been repeyred, no Divine Service hath been sayd in the Church of Keswyck, neyther ys there any bell."

Blomefield states that William Gresham sold the manors of Intwood and Keswick, with the advowson, in about 1596, to H. Hobart, Esq. It would therefore seem, that when Mr. Hobart took up his residence at Intwood, in the mansion built about fifty years before by Sir Richard, the father of Sir Thomas Gresham, finding the church at Intwood more convenient to his residence than that at Keswick, he dismantled the latter, and used such of the materials as could be used in the restoration of the church at Intwood, having previously procured the consolidation of the benefices.⁶

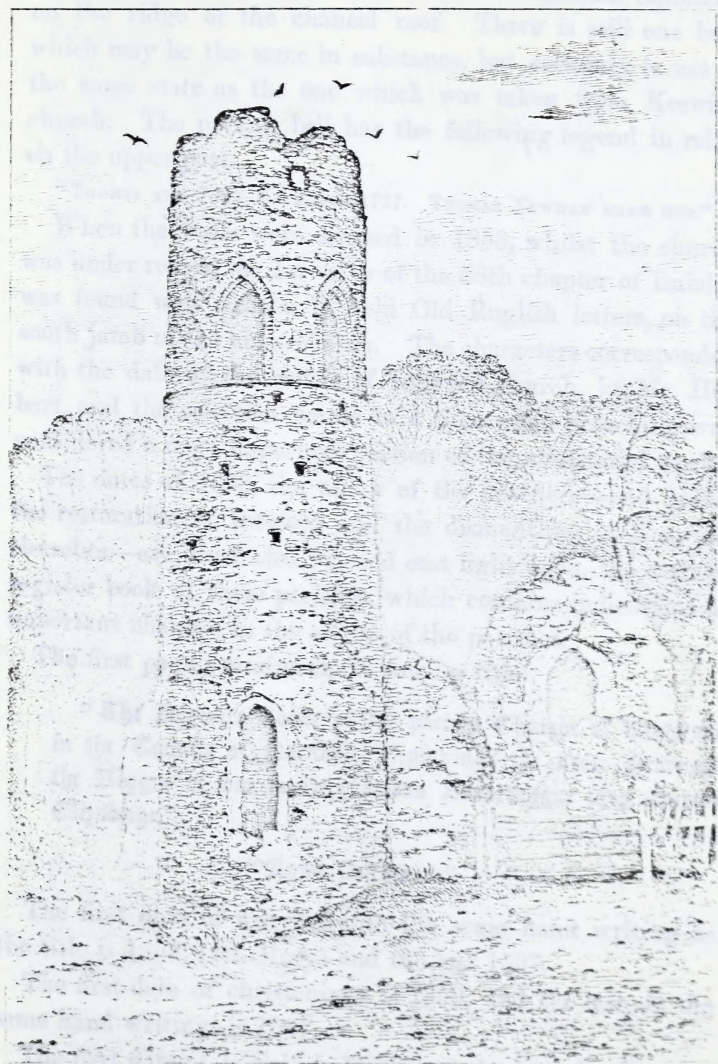
When I first knew Intwood church, (1852) no indications remained of the state of the interior, as it was after the restoration by Mr. Hobart. From its appearance at that time, it would seem to have been refitted about fifty years ago. Nor can I call to mind any remains of "the stooles,⁷ pavem^t, and glasse wyndows," which he brought from Keswick church. Possibly some of the "tyle" and "the leade

⁵ The Communion Plate, consisting of a cup and paten, was also brought from Keswick, the inscription on the cup being—

✠ THE ∇ TOWNE ∇ OF ∇ KESWIK A° 1567."

⁶ W. Gresham, and not H. Hobart, signed the deed of consolidation. The reason why Keswick church was previously the one kept in repair, and Intwood suffered to become dilapidated, may be found from the fact, which appears in the old register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, that Keswick, as now, was at that time the more populous of the two parishes.

⁷ An old man who died two or three years since, remembered such "stooles" in his younger days. At his death he was probably about 80.



KESWICK CHURCH.

Drawn & Engraved by H. Nisbham.

that covered the steeple," are still to be found on the roofs of the nave, chancel, and tower of Intwood church, especially on the ridge of the chancel roof. There is still one bell, which may be the same in substance, but certainly is not in the same state as the one which was taken from Keswick church. The present bell has the following legend in relief on the upper part.

"THOMAS AND JOHN RACKHAM, 1737. THOMAS NEWMAN MADE MEE."

When the walls were scraped in 1853, whilst the church was under repair, the 1st verse of the 58th chapter of Isaiah,^s was found well written in bold Old English letters, on the south jamb of the chancel arch. The characters corresponded with the date of the repair of Intwood church, by Mr. Hobart, and the selection points to a time when preaching was considered a most important portion of the ministerial work.

The dates of 1598, the union of the benefices—and 1602, the restoration of Intwood and the dismantling of Keswick churches—are illustrated by, and cast light upon, the earliest register book of these parishes, which contains indications of important changes in the affairs of the parishes.

The first page contains the following title.

"The Regester Booke of the parishe Church of Keswicke in the Countie of Norfolkke Beginninge the firste Yeare of the Reygne of our moste gracious Souberaigne lady Queene Elizabethc."

"Anno Dñi 1599."

The first date of marriages, in the same hand writing as the title is 1557, (4th Mary) and the last 1597.

The first date of christenings is 1559, and the last, in the same hand writing, is 1597.

The first date of burials is 1558, and the last, in the same hand writing, is 1596.

^s "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins."

The hand writing is that of Edward Munday, or Mundy, Rector from 21st July, 1597, to a period not later than 1602, nor earlier than 1601.⁹ His signature occurs at the foot of six pages.

In the hand writing of William Wells, who signs himself as "Rector Ecclesiae de Intwoode cū Keswicke," and whom Blomefield gives under date 1602, as first in the list of "Rectors of Intwood and Keswick and Gowthorpe Chapel annexed," but of whom I can find no mention in the Institution or Consignation books, there is the following memorandum.

"Mem^d y^t hereafter doe followe y^e names of al y^t were married in y^e parish Church of Intwoode after y^e dissolution of the Church of Keswicke & unitinge y^e same to y^e Church of Intwoode by W. Wells Rect^r ecclesiae de Intwoode cū Keswicke."

Similar memoranda occur in the lists of Christenings and Burials.

There are indications that the entries made by Mundy were copied from some other register, corrections and insertions being made in another hand; in which also are made entries of christenings, from 1538 till the first year of Mary, and of burials, in 1558 and 1559. Before the entries of christenings is the following memorandum.

"An^o Dōi 1538: et Regni Henrici 8ⁱ: 30: et mensis Octob. 1^o. The Register booke of Keswicke began."

The inference I draw is, that when the new state of things began under Mr. H. Hobart, a new register was begun for the two parishes, into which were copied the entries from an older register belonging to Keswick, which seems to have commenced in 1538.

⁹ The second entry by W. Wells, among the christenings, is the following. "Elisabeth daugh^r of Mr. Edward Mundaye, late Parson of Intwoode with Keswicke, was baptized Mar. 7, 1602."

Little Walsingham Church.

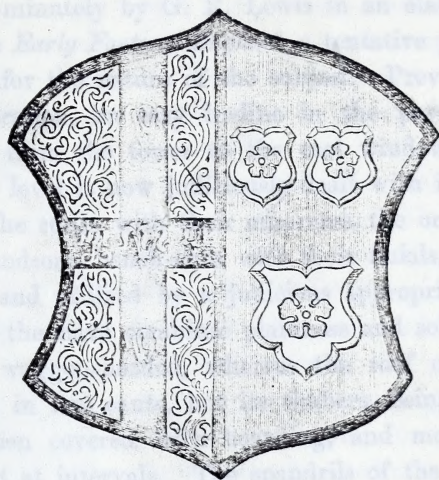
COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. JAMES LEE WARNER.

THE Parish Church of Little Walsingham, dedicated to St. Mary, having lately, at considerable expense, been restored and embellished, the occasion seems to invite to a more complete record of particulars connected with its past history and present state.¹ The building is on the whole uniform, and in the best style of the Perpendicular period; except the tower, which is earlier, good in itself, but not connected symmetrically with the body of the edifice. It measures from east to west 151 feet, exclusive of the west porch, where the handsome folding doors remain, mullioned, with subordinate tracery. The south porch also retains a good door, and has a groined vaulting, with exterior niches, and a room over it. The tower is surmounted by a lofty leaden spire. The priest's doorway, unduly confined on one side by the proximity of a buttress, gains space on the other by the insertion of a recessed arch in the thickness of the wall of the transept, hereafter to be described; for the original plan of the church was limited to a nave, aisles, and chancel; attached to which, on the north, are traces of a vestry, long since demolished. The east window of five lights is a very fine example of the cruciform arrangement

¹ Some years ago I contributed to the *British Magazine*, vol. iv., p. 139, an illustrated description of this church.

of tracery.² Its early glazing is gone, with the exception of some fragments, principally in the upper portion; but in the centre light is inserted the coat of Prior Vowell impaling the arms of his abbey, for the illustration of which



we are indebted to the Committee of the Archæological Institute. The sedilia, on the same level, occupy a stone bench beneath the sill of the south window, and the space between the jambs is panelled in three compartments with a battlemented cornice. The piers of the nave are set on diamond-wise, filleted on their angles. These fillets however on either side gradually sweep off into a large hollow and a round, thus giving the appearance of two engaged shafts on each face of the pier; the whole being surmounted by a necking and cap-mouldings. The architrave mouldings on the north side of the nave are different from those on the south; but the clerestory windows are similar, being twelve in number in all, besides one smaller on the north side for the rood-loft, which seems to have been originally of imposing design and execution. The walls which enclose its staircases

² See *British Magazine*, vol. iv., for illustration.

are built of unusual dimensions, and its two doorway arches are placed at different levels, as if to afford access to two separate lofts, one above the other. The font is sufficiently known from Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. iv. Its details are given minutely by G. R. Lewis in an elaborate folio, No. 1 of the *Early Fonts of England*, a tentative publication, too costly for the nature of the subject. Previously to the late restoration, an easy incline in the pavement ascended six feet from the tower to the east window, but this difference of level is now judiciously dealt with in ten separate rises. The stalls, with their misereres, the original pulpit, and the handsome bench-ends with their finials, have been all restored and utilized by a judicious appropriation. The open roof of the nave combines plainness and solidity. Its character is waggon-headed, whereas the roof of the chancel is canted in five cants, but its timbers, being discoloured, have been covered with boarding, and moulded ribs attached to it at intervals. The spandrels of the roof-timbers in both aisles are filled with tracery of excellent design and varied pattern.

The formation of guilds at Walsingham led, at some period subsequent to the dedication of the church, to the erection of two chantries, formed by the prolongation of the north and south aisles so as to form transeptal additions. Each has its rood-screen; each opens on the chancel by a depressed Tudor arch of considerable span; and the approach to each from the aisles is beneath a rich ornamentation of ceiling, divided into panels by moulded roof-timbers, and again subdivided by ribs with central enrichment.—Vide plate 51, Pugin's *Gothic Architecture*. One of these chantries, by a document lately discovered in the chapter house, Westminster, is proved to have been erected previous to 1519.³ Subsequently the Guild of St. Mary was united with those

³ See an account of the Walsingham Guilds by Mr. Joseph Burtt, printed in the Norwich Volume of the Archaeological Institute.

of St. Anne and St. George, and we may thus speculate conjecturally on the occupants of three niches, which evidently once existed in the north chantry.



cheon, which, previous to the late restoration, might have been seen painted in distemper near the rood-loft stairs.



On a quarry in this chantry we have a merchant's mark, possibly of John Partington, who coined his farthing at Walsingham in the seventeenth century. He was buried near the window and died s. p. 1677. "Quadráginta plus minus natus annos." His father, Thomas Partington, left a monumental escutcheon, which, previous to the late restoration, might have been seen painted in distemper near the rood-loft stairs. The destruction of this curious memorial is much to be regretted. It bore on its dexter side the monogram of the deceased with his closed ledger in chief, impaling the arms of the Mercers' Company of London. His death is thus registered :

"Obitus—Thomas Partington, Gent., Dec. 12, 1657."

Passing to the more important monuments, which are noticed in Blomefield's *Norfolk*, we are naturally at once arrested by that of Sir Henry Sydney, whose recumbent effigy in alabaster, with that of Lady Jane, his wife, has been successfully removed from within the communion rails to a more suitable position in the north transept. The effigy of the lady, in a ruff and pointed stomacher, lies on a raised slab within an arched recess, beneath a soffit in compartments, once highly decorated, its interior exhibiting hatchments, a frieze of Pheons, and other costly appendages, relieved by gilding. In advance, two columns of veined Italian marble, supporting each an obelisk, enclose a lower

slab, projecting from the face of the wall, and bearing the effigy of the knight, with short curly hair and a square-trimmed beard, in a rich suit of the period. He also wears a ruff. His head is bare, and rests upon his gloves and helmet; in addition, slightly elevated by a roll of his mat-trass of rushes, in which every minute detail is carved with exquisite finish.

Our description of the Sydney coats shall be from the large escutcheon in the centre of the pediment, which differs in some particulars from that given by Blomefield.

1. Or, a Pheon, azure SYDNEY
2. Arg., 2 barrulets, and in chief 3 escutcheons, sable . . . ? CLOWFELD
3. Arg., 3 chevronels, gules, and label of 3 points, azure . . . BARRINGTON
4. Arg., on a bend, gules, 3 lozenges of the first . . . MERCYE
5. Per pale, or and gules; an escarbuncle counterchanged of the first, and sable . . . MANDEVILLE
6. Azure, a chevron between 3 mullets, or . . . CHETWYND
7. Arg., 3 lions rampant, gules . . . BELHOUSE
8. Barry of ten, arg. and gules, a lion rampant, or, crowned of the second . . . BRANDON

The above, with some variations, are repeated on a smaller escutcheon within the recess, impaling

- 1st and 4th, arg., a lion rampant, gardant, gules . . . JERMY
 2nd and 3rd, gules, a bend between 3 martlets, or;

and this smaller escutcheon is the one described by Blomefield.⁴

The inscriptions are fast fading, and will soon become illegible.

HERE LYES IN HOPE AND EXPECTATION
 OF THE IOYFVLL AND DISYRED DAY OF
 RESVRRECTION, WHEN THE SAVIOVR OF
 THE WORLD SHALL APPEARE IN POWER AND

⁴ The above readings may admit of some correction by reference to the monument in Westminster Abbey of Frances Countess of Sussex, (vide Ped.) foundress of Sydney Sussex Coll., where the same arms, quarterly of eight, are thus marshalled:—1. Sydney. 2. Brandon. 3. Clunford. 4. Barrington. 5. Mercy. 6. Magnaville. 7. Chetwynd. 8. Baard.—Neale's *Westminster Abbey*, vol. ii., p. 178.

IVDGMENT TO AWAKE ALL THOSE WHO
 HAVE SLEPT IN HIM TO BE PARTAKERS
 OF THE EVERLASTINGE HAPPINES OF
 THE ETERNALL KINGDOME, S^R HENRY
 SYDNEY, KNIGHT, DISCENDE FROM THE
 STEMME OF VISCOVNT LISLE, BARON
 OF PENSHEVRST IN KENT, LORDE
 CHAMBERLEYN TO THE QUEENE MATHE
 AND GOVERNOVRE OF VLVSHING.

HIS YOVTH WAS SEASONED WITH THE FEARE OF
 GOD, DVTY TOWARDS HIS PARENTS, AND LOVE TO
 LEARNEINGE, HIS FOLLOWINGE AGE YEELDED
 FRVYTES OF HOSPITALITY TOWARDS ALL THE
 MEN, OF CHARITIE TOWARDS THE POORE, OF
 FAYTHFULNES TOWARDS HIS FRIENDES, AND OF
 PEACEABLENES AMONGST HIS NEIGHBOVRS, HE
 AND HIS END WAS CONCLVDED WITH PIETY,
 WITH PATIENCE, AND WITH A COMFORTABLE
 FAREWELL AT THE TEARME OF 59 YEARE, THE
 2 OF NOVEMBER, ANNO DOMINI, 1612.

HERE IOYND AS WELL IN Y^E SAME HOPE OF A IOYFVLL RESVRECTION
 AS IN ALL PIETY AND CONIVGALL LOVE TO THE SAYD S^R HENRY
 SYDNEY, RESTS THE BODY OF DAME JANE HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER OF
 FRANCIS IERMY OF BRIGHTWELL IN SYFFK, ESQ., WHO AFTER HER
 PEREGRINATION OF 73 YEARES (INIOYING 28 THEROF IN THE
 HAPPY SOCIETY OF HER SAYD HVS BAND, AND CONTINING HIS NAME
 AND MEMORY FOR 28 MORE (IN A MOST CHAST AND RETIRED WID-
 DOWHOOD) VPON THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1638, DEPARTED THIS LIFE.
 NO LADY LIVED MORE CHRISTIANLY NOR DIED MORE HAPPILY.

MANY DAUGHTERS HAVE DONE VERTVOVSLY
 BUT THOU EXCELLEST THEM ALL.—PRO. 31, 20.

The connection of this Sir Henry with the time-honoured
 "STEMME" of Lisle may be thus briefly illustrated:—

Shewing the connexion of the Sydneys of Walsingham with the "stem of Penshurst."

William Sydney, = Alice, dr. & coh. of Sir John Clunfolde.
2nd son.

William Sydnev=Cicely. dr. & coh. of Sr. John Michell, Knt.

William Sydney, = Thomasine, dr. & h. of John Barrington, Esq.,
Esq., of Stoke D'Abernon, & relict of John Lunsford.
co. Surrey.

Nicholas Sydney, = Anne, d. & coh. of Sir William Bandon, K^t,
3^d son.
Died 11 Feb., 1616.

Thomas Sydney = Agnes:
purchased Walsingham
Priory 7 Nov., 31 Hen. 8.
Died, seized, 1544.

<p>Sir William Sydney, = Anne, dr. of Hugh Pakenham, K^t. of Peshurst, ob. 10 Feb., 1554,</p>	<p>Agnes?</p>	<p>Ann, m. Rob^t. Anguish, gent.</p>
<p>Thomas Sydney, = Barbara, dr of Customer of Lynut, of Chiselhurst, co. p. m. i. taken 28 Eliz., 1586.</p>	<p>Will. Walsingham</p>	<p>Kent.</p>

<p>4th daughter, France, m. Thomas Radclif, Earl of Sussex, ob. s. p. 1589. Foundress of Sydney Susscx Coll., Camb.</p>	<p>Sir Henry Sydney, K. G.=The Lady Mary President of Wales, &c., ob. 1586, at. 57, at Worcester, buried at Penshurst.</p>	<p>Thomas Sydney, = Mary, dau. of Sir Robert Southwell, ob. s. p.</p>	<p>Sir Henry Sydney, = Jane, dau. of Francis Jeremy of Brightwell, co. Suff.</p>
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Sir Philip Sydney, K ^{et} , Gov. of Flushing, ob. 1580.	Sir Robert Sydney, K ^{et} , Gov. of Flushing, Lord Sydney of Penshurst, Viscount Lisle, Earl of Leicester. ob. 1626.	Sir Thomas Sydney.	Mary Sydney, m. Henry Earl of Pembroke.
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I have carried this pedicree (by the kind assistance of the Rev. G. H. Dashwood) two descents higher than was otherwise necessary, for the purpose of suggesting whether Clunifolde might not be in error for Clowfeld. If so, we might assign satisfactorily the coat on the Sydney monument, which is unappropriated in Blomfield.

The dry bones of a pedigree are repulsive to many readers, even though suggestive of "Pembroke" or redolent of "Arcadia;" but these before us we may reanimate. We have already seen our knight clothed in his puffed court armour, and his lady in her quilted petticoat, reposing in monumental alabaster on the raised slab above him. And now we are enabled to shew, not only the outward bearing, but the very family secrets of these illustrious personages; for the hand of a diligent archæologist⁵ has caught the lights and shadows reflected from the House of Penshurst, and photographed them (so to speak) for the benefit of posterity. We have seen how the epitaph, amidst some ambiguity, appropriates to the Knight of Walsingham a share in the high distinctions of his relative, the Queen's chamberlain. This was his cousin Sir Robert, whose services to his royal mistress, as Governor of Flushing, are matters of European history. But our attention may be directed to some letters, which at brief intervals were crossing the German Ocean in the winter of 1596. They were written by Rowland Whyte, a paid agent of Sir Robert, an accredited spy for him at court; who could descend, as occasion served, to more questionable practices. As early as November in that year, an important coming event was casting its shadow before. Sir Henry was without heirs, and the disposition of the Walsingham manors was the interesting point at issue.

"Mr. Hen. Sidney" (writes the unscrupulous practitioner) "is so busy and careful, about this assurance, for the purchase he makes, that night and day he lives with his Lawyers. Whiting tells me, that he fynds by his master, that he continews his former purpose towards you and yours; but as yet hath not settled his estate, or signed any will or conveyance; when he doth, your Lordship shall be assured of his service, and furtherance. That if his Mistris knew, how he was inclined towards you, he might receive blame, and therefore

⁵ I allude to the "Letters and Memorials of State, written by the Sydneys," collected by Arthur Collins, 1746.

refers all Conference to his comming to London, which will be every term, and desires to have no letters sent unto him. Mr. Sidney took your letter very kindly, and will answer it."

Hardly is the ink dry before Whyte is again writing.

"I mett this day with a Cozen of mine, the Customer of Lynne, who in secret told me, that he had, within these few Daies, conference with Mr. Hen. Sydney, and that he findes him so well bent towards you, and your name, that he will leave you all his Lands."

This, as the event proves, Sir Henry did accordingly; but two days afterwards we have another notice.

"Your Cosen, Mr. Henry Sydney, is gone into the country, and desires you to excuse his not answering of your Lettre, for want of time. He promises much, and that he loves you; God send him to perform it in deedes. I know Whiting will continew all good offices."

It is melancholy to see the heads of a noble and illustrious family condescending to soil their hands with such tools as Whyte and Whiting. But the former of these worthies soon had an opportunity of requiting the good intentions, sincerely meant, of Sir Henry. As witness the following:—

"Rowland Whyte, Esq., to Sir Robert Sydney.

"Right Honourable,

"Strand, this 26 Oct., 1597.

"All the care that is taken in your cosen Sydney's affair, is to keep yt from the Starr Chamber, which I feare me will be very hardly donne, because I cannott gett hym to be liberall. I have caused him to sett down some justification of his proceedings in the matter of corn, whereof he is accused; and honest Mr. Hen. Montague hath made a declaration, which carries good probable shewes of well dealing. Yt was convenient, for I never knew man so generally blamed as he is for buying and selling of Corn; but to deal truly with you, he hath offended the Law, by not buying and selling in open market. But his charitable Deades have bene great towards the Poore; he hath sold his Corn in the Markett 12s. & 8s. under the Price of the Markett: He relieved all the last yeare weakly, 400 poore men at his Doore; he bestows upon the Poore in Walsingham xxl. a year; and this last yeare, sent corn to South Wales, and North Wales, where great want was, and we received comfort by yt. These reasons do we alledge, and I deliver here and there copies, to make his way the more easy. I doe not doubt, my Lord, but that Mr. Sydney will find that you have good friends here, and that I have carefully traveled in this Business. Yesternight Mr. Hen. Montague, & Mr. Jermyn his Lawyer,

and I, supped with hym: He then declared unto us, the conveyhaunce of his Land unto you, and protested before God, yt was not altered. As yet he hath not made his appearaunce, but lives privately in London: your Lordship must neades wryte in his behalf to all your honorable Friends; as my L^d. Treasurer, L^d. Admirall, L^d. Buckhurst, L^d. North, Mr. Secretary, Sir J. Fortesque, &c., for I fear the Attorney Generall will bryng yt to the Star Chamber, & terribly prosecute him there."

It would be curious to ascertain what share (if any) the "Customer of Lynne" might bear in this proceeding; or what sumptuary law Sir Henry had wittingly or unwittingly violated. The proceedings of the Star Chamber had ever been notorious; nor is a remark of Camden's irrelevant to the present issue, viz., that a few years previously Elizabeth had raised the customs from fourteen to fifty thousand pounds per annum.—Hume, *Hist. of Eng.*, vi. 434.

In passing from the Sydney records to others less important, we may notice the mural monument to the memory of Robert Anguish, the husband of Anne Sydney (vide Pedigree) for the sake of its moral sentiment, no less than its quaint simplicity. Engraved by J. S. Cotman in his *Norfolk Etchings*.

The "DORMITORIVM EDWARDI DE FOTHERBYE," and a sculptured figure of St. Michael, a remnant of some earlier edifice, have both been given by Cotman. Edward Fotherbye was buried March 19, 1632.

Of the brasses enumerated by Blomefield I can only find three—

1. Orate pro anima Will. Wettstow (not Weston) capellani.
2. O. p. a. Christoferi Athowe, Mar. 8, 1542.
3. Hic jacet Jacobus, Gresham.⁶

In addition to Blomefield's list a long series may be recorded, especially as several of them are now detached from their indents.

⁶ Gresham is preeminently a Norfolk name, and the absence of any date leaves us in uncertainty as to the subject of this memorial. The Walsingham Greshams were an early branch of the original stock long settled at Holt.

and I supposed will find it then declared upon the investigation of the
land into your and protected before God, it was not allowed. As yet he had
not made his appearance, but there was a possibility in London, your knowledge more
needs write in his behalf to all your honorable friends; as my Mr. Freeman,
Mr. Adair, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. North, Mr. Stewart, Mr. J. P. Thompson, Mr.
for I fear the Attorney General will have to go to the Star Chamber, & possibly
prosecute him there.

It would be curious to ascertain what share (if any) the
"Customer of Lyons" might bear in this proceeding; or
what amputated law Sir Henry had willingly or unwittingly
violated. The proceedings of the Star Chamber had ever
been notorious; nor is a remark of Camden's irrelevant to
the present issue, viz., that a few years previously Elizabeth
had raised the custom from fourteen to fifty thousand pounds
per annum.—Hume, *Wks.* vi. 434.

In passing from the Sydney records to others less im-
portant, we may notice the mural monument to the memory
of Robert Agnew, the husband of Anne Sydney (vide
Pedigree) for the sake of its moral sentiment, no less than
its quaint simplicity. Engraved by J. S. Cotman to his
Nephew, Richard.

The "donator's name" EDWARD DE FOTHERBY, and a
sculptured figure of St. Michael, a remnant of some earlier
edifice, have both been given by Cotman. Edward Fother-
by was buried March 10, 1632.

Of the phrases enumerated by Blomfield I can only find
three—

1. Oate pro anima Will W. Oatow (not Weston) capellan.
2. O. p. a. Christopher Atlow, Mar. 8, 1642.
3. His facet Jacobus Gresham.

In addition to Blomfield's list a long series may be re-
corded, especially as several of them are now detached from
their indents.

* Gresham is presumably a Norfolk name, and the absence of any date
before it is accordingly as to the subject of this memorial. The *Walsingham*
Greshams were an early branch of the original stock long settled at Hail.

1. A civilian and his wife (inscription lost.) Costume described in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, (see vol. xiv. p. 93.) We are obliged to the Committee of that Journal for the accompanying woodcut.



2. Civilian in furred robe, with gypciere at girdle. His lady with bag and string of beads. Three-quarter faced (inscription lost.)
3. Orate pro anima Galfridi Porter et Beatric: ux, &c. . .
xxvi^{mo} die oct., 1482. Effigies full-faced.
4. O. p. a. Margarete Stoke.



Orate pro anima Margarete Stoke
Eius anime propicietur deus Amen

5. O. p. a. Joh. Thorp, capellani. 17 Maii, 1532. With chalice and wafer.
6. O. p. a. Joh. Clerke. 13 Sept., 1415.
7. O. p. a. Stephani Kityll. 30 Oct., 1485.
8. O. p. a. Nicholai Hylps. 13 Nov., 1496.
9. O. p. a. Dñi Thome Grandon, quondam Rector de Styberd, qui, &c., ob^t. 19 Maii, 1532.
10. O. p. a. Rose, nuper ux. Nicolai Calv, (or Calver) 1519.
This Nicholas, anno Henric. VIII., 27^{mo}, had the custody of the 3 "guyldes pyttes." (See monograph on the "Walsingham Guilds," *Norwich volume of the Archaeological Institute*, p. 153.)
11. O. p. a. Joh. Hart et Alicie, ux., &c. 13 Feb., 1526.
12. O. p. a. Nich. Strotton & Margarete, ux. 6 Dec., 1528.

13. Pray for the soul of Will. Kemp, & Margaret his wyf,
1539.
14. O. p. a. Rob^{ti}. Torold.
15. O. p. a. Cissilie Terald.
16. Hic jacet Margareta Chylde.

Lastly, we have illustrated an inscribed brass of quaint import and curious arrangement, which has been hitherto unnoticed.

**Sps Alta John child sb luce Johis
m J ccccc qingz xvi cōgaude pñenne**

We leave it to the ingenuity of our readers to evolve an hexameter distich, informing us that the deceased John Child was buried at "high noon," on the festival of St. John Baptist, i.e. June 24, 1517,⁷ and inviting us to hopeful anticipation of his everlasting joy. "Congaude perhenne!" The scanning of these lines is equally enigmatical with their interpretation. The nearest example I can remember, is a brass stated to have commemorated Robert Haule, (see Neale's *Westminster Abbey*, vol. ii., 269) which commences—

$\overline{\text{M.}} \quad \overline{\text{D}} \quad \overline{\text{O}} \quad \overline{\text{M}} \quad \overline{\text{I}} \quad \overline{\text{C.}} \quad \overline{\text{ter}} \quad \overline{\text{LXX}}, \quad \overline{\text{his}} \quad \overline{\text{dab}} \quad \overline{\text{is}} \quad \overline{\text{octo.}}$

Taking this as my authority for substituting letters for syllables, and compelling them to do service, I would risk one false quantity, and venture to scan thus—

$\overline{\text{S.p.s.}} \quad \overline{\text{alta}} \quad \overline{\text{John}} \quad \overline{\text{Child}} \quad \overline{\text{sub}} \quad \overline{\text{luce}} \quad \overline{\text{Johannis}}$
 $\overline{\text{M. J.}} \quad \overline{\text{cccc}} \quad \overline{\text{quinq}} \quad \overline{\text{x}} \quad \overline{\text{vi}} \quad \overline{\text{i}} \quad \overline{\text{cōgaude}} \quad \overline{\text{pñenne.}}$

⁷ Or, it may be, buried near the altar of St. John, on which a high light was burning; or under the high window of St. John's chantry; for the east window of the transept on the north side of the rood is at least twenty feet from the pavement, and St. John had a guild here.

An ingenious friend, to whom I applied for a solution, has not been singular in his reply:—

Davus sum, non Œdipus!

By means of parish registers, taking up the thread where the above memorials leave it, a list of Walsingham ecclesiastics shall now bring to a close this somewhat lengthy communication.

Will. Wettstow, Caplus.

James Ive, capellanus, 1494.

John Thorp, capellanus, 1532.

Beza, son of Mr. (Samuel) Stallon, Curate, & Mrs. Systely his wife, bapt. 1585.

Mr. Will^m. Knowles, Minister & Preacher. obiit 1615.

Will^m. Simpson, Sac. Theol. Bacchilarius, 1621. Preferred to the church of Heydon.

Harbert Warde succeeded him.

Ann, wife of Mr. Edmond Gawney, Preacher of Gods word. ob^t. 1624.

Thomas Displine, Curatus, 1647.

Jacobus Watts, Cicus, ob^t. 1662.

Witt^{us} Fenn, Cler. Pöchiæ, ob^t. 1667.

Edmundus Turner, Cla^r, 1670. One of fourteen feoffees for Bond's charities in 1663.

Car. Robothom, "Vicar," succeeded Turner.

Henry Pitts, Clk., Master of Grammar School, ob. 1680.

Thomas Bliford, D^o. ob. 1681.

The Revnd. John Clethroo, Gent., ob. 1717.

Joshua Thompson, Curat. Makes memorandum of a hot and dry season, 1719; afterwards vicar of Houghton.

H. Roberts, Curate, 1727.

Dr. John King, Minister, 1729.

Henry Roberts, Minister, and Master of the free Grammar School, ob. 1755.

Revnd. Morgan Powell, ob^t. 1774.

Michael Bridges, a widower, late minister of this parish,
aged 89. Ob^t. 1807.

Rev. James Lee Warner, perpetual curate. Ob^t. 1834.

And the writer of the above sketch, who officiated for twenty-five years as the successor of a revered parent, and is now succeeded by the Rev. Septimus Lee Warner, inducted in 1859, would now add his name to the list of Walsingham incumbents, and conclude by expressing his conviction, that the careful and reverential study of the past is one of the best employments for the lighter hours of the parochial minister.

Mural Paintings in Norwich Cathedral.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE VERY REV. F. C. HUSENBETH, D.D.

IN the latter part of November, 1862, the workmen employed in fixing a new monument to the Wodehouse family, in the south aisle of the Cathedral at Norwich, while removing a portion of the wall and a coating of plaster, came upon the remains of some old mural paintings. They were three in number, each occupying one of the arches along the south wall. They were very faint and imperfect; but were carefully copied by Mr. F. B. Russel, before they were again covered up by the new monument. A tracing was also made of the principal subject by another hand. I inspected them very carefully, and proceed to give what explanations occur to me of the three paintings.

The first, the most eastward of the three, most fortunately had the name of the saint which it represented still quite legible. It stood thus: SCS WLSTANVS; so that it evidently referred to some event in the life of St. Wolstan, who was Bishop of Worcester from 1062 to 1095, when he died, about 87 years old, being the last saint of the Anglo-Saxons. There are two circumstances related by his biographers, St. Aelred, William of Malmesbury, Florence, and Capgrave, which it may be well to relate in elucidation of the painting.



FRESCO PAINTING. NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

H. Russell del.

The saint received his crosier from the hand of St. Edward the Confessor, the last of our Anglo-Saxon kings; and was consecrated bishop by Archbishop Aldred, who had just been translated from the see of Worcester to that of York. When William the Conqueror was in possession of the kingdom, he everywhere promoted his Normans; and he would have removed St. Wolstan from his see, to make way for some Frenchman, had not the Almighty by an evident miracle declared in his favour.

A synod was held at Westminster, at which Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, called upon St. Wolstan to resign his crosier, on the ground of his want of learning, his great simplicity and unfitness for secular affairs. The aged bishop rose, and humbly acknowledged himself unfit for the pastoral office, but declared that St. Edward, by the authority of the holy Apostolic See of Rome, had given him his crosier, and forced him to submit to so great a burden. "You now," he continued, "require from me the crosier which you did not deliver, and take from me the office which you did not confer: and I, who am not ignorant of my own insufficiency, obeying the decree of this holy synod, resign them,—not to you, but to him by whose authority I received them." He then advanced to the tomb of St. Edward, and after an animated address to that holy king, he struck the end of his crosier into the stone, and putting off his pontificals, humbly seated himself among the monks. The crosier remained upright, and firmly fixed in the stone of the monument. No one could move it. Lanfranc sent the Bishop of Rochester to bring the crosier, but he was unable to draw it out. Lanfranc brought the king to the place, and after praying, tried to move the crosier, but in vain. The king cried out in amazement, and Lanfranc, bursting into tears, and humbly acknowledging his fault, entreated St. Wolstan to resume his crosier. The saint approaching the monument, again addressed himself to St. Edward: "Behold

me, my lord Edward, here I am, who entrusted myself to thy judgment, who submitted myself to thy decision, who resigned to thee the staff which thou gavest. What is now thy pleasure and will? Thou hast in truth guarded thy honour, and declared my innocence, and shown thy greatness; if, therefore, thy former judgment of me stands, restore the crosier; if it is changed, say to whom it shall be given." He then drew out the crosier with as much ease as if it had been imbedded in soft clay. The king and Lanfranc falling at his feet, begged his forgiveness and his prayers; and the Conqueror from that time honoured him as a father, and called him so.

Now, which of these events is depicted in the painting under consideration? We have St. Wolstan, and the crowned head of a king standing before him. Is it St. Edward, or William the Conqueror? I have no hesitation in determining it to be the Confessor; and that the picture represents the saint originally receiving his crosier from St. Edward. The king is evidently presenting it to him; and in the painting itself, there was a tolerably plain outline of the arm, and of the hand of the king on the crosier, just above the saint's hand, who is receiving it. St. Wolstan holds the crosier in his left hand in the usual way; but if the painter had intended to represent his surrender of the crosier, he would most likely have made the saint raising it in his right hand, to drive it effectually down into the monument. In this case also the monument would have appeared below; whereas nothing is there represented, but part of an oval border of foliage, or scroll-work, which was originally continued, and rose again behind the figure of St. Wolstan. It evidently included some other figure or figures, of which no traces now remain. We may therefore safely conclude that the painting represents St. Wolstan, in the act of receiving his crosier from the hand of the holy king St. Edward the Confessor; and it is curious and

valuable, as being the only mural painting that has been discovered of St. Wolstan.

The other two paintings have no connexion with the first, nor with each other. The middle arch contains a faint outline of a female figure kneeling in prayer, under a vaulted roof supported by cluster columns, of which one only remains on the right. She has apparently before her a desk, or *prie-Dieu*, on which I thought I could distinguish a book. Behind this desk is something very like the head of a crosier, apparently resting against the wall. The head of the female is entirely effaced; the whole figure is coloured red. Above the head there appeared to me to be some remains of a crown, but the artist who has copied the picture has given something like the head of an animal. Supposing it to be a crown, I think the figure represents St. Etheldreda, queen, and afterwards abbess. The name was inscribed above; but all that can now be traced are the letters SCA and portions of two more letters and an L, which may have made up the name *Sancta Etheldreda*. Her red robe would indicate her royalty; her kneeling in a church or cloister in prayer would commemorate her devoting herself to a religious life; and the crosier before her would show that she eventually became abbess of Ely. If the object above her head is a crown, it will aptly convey the memory of the great sacrifice she made in exchanging a throne for a conventual stall.

The remaining figure to the westward is that of a bishop in pontificals, holding his crosier in his left hand, and giving his blessing with his right. Faint lines of red and bluish-black are all that remain: the face is entirely gone, but the mitre is plainly traceable. The only letters remaining are the concluding ones of the name, *us*, a termination which certainly allows a very wide field for conjecture. It is not an archbishop, as it was usual to represent archbishops holding their cross for distinction, though in reality it was never carried by them, but borne before them; nor are there

any vestiges of a pallium. It cannot therefore be either St. Augustine, St. Thomas, or St. Edmund, all archbishops of Canterbury; nor St. Felix of the East Angles, from the termination. I have generally found that a bishop without any distinctive emblem in our churches is intended for St. Nicholas, and the name written may have been *Nicolaus*. This, after all, is mere conjecture; but I have nothing better to offer from data so imperfect.

It only remains to give some statement of the age of these paintings. They do not belong to a remote period; for the mitre of St. Wolstan is almost of modern shape and fashion; and the crosiers are more elegantly shaped than those of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, which were quite plain, and simply curved round at the top. The mitre of the other episcopal figure appears to be of more ancient form, but it is not perfectly traceable. I am of opinion therefore that these paintings are not older than the latter part of the fourteenth century.

Cossey, Dec. 18, 1862.

The Shrines and Pilgrimages

OF THE

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. RICHARD HART, B.A.

WE cannot easily select a better guide in the beginning of our pilgrimage than Alice Cooke of Horstead, who in her Will (*Reg. Cast. Norw.* fol. 71) says: "Item, I will have a man to go these pilgrimages: to our Lady at Refham; to Seynt Spyrite (which appears to have been at Elsing); to St. Parnell of Stratton; to St. Leonard without Norwich; to St. Wandred of Byskeley; to St. Margaret of Horstead; to our Lady of Pity of Horstead; to St. John's Head at Trimmingham, and to the Holy Rood at Crostewyte."

In the Will of Agnes Parker of Keswick, who died in the year 1507, we read as follows: "Item, I owe a pilgrimage to Canterbury; another to St. Tebbald of Hobbies, and another to St. Albert of Cringleford."

In the Will of William Ball of Elsing, who died in 1480: "I will and bequeath to have two divers pilgrimages for me to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and one pilgrimage to St. Thomas of Westacre."

Finally, Catherine of Arragon, the ill-fated Queen of Henry VIII., directs in her Will that a man shall in her behalf "make a pilgrimage to our Lady of Walsingham, and distribute 200 nobles in charity by the way."

Ofc Sprines and Spilginnages

COUNTY OF NORFOLK

THE REV. RICHARD HART, D.D.

We cannot easily select a better guide in the beginning of our pilgrimage than Alice Cooke of Horstead, who in her Will (Reg. Cant. New. fol. 71) says: "Item, I will have a man to go these pilgrimages: to our Lady at Helham; to Saint Svyte (which appears to have been at Eling); to St. Farnell of Stratton; to St. Leonard without Norwich; to St. Wandred of Byskney; to St. Margaret of Horstead; to our Lady of Fy of Horstead; to St. John's Head at Trimmingham, and to the Holy Hood at Grestwyte."

In the Will of Agnes Parker of Kewick, who died in the year 1507, we read as follows: "Item, I owe a pilgrimage to Canterbury; another to St. Tophel of Hobbie, and another to St. Albert of Cingelard."

In the Will of William Hall of Eling, who died in 1480: "I will and bequeath to have two divers pilgrimages for me to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and one pilgrimage to St. Thomas of Westgate."

Finally, Catherine of Aragon, the ill-fated Queen of Henry VIII., directs in her Will that a man shall in her behalf "make a pilgrimage to our Lady of Walsingham, and distribute 200 nobles in charity by the way."

Such a *text* as the above might appear to be the prelude of a somewhat lengthy discourse; but, happily for the patience of the gentle reader, many of these once-celebrated shrines have through the injury of Time subsided into a mere catalogue of *names*. We know indeed their localities, and in most instances can even identify the saints in whose honour they were erected; but there are few existing remains, and in many instances local traditions are altogether silent.

These remarks apply more especially to the shrines of St. Botolph at Foulsham, St. Margaret at Hoveton, St. Blythe at Martham, St. Wandred at Bixley, St. Parnel of Stratton, St. Thomas of Westacre, St. Albert of Cringleford, and St. Tebbald of Hobbies.

How very little is now known, or is ever likely to be known, relatively to these ancient shrines, the members of our Society must be already fully aware. Mere topography is decidedly not my *forte*. Measurement by the inch must be left to arithmeticians of the Colenso school; and as I possess not the enviable faculty of

“Twisting pokers into true-love knots,”

if there were no further archæological landmarks, the case, so far as I am concerned, would be altogether desperate.

I am, however, tempted to notice two of the legends: the one, because it is strictly connected with our East Anglian district; and the other, which, although untrue to the very best impulses of our nature, is yet most decidedly *picturesque*.

The first relates to ST. ALBERT, whose shrine was anciently at CRINGLEFORD. He was King of the East Angles, and was most barbarously murdered by the wife of the second Offa, whose daughter he was about to marry. The wicked queen, we are told, secretly caused a deep pit to be dug under the bedroom of her guest, placing over it the mere framework of a chair, loosely covered with a rich drapery. Poor Albert,

suspecting nothing, trying to rest upon this treacherous basis, fell down headlong into the gulf beneath, and was killed upon the spot. A church dedicated to this saint existed in Norwich before the reign of Henry III., when it was destroyed during a popular tumult.

The legend to which I have referred as "*picturesque*," is that of ST. THEOBALD (or *Tebbald*) whose shrine was anciently at HAUTOBOIS. He was a young Frenchman of noble birth, who from religious motives forsook his parents, gave up his country, and, renouncing all his worldly prospects, voluntarily embraced a life of poverty and self-denial.

"On one occasion," we are told, "when Theobald and his companion, disguised as common beggars, were passing through Treves, his own father, to whom he was fondly attached, rode up to them and inquired the way, not recognising his son under his rags and emaciation." This was the very severest trial that poor Theobald had ever endured; but the Hagiologist assigns it to his credit that he resolutely conquered his feelings and answered the question as if he had been a total stranger.

Having thus pleaded ignorance so far as the above-mentioned shrines are concerned, I shall proceed to tell you the *little* that I know about the rest,—not fettering myself by any rules of geographical position, but wandering about the county exactly as I used to do in those good old times which I love to recal to my memory.

I shall begin my pilgrimage with a choice morsel which I found in the "*Liber Eliensis*."

In the church of EAST DEREHAM, in this county, were anciently deposited the reliques of Saint Withburga, natural daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, who was revered for her extraordinary sanctity as well as her royal descent. It was in the ninth century that the abbot and monks of Ely conceived and executed the *pious* theft of

these reliques ("sanctum sacrilegium! fidele furtum!! salutaris rapina!!!") laying down their plans with a tact and precision that might have put the most accomplished London burglar to the blush. They cleverly managed to *intoxicate* the Dereham clergy, (who, by the way, in subsequently speaking of the transaction left out all the *adjectives*) and having divided the entire distance into stages, with relays of men and horses, were far beyond the reach of pursuit before the rightful owners awoke to a sense of their bereavement.

In the church of TRIMMINGHAM NEAR THE SEA was anciently deposited the alleged head of St. John the Baptist. Visiting this church about seventeen years ago, I very distinctly recollect that, when he was questioned about that once-celebrated relique, *an inhabitant of the village* pointed out a little strip of brass, which he said "would tell me all about it,"—a remarkable proof of the fallibility of local tradition, inasmuch as I only read thereon the words—

"Præge for the soule of William Paston," &c. (!)

ST. WALSTAN OF BAUBURGH, (or Baber) to whose shrine I shall next conduct you in imagination, was held in deep reverence by our ancestors, and his effigy, with a *scythe* for his emblem, is still to be seen on many of our Norfolk rood-screens; as, for example, at Burlingham St. Andrew, Ludham, Barnham Broom, Sparham, and Denton. Although born of a respectable parentage, (and, according to the legend, even of *royal* descent) St. Walstan voluntarily embraced a life of poverty, and hired himself as a common labourer to a farmer at Taverham in this county. Walstan is alleged to have given away his food, and the very shoes off his feet, in charity to the poor; but when his mistress came to rebuke him for his thoughtlessness and want of thrift, she found him barefooted, loading a cart with thorns, yet totally unhurt. The time of his death having been miraculously revealed to

him, Walstan's last request to his master was, that his body might be placed in a cart drawn by two unbroken oxen, and that they should be left entirely to themselves. On two occasions they are said to have stopped with the sacred body, viz., once on the top of a hill, from which a fountain gushed forth: it is further said that they crossed over a deep pond of water as if it had been a solid mass of earth or stone. At last they are said to have reached Bauburgh, the place of Walstan's birth, where the saint was buried, and a church built over his mortal remains. Walstan's shrine and altar in the north aisle of this church were constantly served by six chantry priests, and the offerings were so considerable that in 1309 the church was totally rebuilt and splendidly adorned. There was a chapel on Bauburgh bridge, analogous to that at Wakefield, and it was the duty of a hermit, who constantly dwelt there, to sprinkle the pilgrims with holy water before they approached the sacred shrine. In those times St. Walstan was looked upon as the patron saint of agriculture, and diseased cattle used to be brought thither to be blessed, as they are at this day brought in Italy to the shrine of St. Anthony of Padua.

In a chapel at the upper end of the church of WINFARTHING was preserved a sword, called "*the goode swerde of Winfarthing*," to which numerous pilgrims are said to have resorted. One of its alleged properties was sufficiently curious;—for it is said, that when the yoke of matrimony galled a woman, (or, to speak less metaphorically, *when any wife longed to be a widow*) she had nothing else to do but to cause a light to be burnt continually before this sword for a whole year; but the omission even of a single day was sure to break the charm, and if a suspicious husband examined his chandler's bills, this might of course occasionally happen. And let us not rashly blame such an interference! No man can reasonably be expected to die at his own expense; and if

her light was to be *his extinguisher*, we might easily pardon *any* husband if he brought such an illumination to a very full stop.

According to the legend, this relique originally belonged to a robber, who once took sanctuary in the church of Winfarthing, but escaped through the negligence of the watchmen, leaving his sword behind him.

BROOMHOLME has an advantage over all the Norfolk shrines, not excepting even Walsingham itself. In *other* instances *history* is altogether silent; but Matthew Paris has given us a long and interesting account of the Holy Cross of Broomholme, strikingly characteristic of the age in which he lived, and this I shall now translate. He begins by telling us that Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, had been elected Emperor of Constantinople, where he reigned honorably for many years; but he, on one occasion, rashly went forth to the battle without those precious reliques which the patriarch and bishops were always wont to carry before him, when he fought against the enemies of the cross. On that disastrous day the infidel force was tenfold more numerous than his own. The Christian army was surrounded by the barbarians; Baldwin himself was slain, and all his followers were either taken prisoners or put to the sword.

When the melancholy news reached Constantinople, the Emperor's chaplain, who was an Englishman, and had all the reliques under his care, taking with him those which were held most sacred, and many valuable jewels besides, secretly fled to his native country. On his arrival in England, he immediately repaired to St. Albans, the most celebrated abbey in the kingdom, and sold to one of the monks a silver-gilt crucifix, two of the fingers of St. Margaret, and several gold rings set with precious stones, all of which were at St. Albans when our historian wrote the narrative.

"At the last," continues Matthew Paris, "taking from his

cloak-bag a certain wooden cross, he affirmed with an oath that it was undoubtedly made of the wood of that cross on which our Saviour died : but the monks did not believe him, and he was allowed to depart with this inestimable but unrecognized treasure. Now this chaplain had two little sons, respecting whose maintenance and education he was extremely anxious, and, with this object in view, he visited many abbeys, offering the said cross on the condition of their receiving himself and his children as monks. Having suffered many repulses from the richer monasteries, he at last arrived at a certain priory in Norfolk called Broomholme, miserably poor, and with all its buildings of the most humble and inconvenient description. Requesting to see the prior and brethren, he showed them the aforesaid cross, made of two pieces of wood, placed transversely the one over the other, its entire length being that of a man's hand. He humbly implored them to receive himself and his children as monks in compensation for this and all his other reliques. Being inspired by Him *'who resisteth the proud, and giveth grace unto the lowly,'* the prior and brethren rejoiced at the acquisition of so valuable a treasure, and reverently taking this blessed wood into their oratory, placed it there with all becoming devotion. In the year of our Lord 1223 divine miracles began to be wrought in this monastery to the honour and glory of the cross. Life was restored to the dead, sight to the blind, the lame were enabled to walk, lepers were cleansed, and devils cast out. This cross was visited, adored, and worshipped, (*'frequentatur, colitur, et adoratur'*) not only by the English people, but by natives of the most distant lands, who have heard of these most wonderful miracles."

It is not a little remarkable that, while Matthew Paris speaks thus positively as to the genuine character of the Broomholme relique, other portions of his history, in which he describes *the true cross* as one undiminished whole, cannot

possibly be reconciled with such a supposition: the more especially as considerable portions of the cross were alleged to have been deposited at Westminster, Redburn, Schone, Broomholme,—and a *multitude* of places on the continent. Thus he tells us that when King Richard I. was in Palestine, a hermit shewed him a cross of *a cubit in length* as an undoubted portion of the true cross. He elsewhere says that the cross was cut in twain, and that *half of it was lost* during the crusades. Afterwards, in 1219, the Soldan is represented as having offered the Christians "*the true cross,*" (*veram crucem*) with other advantages, on the condition of their evacuating Damietta. Yet we read that in the year 1241 the true cross *in its full integrity*, together with the sponge, the lance, and crown of thorns, were solemnly deposited in the church of St. Denis at Paris, during the Passion Week of that year.

About six years after this (*viz.*, in 1247) some of the alleged blood of our Saviour was brought to this country, and in two discourses still extant, the one in an abridged form and the other in full, the bishops of Norwich and Lincoln, *while they admitted the possession of the true cross to be the glory of France*, proved indeed with great subtilty that the blood which sanctified the cross was more valuable than even the cross itself, *but made no mention whatsoever of the alleged portions of the True Cross of Broomholme, Redburn, and other parts of the kingdom.*

Now, if the value of a relique was to be estimated rather by the weight of miracles than by its actual bulk, the criterion of the Broomholme relique must have greatly exceeded that of Paris, so far, at least, as we have any evidence before us. Capgrave tells us that no fewer than *nineteen* blind persons were restored to sight through its efficacy, while *thirty-nine* of the dead were raised to life; *being about six TIMES as many as we find recorded in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments!*

But WALSINGHAM most unquestionably stood at the very head of all our Norfolk Pilgrimages. In compensation, as it were, for the very unaccountable silence of our historians, we have the most distinct proofs that King Henry III., Edward I., Edward II., Henry VIII., and a multitude of illustrious pilgrims from all parts of the world, visited "*the sacred milk*." King Henry VIII., who in the year 1539 *deseccrated* the shrine of Walsingham, had, in the earlier part of his reign, twice visited it as a devotee; walking barefoot, it is said, from the palace of East Barsham to this place; and, if we are to believe Sir Henry Spelman, King Henry on his death-bed, and in all the agonies of remorse, bequeathed his soul to the care of Our Lady of Walsingham!

To adopt and apply the words of Horace—

"In mentibus hæret
Pænè recens" —

for almost in our own times the aged Norfolk peasant has been wont to term the Milky Way of the heavens "*the Walsingham Way*," as if specially created to point out the road to that once-celebrated shrine; and in the days of Erasmus few Englishmen thought that they could prosper throughout the year, unless, according to their means, they should have made some offering to the shrine of Our Lady at Walsingham.

We could not possibly have selected a better guide than Erasmus; for he visited the shrine to the best advantage, and almost at the latest moment. A very few years after his latest visit to this country, Walsingham shared the fate of all the monasteries throughout the realm. The dismantled church was thenceforward but a picturesque ruin; the revenues of the priory, to the value of about five thousand pounds a year of our present currency, were seized by the Crown, together with the magnificent altar plate and all the jewels and other treasures so vividly described by Erasmus;

and the image of the Blessed Virgin, which had been so long the object of a splendid superstition, was carried to Chelsea, and there ignominiously burnt.

It is quite certain that several of the monks pleaded guilty to the forgery of reliques and the most glaring acts of profligacy, and a majority of them, with the prior at their head, formally signed the deed of surrender. The twenty monks who had thus submitted were pensioned off on a sort of sliding scale, varying from forty shillings to six pounds a year,—and *Vowell*, the prior, received a stipend that must have been highly *consonant* to his taste ;—viz., the large and liberal allowance of one hundred pounds a year.

A chapel had been founded at Walsingham a little before the Conquest. The Virgin Mother was alleged to have appeared in person to the widow of Ricoldie de Faverches, and the chapel was said to have been built after the exact model of the *Sancta Casa* at Loretto—the sacred cottage which, according to the legend, had been miraculously transported by angels from Nazareth, till it found its last resting-place at Loretto. According to an ancient metrical narrative printed in the reign of Henry VIII., the foundations of this chapel were originally laid where “*the wishing wells*” are now seen, but they were continually disarranged in a most unaccountable way, till the founders at last recognized this circumstance as a token of the will of heaven, and the site was removed to the north-west, where the chapel afterwards stood. The son of the foundress subsequently endowed the priory, which was occupied by canons of the Augustinian Order.

For upwards of five centuries from that date Walsingham flourished gloriously, having been resorted to by numerous pilgrims from all parts of the world, and enriched by their benefactions. In one year the offerings at this shrine amounted to £260, which cannot be estimated at less than £3000 of our present currency ; and in only one single week

and the image of the Blessed Virgin, which had been as long the object of a splendid superstition, was carried to Chelsea, and there ignominiously burnt.

It is quite certain that several of the monks pleaded guilty to the forgery of relics and the most glaring acts of profligacy and a majority of them, with the prior at their head, formally signed the deed of surrender. The twenty monks who had thus submitted were pensioned off on a sort of sliding scale, varying from forty shillings to six pounds a year;—and Towell, the prior, received a stipend that must have been highly commendable to his taste;—viz., the large and liberal allowance of one hundred pounds a year.

A chapel had been founded at Westminster a little before the Conquest. The Virgin Mother was alleged to have appeared in person to the widow of Richard de Dover, and the chapel was said to have been built after the exact model of the Church of Canossa—the sacred cottage which, according to the legend, had been miraculously transported by angels from Nazareth, till it found its last resting-place at Canossa. According to an ancient monastic narrative printed in the reign of Henry VIII., the foundations of this chapel were originally laid where “the ceiling walls” are now seen, but they were continually disarranged in a most unaccountable way, till the founders at last recognised this circumstance as a token of the will of heaven, and the site was removed to the north-west, where the chapel afterwards stood. The son of the founder subsequently endowed the priory, which was occupied by canons of the Augustinian Order.

For upwards of five centuries from that date Westminster flourished gloriously, having been resorted to by numerous pilgrims from all parts of the world, and enriched by their benefactions. In one year the offerings at this shrine amounted to £300, which cannot be estimated at less than £3000 of our present currency; and in only one single week

(while the visitors were there) the gifts amounted to 133 shillings, or about £61. 10s. present value, independently of donations in wax, which were a considerable source of revenue. We learn from the *Paston Letters*, that when John Paston lay ill at the Inner Temple, his mother (in addition to a former offering) presented *an image of his weight in wax* to the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham.

Walsingham Priory is now the merest wreck of what it once was; nevertheless Erasmus may enable us in some measure to realise its ancient glories,—

“In the *mind's* eye, Horatio.” —

After praising in general terms the beauty of the church, he describes more particularly the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which was then in an unfinished state, (“*patentibus ostiis, patentibus fenestris*”) or, in other words, with the doors and windows open to the weather. Nevertheless it enclosed a small wooden chapel of exceeding splendour, to which pilgrims were admitted through small wickets at the sides. It had no windows, but a multitude of wax tapers continually burning supplied the want of natural light, while the fumes of incense breathed forth the most delicious perfume. “*You would pronounce it* (exclaims Erasmus) *the very dwelling-place of the gods, such is the blaze of silver and gold and jewels on every side!*”

One of the canons was always in attendance to receive the oblations of the faithful; not that it was compulsory to give anything, but, as our author slyly remarks, many gave because he was looking on, *while others pretended to give, but actually stole.*

He describes this magnificent chapel as having then contained many statues of the saints—some of silver, others of solid gold; and they exhibited to him at the same time altar plate, jewels, and other valuable treasures, which it would take the whole day even to enumerate. (“*Simulque*

(while the visitors were there) the gifts amounted to 155 shillings, or about £31. 10s. present value, independently of donations in wax, which were a considerable source of revenue. We learn from the *Annals* that when John Paston lay ill at the Inner Temple his mother (in addition to a former offering) presented as a gift of his right in wax to the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham.

Walsingham Priory is now the poorest wreck of what it once was; nevertheless Hume may enable us in some measure to realise its ancient glories:—

"In the whole of the history."

After praising in general terms the beauty of the church, he describes more particularly the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which was then in an unfinished state, ("partially built, partially finished") or, in other words, with the doors and windows open to the weather. Nevertheless it enclosed a small wooden chapel of exceeding splendour, in which pilgrims were admitted through small windows at the sides. It had no windows, but a multitude of wax tapers continually burning supplied the want of natural light, while the fumes of incense breathed forth the most delicious perfume. "You could perceive it (exclaims Hume) the very dwelling-place of the gods, such is the place of glory and gold and jewels on every side!"

One of the customs was always in attendance to receive the oblations of the faithful; not that it was compulsory to give anything, but, as our author slyly remarks, many gave because he was looking on, while others pretended to give, but actually stole.

He describes this magnificent chapel as having thus contained many statues of the saints—some of silver, others of solid gold; and they exhibited to him at the same time silver plate, jewels, and other valuable treasures, which would take the whole day ever to enumerate. ("Singular

depromit ex ipso altari *mundum* rerum admirabilium, cujus singulas partes si pergam referre dies non suffecerit narrationi.”)

Closely adjacent to the church was a building, which, according to the legend, had, like the *Sancta Casa* at Loretto, been suddenly transported by a miracle from a great distance in the very depth of winter, and when the ground was thickly covered with snow; while at the same time two wells gushed forth from the ground beneath at the command of the Blessed Virgin Mary. They were wonderfully cold, and said to be endowed with healing virtues, so far as regarded all diseases of the head and stomach. When he heard these things, Erasmus looked around him with amazement. Everything that he saw appeared to be *new*, and yet this legend extended into a very remote antiquity. His words I shall now translate. “Looking around me, I enquired how many years had elapsed since the house was brought thither? to which the canon replied, ‘Several centuries.’ ‘And yet (I rejoined) these walls do not appear to be old!’ The guide assented. ‘Nor yet these wooden columns! He did not deny that they had been very recently erected, and indeed the thing spoke for itself. ‘And then again (I said) the roof and reeds appear to be even still more recent.’ This he readily allowed. ‘And as to these beams and cross-beams, they do not seem to have been put up many years.’ He acknowledged the fact. And now, when no part of the building had eluded this scrutiny, ‘Whence then (I asked) doth it appear that this house was brought from so great a distance?’ Immediately the guide pointed out a *very ancient bear’s skin* nailed to the roof, and laughed at my dulness for having overlooked so *manifest* an argument.” Induction was for once at fault, and the bear-skin triumphantly carried the day!

It now only remains for me to say a few words about the *reliques* anciently preserved at Walsingham.

In the large gate of the priory the guide pointed out to Erasmus a very small wicket, about an ell high and three quarters of an ell wide, through which even a foot passenger could only pass by stooping, and stepping carefully over the lower ledge.

They assured Erasmus that, in the year 1314, a knight on horseback, fleeing from the eager pursuit of his enemies, called upon the Blessed Virgin in his extremity, and that, without dismounting, he and his steed were miraculously and instantly conveyed through this narrow opening. A brass plate is said to have been fastened to the gate in perpetual memory of this wonderful event.

They exhibited to Erasmus a finger joint of *gigantic* proportions, telling him that it had belonged to St. Peter. He inquired of the attendant whether he was to understand the *Apostle* of that name? and being answered in the affirmative, "Then (exclaimed Erasmus) St. Peter must have been a man of prodigious stature!" at which one of the pilgrims unfortunately laughed, and the guide was only to be appeased by the payment of an extra fee.

The most illustrious relique (I mean, of course, "*The Sacred Milk*") was at last produced with a great deal of solemnity. The canon in attendance put on his surplice and stole, and, having prostrated himself before the altar in prayer, drew forth with much reverence the crystal *ampoule* in which it was contained, and held it to the pilgrims, who kissed it as they knelt. He at the same time received their oblations on a wooden tablet, such as were then used to collect tolls in Germany.

An unlucky question of our pilgrim, as to how it could be clearly ascertained that the relique was what it professed to be, enraged the guide beyond measure. He glared upon the pilgrims for some moments in speechless horror, totally unable to articulate. At last he said, "How can you ask such a question with an *authentic* inscription before your

very eyes?" And he would have driven them forth as heretics and blasphemers, had not the remedy, heretofore so efficacious, been instantly resorted to. A little more money—a good thing well applied—lulled the tempest of his feelings in a moment; the *oil of mammon* stilled at once the troubled waters of his indignation; "the winter of his discontent" became thenceforward "a glorious summer!" and the pilgrims not only escaped an ignominious expulsion, but the appeased dignitary even volunteered to shew them "*quæ Virginis erant secretissima.*" This proved to be a rudely-carved image of the Blessed Virgin, with a *crapaudine* under its feet—a gem on which nature had depicted the form of a toad with an exactitude beyond the reach of art—symbolically representing in that position the trampling of all sin and uncleanness under the Virgin's feet, in accordance with the Vulgate translation of Gen. iii. 15 ("*ipsa conteret caput tuum.*")

After dinner, which was probably in the guest-hall of the priory, Erasmus, with his companions, returned to the Lady's chapel, and with some difficulty, from its great height, contrived to read over the inscription to which the canon had referred as so very obvious a proof. By this, it would appear that a certain pious man of the name of William, a native of Paris, and a most diligent collector of reliques, went in the course of his travels to Constantinople, of which his brother happened to be then Patriarch. This brother told him about "*the sacred milk,*" earnestly advising him to beg, buy, or steal it, as being far more valuable than any of his other reliques, or even the whole of them put together ("*abundè felicem futurum si vel precariò, vel pretio, vel arte portionem aliquam posset nancisci!*") This may not appear to have been very *episcopal* advice, so far at least as the *third* clause was concerned; nevertheless, allow me to assure you that our friend William obtained the relique very honestly after all. He persuaded the fortunate possessor,

who was a nun, to *give* him a portion of the MILK; but on his journey homewards he was death-stricken. In his last mortal agony, William conjured a friend to convey this precious relique to the church of St. Genevieve at Paris. This his friend faithfully promised to do; but he also was assailed by a deadly malady, and being at the point of death entrusted the sacred deposit to an English earl, who religiously fulfilled the injunction, but solicited and obtained from the clergy to whom he conveyed the relique, that portion which was subsequently enshrined at Walsingham. Such are the brief outlines of the inscription which Erasmus read; and, with so clear and logical a statement before him, he *after dinner* blushed at his former incredulity. "I was *ashamed* (he remarks) of my hesitation; everything was so clearly placed before my eyes; the name, the place, the order of events, and, in a word, nothing was omitted."

There were, besides, numerous indulgences, granted by many prelates who had formerly visited the shrine, at the rate of forty days a-piece—the limit to which they were restricted by the ecclesiastical law. These spiritual benefits were, however, supposed to be *cumulative*, so that the aggregate would have extended to a very great number of years.

Towards the end of his pilgrimage Erasmus felt himself in a peculiarly uncomfortable position, for the monks evidently watched him, and he was apparently the subject of their whispered conversation; so that he imagined himself to be under the suspicion of having sacrilegiously purloined some of the treasures of the shrine. At length one of the canons approached and inquired his name. He told him what it was. "Was he the man who, two years ago, had written a votal tablet in HEBREW?" Erasmus confessed the fact, for, although what he had written was in reality a *Greek* inscription, he knew very well that they called everything *Hebrew* which they did not understand. Presently came the sub-prior, and told our author how many Doctors

of Divinity had been puzzled by his tablet: some pronounced the letters Arabic; others said that they were merely fancy characters. At last one was found who could read the title, and told them that it was a *Latin* inscription, but written in capitals.

At the sub-prior's request, Erasmus translated the tablet word for word; and, declining any pecuniary compensation, received for his guerdon a particle of wood emitting the most delicious fragrance, being an alleged portion of a bench on which the Blessed Virgin Mary had once sat.—“*Et sic peregrinatio nostra felicissime cessit*” are the words with which he closes his narrative, and in which I also think it prudent to take my leave of the reader, inasmuch as I have told him all that I really know as to the Shrines and Pilgrimages of Norfolk.

Most assuredly we have but little cause to regret the circumstance that pilgrimages are no longer matters of daily experience. In too many instances we know that they degenerated into a fashionable lounge—the refuge of frivolity,—and very gross and flagrant abuses were the natural result. In other instances, he who had violated the laws of God and man, visited the shrine either as an imposed penance, or as a voluntary expiation of his guilt; while the superstitious devotee, in utter forgetfulness of the duties which he owed to his family and his home, wandered about from shrine to shrine, laying up for himself, as he fondly imagined, a large stock of merit against the time to come. Still, it would be unjust to deny that some beneficial results may have arisen out of this exploded system. We are to recollect, that in the Middle Ages there were scarcely any *temptations* or *opportunities* for foreign travel, which so greatly enlarges the mind, enlightening the traveller's native country through the medium of the individual, and thus tending towards civilization. When the whole continent of Europe was convulsed with war, the person of the pilgrim was held



OBVERSE OF SEAL OF WALSINGHAM PRIORY.



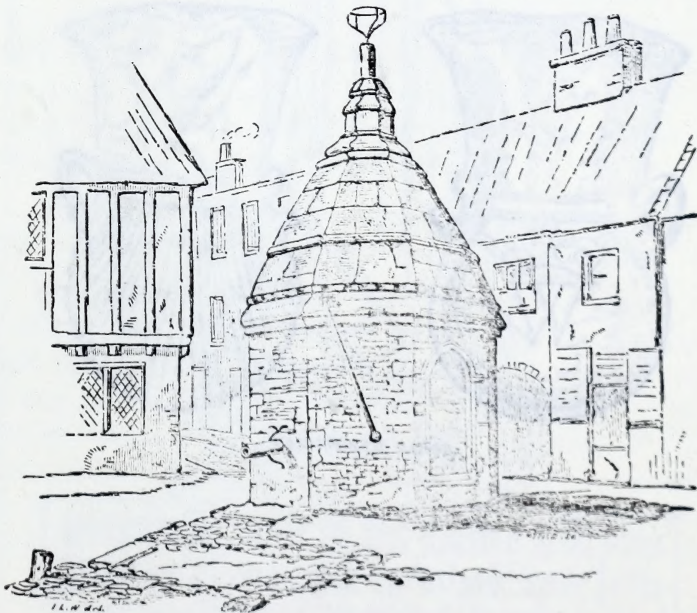
REVERSE OF SEAL OF WALSINGHAM PRIORY.

sacred, and, shielded by a common religion, he could travel even through a hostile country fearlessly and unmolested. Pilgrimages also materially tended towards the structure and decoration of our churches. England was in those times much less wealthy than she is at the present day, yet the most magnificent churches, still the glory of our land, were erected and endowed with an unsparing liberality.

Recollecting that "Knowledge puffeth up, but charity edifieth," let us follow the example of our ancestors, not in their *superstition*, but in their *zeal*; and let us not fail to emulate the virtue because we repudiate its alloy.

I have only to add a few words in conclusion, with reference to the three illustrations which accompany my paper, and for which I am indebted to the great kindness of the Committee of the Archæological Institute.

The first contains the *obverse* and *reverse* of the Priory

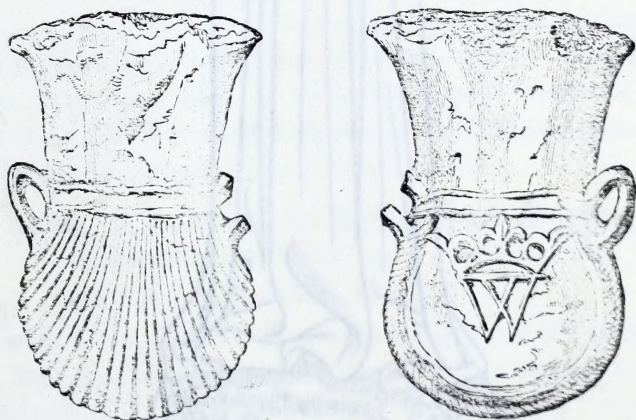


WELL IN COMMON PLACE.

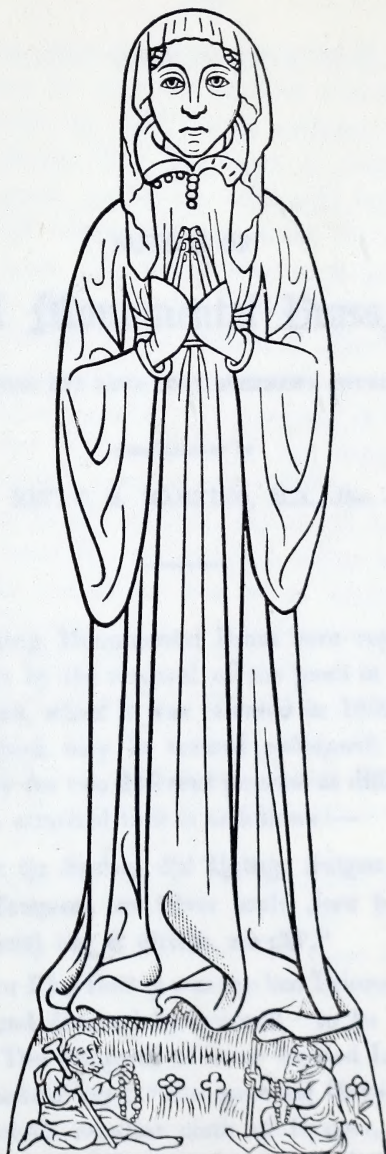
Seal; and I would call the reader's especial attention to *the latter*, having not the very slightest doubt that in outline, in general character, (and *perhaps* even in minute details) it must have resembled the celebrated image of the Blessed Virgin, so long revered in this county, and which was burnt at Chelsea in the reign of king Henry VIII.

The second is a representation of the quaintly picturesque Well in Common Place, suggestive and characteristic of an age when Walsingham was in its greatest splendour.

Lastly, there is an engraving of "*the Walsingham Badge*," which was doubtless the property of some mediæval pilgrim who had visited the shrine.



WALSINGHAM BADGE.



pray for the Soule of Fel' Britten S^r Anne
 priores of Campelle on vshole soule Iohn
 Hauke on the xxviii day of October m^c xlvi

BRASS IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, NORWICH.

NOTICE OF

A Monumental Brass,

DISCOVERED UNDER THE PEWS IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, NORWICH.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A., *Hon. Sec.*

THE interesting Monumental Brass here represented was brought to light by the removal of the pews in St. Stephen's Church, Norwich, when it was resealed in 1859. It is one of the class which may be termed *palimpsest*, inasmuch as it has done duty for two different persons at different periods. The inscription attached to it is as follows:—

“Pray for the Soul of Eel Buttry, Sūtyme Wgores
of Campesse, on whose soule Jesu haue mercy
the xxiiij day of Octobr. m^c xlvi^o.”

Elizabeth¹ (or Ela) Buttry was the last Prioress of Campsey Ash, Suffolk, and directed by her will “to be buried in the North side of The Chappell of ower blyssed Ladye” in this church. Blomefield says, “she gave iiij Quyshions of Verdours, a cross cloth, an altar cloth of Dyepar, & a Frontlet for the Sepulchre.”² The brass, however, here engraved is evidently of much earlier date than 1546, and must be the

¹ Willis's *Mitred Abbeys*, ii. 222.

² Blomefield's *Norf.* iv. 155.

NOTICE OF A Monumental Brass

DISCOVERED UNDER THE PAVEMENT AT ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, NORWICH.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. E. MANNING, M.A., INC. 20.

The interesting Monumental Brass here represented was brought to light by the removal of the pavement in St. Stephen's Church, Norwich, when it was resurfaced in 1856. It is one of the class which may be termed *pendant*, inasmuch as it has done duty for two different persons at different periods. The inscription attached to it is as follows:—

"Pray for the Soul of Edm. Dutton, Esquire, who
of Cambridge, on the 20th day of June 1546, was
the xxij day of October 1546."

Elizabeth (or Edm.) Dutton was the last Princess of Cambridge, Ash, Suffolk, and directed by her will "to be buried in the North side of the Chancel of our blessed Ladye" in this church. Hamond says, "she gave his Majesty of France a cross cloth, an altar cloth of purple, & a Frontal for the Sepulchre." The brass, however, here engraved is evidently of much earlier date than 1546, and must be the

¹ *White's Memoirs*, vol. ii. 222.

² *Hamond's Voy.* p. 126.

memorial of an unknown lady, appropriated, as in the case of many others, for later use by those who had no title to it. It represents the usual female costume of the close of the reign of Henry IV. The figure is completely covered with a long gown, girt at the wrist with very deep sleeves, and a high stiff collar, buttoned under the chin: a veil is worn on the head. The whole costume is precisely that of about the year 1410, and this is the date assigned to the brass by Mr. Haines, in the *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, where an engraving of it has appeared.³

A more noticeable part of this memorial is the representation, at the feet of the figure, of two beggars, or friars, seated, and holding crutches and rosaries. I believe this brass is unique in this respect; figures of animals are not unfrequently found in such positions, either as representing supports to the recumbent feet, or as favourites of their masters or mistresses; thus, a well-known brass formerly at Ingham, in this county, of the date of 1438, gave the figure of a dog at his master's feet, with its name inscribed, "iakke."⁴ But I am not aware of any other instance, in brasses, of beggars, or bedesmen, although the arrangement occurs in some stone effigies, where they are occasionally seen as "weepers" at the sides of tombs.

These figures, as Mr. Haines has observed,⁵ have reference to the funeral obsequies of the deceased. In the will of John, Lord Scrope of Upsal, 1451, are these directions: "I desire that at my funeral my corpse be carried by my sons and servants, being then at my house, to the said chapel," (Scrope's chapel in York Cathedral) "twenty-four poor men, clothed in white gowns and hoods, each of them having a new set of wooden beads, walking before it; and I will that these poor men stand, sit, or kneel, in the aisle before the entrance to that chapel, saying their prayers, as well at the

³ Introd. p. cex.

⁴ Cotman's *Brasses*, i. pl. xxii. p. 19.

⁵ *Manual of Brasses*, Introd. p. cxxvi.

dirige as at the mass, and that each of them receive vi^d. for their pains.”⁶

Sir Robert Swylyngton, 1379, gives the following direction in his will: “Item, volo quod sex pauperes vestiantur in russet et sedeant ad orandum circa corpus meum quousque sepeliatur.”⁷

Isabel, Countess of Warwick, 1439, wills as follows: “Also I will that my statue be made, all naked, with my hair cast backwards, according to the design and model which Thomas Porchalion has for that purpose, with Mary Magdalen laying her hand across, and St. John the Evangelist on the right side, and St. Anthony on the left; at my feet a scutcheon, impaling my arms with those of the Earl my husband, supported by two griffins, but on the sides thereof the statues of poor men and women in their poor array, with their beads in their hands.”⁸

The unknown lady commemorated by this brass was probably a benefactor to the poor, and may have devised by her will, that those representations of the objects of her charity should be engraved upon her monument.

An engraving of a portion of a brass is given by Cotman,⁹ which has every appearance of being the same as the one now described. Cotman, or rather his editor, attributes it to St. Lawrence's church; and the lower part, with the two poor men, is altogether omitted. The date is there considered to be c. 1390. Probably a rubbing or drawing had been taken, and the reference lost; while the brass itself had in the meantime been concealed by pews.

The following appear to be all the brasses now remaining in this church, viz.:

1. The figure of a lady described above, with inscription to Eel Buttry. (North chapel.)

⁶ Nicolas's *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 271.

⁷ *Test. Ebor.* p. 107, No. lxxx.

⁸ *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 239.

⁹ Cotman's *Brasses*, vol. ii. Appendix, pl. 1. fig. A, p. 57.

2. Robert Brasyer, alderman and mayor, (dec. 1435) and wife Christian; engraved *c.* 1513. (North aisle.)
3. Richard Brasyer, mayor, and son Richard, mayor, 1513. Removed to west end of nave in 1859.
4. A male figure, wife lost, *c.* 1430. (South aisle.)
5. Thomas Capp, Doctor of Ecclesiastical Law, vicar, in cope, 1545. (Chancel.)
6. John Frankissh, 1498, inscription.
7. Inscription to Robert Burght, mayor, and wife Alice, 1516. Effigies lost.
8. Inscription to Maria, wife of Edward Turfett, 1625. (North aisle.)
9. William Mingaye, 1607, Henry Mingaye, 1632. (Under benches in north chancel aisle.)

In addition to these, Cotman has engraved the brasses of John Danyel, mayor, 1418, and Richard Poryngland, vicar, 1457, a figure in a shroud, encircled with four inscriptions; these, together with the following, which Blomefield records, have been lost for many years.¹

Walter Daniel, mayor, 1426, The merchant's mark belonging to this brass is in the Norwich Museum.

John Cheese, 1443.

Thomas Bokenham and wife, 1460.

John Underwood, or Leystoft, vicar, 1461. (Figure lost in Blomefield's time.)

Thomas Kingsley, notary, 1473, and wife, 1471. (Lost in Blomefield's time.)

Robert Calton, D.D., vicar, 1500.

John Stalon, merchant, 1505.

John Godsallff, 1511.

Robert Browne, mayor, and wife, 1530.

Robert Grene, mayor, 1541.

Sir John Gryme, 1543. (Loose in Blomefield's time.)

Mary Lady Tymperley, 1546.

¹ Blomefield, iv. 147, &c.

Maude Heade, 1567.

Robert Rant, 1598. (Loose in Blomefield's time.)

Simon Borough, 1602.

Gregory Newhouse, 1612.

Parnell Rant, 1619.

Henry and Humphrey Style, 1617, 1620.

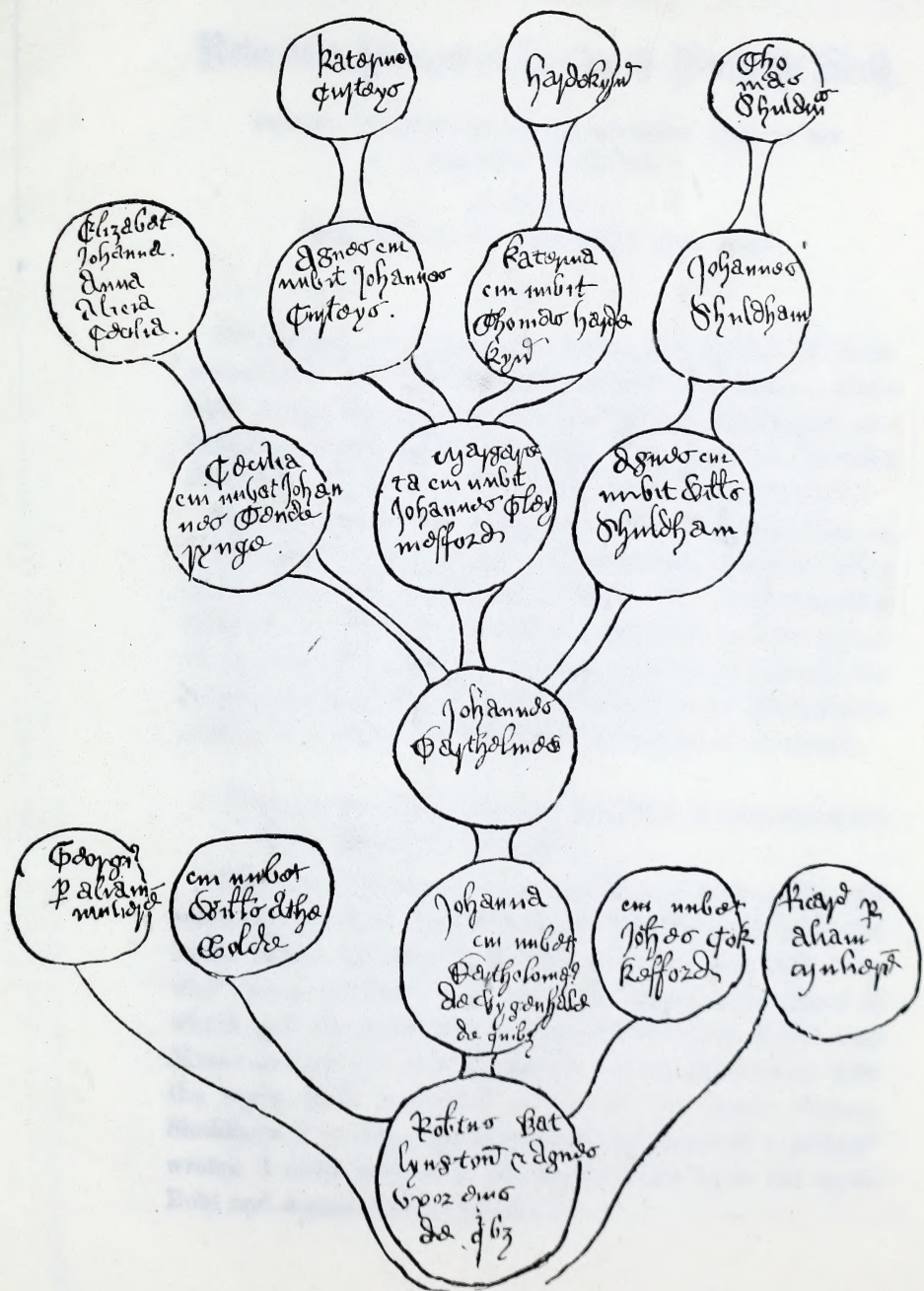
John Banyard and wife.

Robert Carr.

Thomas Stuart.

Dr. Edmund Wryght.

The church of St. Stephen, with its panelled walls, forms one of the most beautiful interiors in Norwich ; but it is too well known to need further description. It is much to be desired that, as the work of church restoration proceeds in this city, the clergy and churchwardens keep a strict watch over antiquities such as brasses, which are so liable to be injured or lost.



Notes on a Pedigree of the time of Henry the Sixth,

SHEWING THE TITLE OF THOMAS SHULDHAM, ESQ., TO THE
MANOR OF WATLINGTON.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. G. H. DASHWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

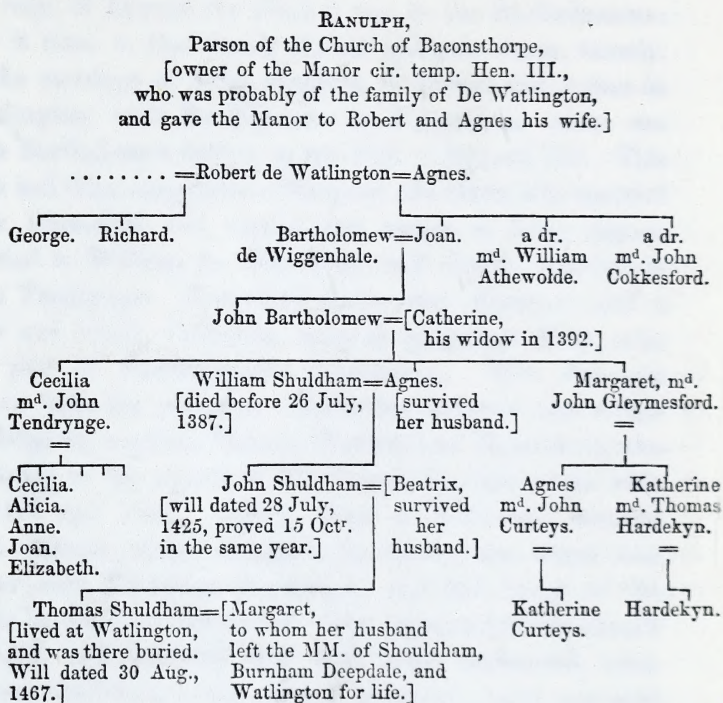
ON looking over some old rentals and terriers of lands preserved in the Muniment-room at Stow Bardolph, a Field Book of the lands of Simeon Fyncham was discovered, unfortunately much injured by damp. It is dated on the feast of St. John the Baptist in the fifth year of King Henry VI.

Near the middle of the book occurs the following entry in a very similar handwriting, and, although somewhat later, still I should say of the time of Henry VI. Following this entry is the Pedigree of which a facsimile is here given. As it illustrates, and in a measure appears to correct, the account given of the Manor of Watlington in Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, it seems desirable to place it on record.

"Thys ys the Title of Thomas Shuldh^m & hese copceners to the Maner of Watlington.

"The seyde Thomas & hese copceⁿs sey that on Ranulff sumtyme p^{so}ne of the Chyrche of Baconsthorpe gaf^e the seyde Maner to Robt Watlington & Agnes hese wife & to ther^o heres of ther^o body lawefully begotyn be force of wech gyft the seyde Robt & Agnes wer^o seysed of the seyde Maner in ther^o de^m as in ffee taylle & deyde, after whose deth the seyde Maⁿ descended to To (*sic*) the seyde Thomas Shuldham & to hese copseners after the forme of a pedegr^o wreten & mede here after, as cosyns & heyres to the seyde Robt and Agnes, that ys to seye,"

The Pedigree, in the form we should now write it, will stand thus :—



It will be seen by a reference to Blomefield (vol. vii., p. 479) that there appears to be at first starting a disagreement between his statement and that of the pedigree. He states that in 7th Edw. II., Robert de Watlington and Agnes his wife settled the manor, with other lands, on George, Richard, and John, *their* sons. From the old pedigree it appears that Robert had two wives, by one of whom he had two sons, George and Richard, and by the other, *Agnes*, he had three daughters.

Second marriages frequently lead to mistakes, still Agnes might have been the name of each of his wives, and a settlement as described by Blomefield might have been made, and

the sons have died without issue.¹ It does not appear that either of the sons mentioned possessed the manor, but that in the reign of Edward the Third it was in the Bartholomews; how it came to that family the old pedigree shews, namely, by the marriage of Joan, daughter of Robert and Agnes de Watlington, with Bartholomew de Wygenhale, whose son John Bartholomew held it in the 20th of Edward III. This John had three daughters,—Margaret, the eldest, who married John Glemsford and carried this manor to him; Agnes, married to William de Shulldham; and Cecilia, married to John Tendrynge. Blomefield states that Margaret had a *sister* and coheir, Catherine, married to Robert Drew, who had part of Bartholomew's inheritance. This does not appear from the pedigree. Katherine, *daughter* and coheir of Margaret, married Thomas Hardekyn or Hawdekyn, who presented to the church of Watlington, in right of his wife, in 1425 and 1427. Agnes, sister of Katherine, married John Curteys, whose daughter, Katherine, was found heir to her aunt Katherine Hawdekyn, and had livery of the manor in the 22nd Henry VI. She presented to the church in 1451, and probably died soon after, unmarried, when Thomas Shulldham would succeed as second cousin and next heir. Blomefield does not attempt to shew how the manor came to Thomas Shulldham.

¹ It should be remarked, however, that in Berry's *Genealogies of Hertfordshire*, the pedigree of Watlington is continued from George the son of Robert and Agnes. I am inclined to think this is a mistake. This pedigree is evidently, in the earlier part of it, derived from Blomefield's statement, by connecting the several individuals, separately mentioned by him, as fathers and sons, without any proof of such relationship whatever probability there may be. Berry's pedigree gives three sons to Robert de Watlington and Agnes his wife,—George, Richard, and John. It mentions no second wife or any daughters; but it is clear from this old pedigree that he had two wives, by one of which he had three daughters, the eldest of whom, Joan, carried the manor to Bartholomew. The Christian names of the younger daughters, married respectively to John Cokkesford and William Athewolde, are not given.

This old pedigree is further valuable as supplying an hiatus in the Shulldham genealogy. The pedigree of Shulldham can be brought down from the time of Henry III. to the present time with but one break, now filled up. Blomefield (vol. vii., p. 416) states that Richard Shulldham, who died 18th Edward III., left a son Richard. The next of the family he mentions is John Shulldham, who he says was lord of the manor of Shulldham in 1413; he died in 1425, 3rd Henry VI., and his will was proved 15th October of that year. This old pedigree gives us William as the father of John, and he was probably the son of the last Richard mentioned; the interval of time from the death of Richard in 1344 to John, who was, as Blomefield states, lord in 1413, (and perhaps earlier, for his father William was dead in 1387, though his mother Agnes was then living) will just allow for two generations. That he was son of the last-mentioned Richard, however, requires proof.

By an indenture, dated on the Thursday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, 47th Edward III., A.D. 1373, William de Shulldham secures to Thomas, son of Nicholas Trussbut, a piece of land in Shulldham against any claim that Agnes his wife, should she survive him, might make to the said land. By another deed, dated 26th July, 10th Ric. II., A.D. 1386, the said Agnes, then the widow of William de Shulldham, releases the said land to Trussbut, so that William probably died in that year.

Merton Church and Hall.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. GEORGE CRABBE.

IN welcoming the Members of the Archæological Association to Merton, and in offering them a few remarks on its Church, I would beg leave to say that it is only from my having had better opportunities than they of studying its architecture, that I venture to speak at all before those who have so much greater experience and knowledge on the subject than myself.

Merton Church is dedicated to St. Peter. It consists of a tower, nave, chancel, south aisle, and north and south porches. The chancel is inside rather broader than the nave; outside it is of the same breadth.

Two churches, at least, have stood on the same spot, and in removing the plaster from the interior of the present church, a few years ago, the very different colour of the rubble work (now marked out by laths) showed plainly the respective height of the walls of these two churches.

The round tower, whose form was probably chosen here as elsewhere in the East Anglia, to save the expense of bringing stone quoins from a distance, is, with the exception of that part of the walls below the lowest laths, the only part of the Norman building remaining. The walls of the tower

batter or diminish internally from the base upwards. From the rough masonry in the bell-chamber double Norman windows, with shaft and capital in the middle, and from the internal arch with large plain blocks for imposts, we may infer that the tower is of very early Norman work. The lower part of the tower may be, indeed, of an earlier or Saxon period. The belfry windows were formerly very widely splayed internally. That to the west is now blocked up, and that looking into the church was probably made when the gable of the second church was built. The bell-chamber windows look to the cardinal points. That to the east has been replaced by a smaller one, to make room for the present roof.

The second church, whose walls extended upwards to the second line of laths, seems to have been built pretty much as it now exists, and included the present chancel, aisle, and north porch. The roof of the nave was then continuous with that of the chancel. Four arches supported by octagonal pillars separate the nave from the aisle.

Nearly the whole of our church, then, seems to have been built from about 1310 to 1340, or about the time that the de Greys (by a marriage with the heiress of the Baynards) became possessed of Merton, and belongs to the Early or Geometric Decorated period.

We have abundant proof of this in the solid and beautiful geometric tracery of the windows, the lower exterior mullions of those in the chancel and north side of the nave being formed into shafts, with capitals and bases. These windows have the peculiarity of having rich mouldings on the outside, and being flat and plain within, thus reversing the usual arrangement. The windows, however, in the aisle, have beautiful Decorated mouldings, with hollows very deeply cut both on the outside and inside. The drip-stones and hood-moulds of the windows and doors terminate in foliage or heads. The string course below the windows is continuous

round the chancel, as is also the internal string course, which has the narrow fillet worked on the waved moulding. This same Decorated fillet, too, is observable on the round mouldings of the north porch, and on those of many of the architraves of the windows. The buttresses are sloped, the slopes being composed of over-lapping slabs, as was usual in the Decorated period. The buttresses of the aisle are placed diagonally.

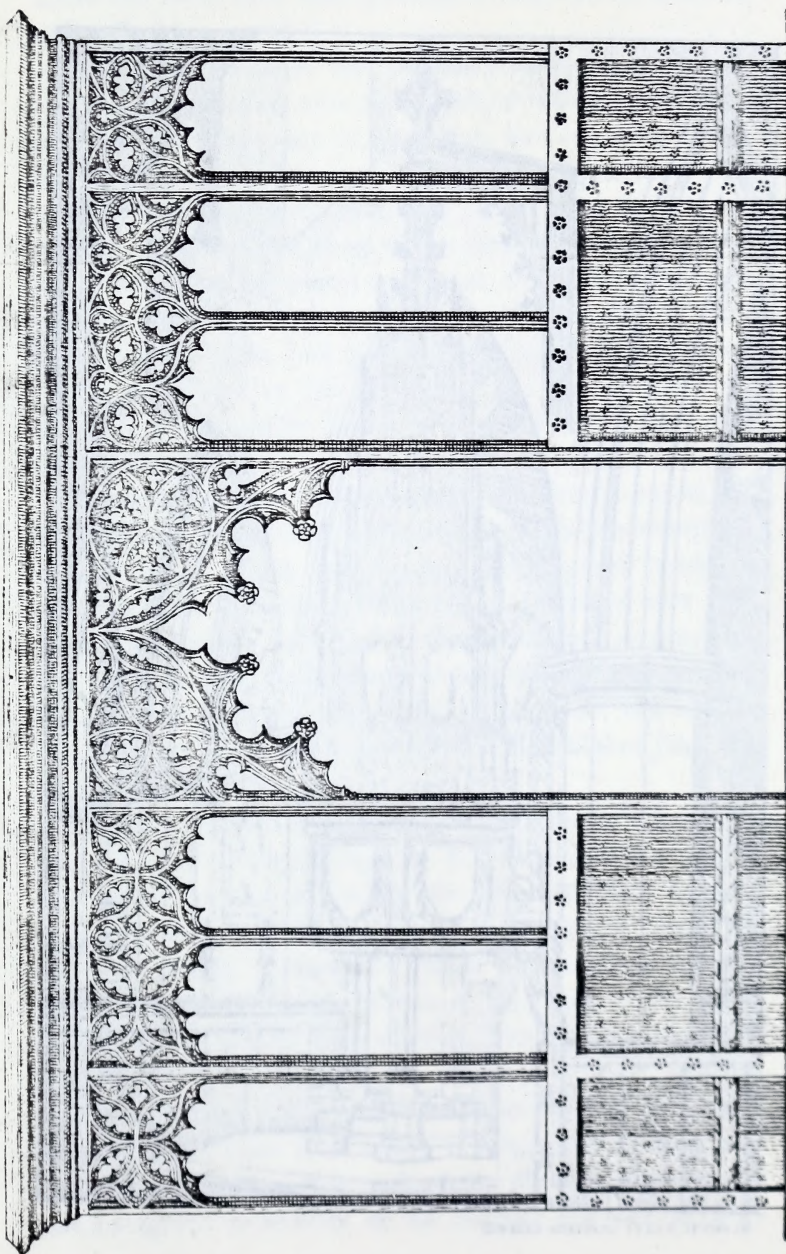
The square-headed windows of the north porch are copies of the old ones. The tracery is double feathered. The entrance arch has Decorated mouldings, and there are gablets and a modern cross on the copings of the gable. There is on the outside a large but rough holy-water stoup. The hood-mould over the north door was added in 1860.

The screen is well worthy of notice, and I believe but few examples remain of a Decorated screen so good as this. The tracery is varied, and the ogee arch in the centre is double feathered, and supported by corbels in the shape of Decorated capitals. The cusps are finished with the rose ornament. The ancient colouring of the screen has been removed. The piscina and sedilia also are good, and beautiful examples of early Decorated work.

The north and south doors are copies of the old north door. Each board is worked with a projecting ridge up the middle, which was a good fourteenth-century pattern. Indeed I may say that nearly everything that has been done of late years in this church is but a renewal of what was decayed, and the old patterns have been carefully copied. The south porch, however, is not a copy of the old one, but is from a design of Mr. E. B. Lambe; and the seating, or pewing, is also of modern work and design.

The clerestory, and the part of the north wall of the nave opposite to it, as well as the roof of the nave, are evidently of the Perpendicular period.

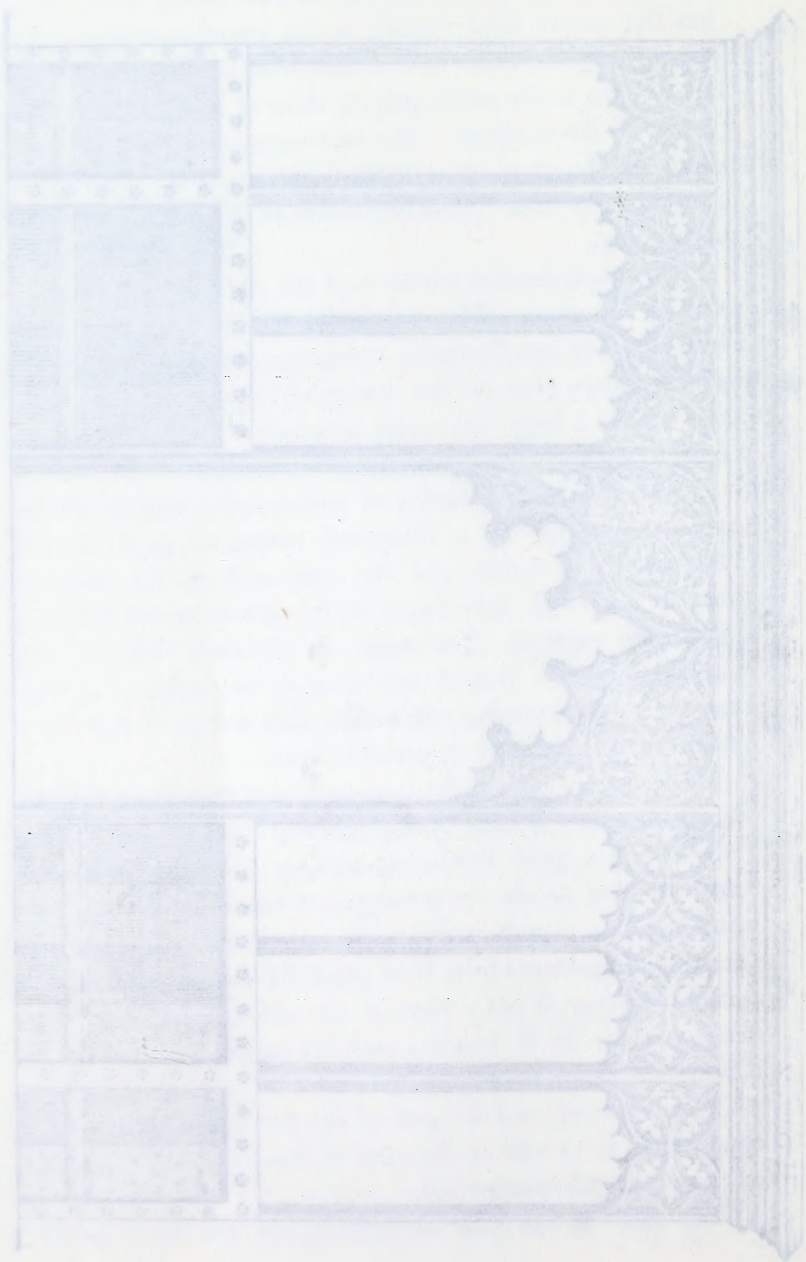
The roof of the aisle is probably of the same period.



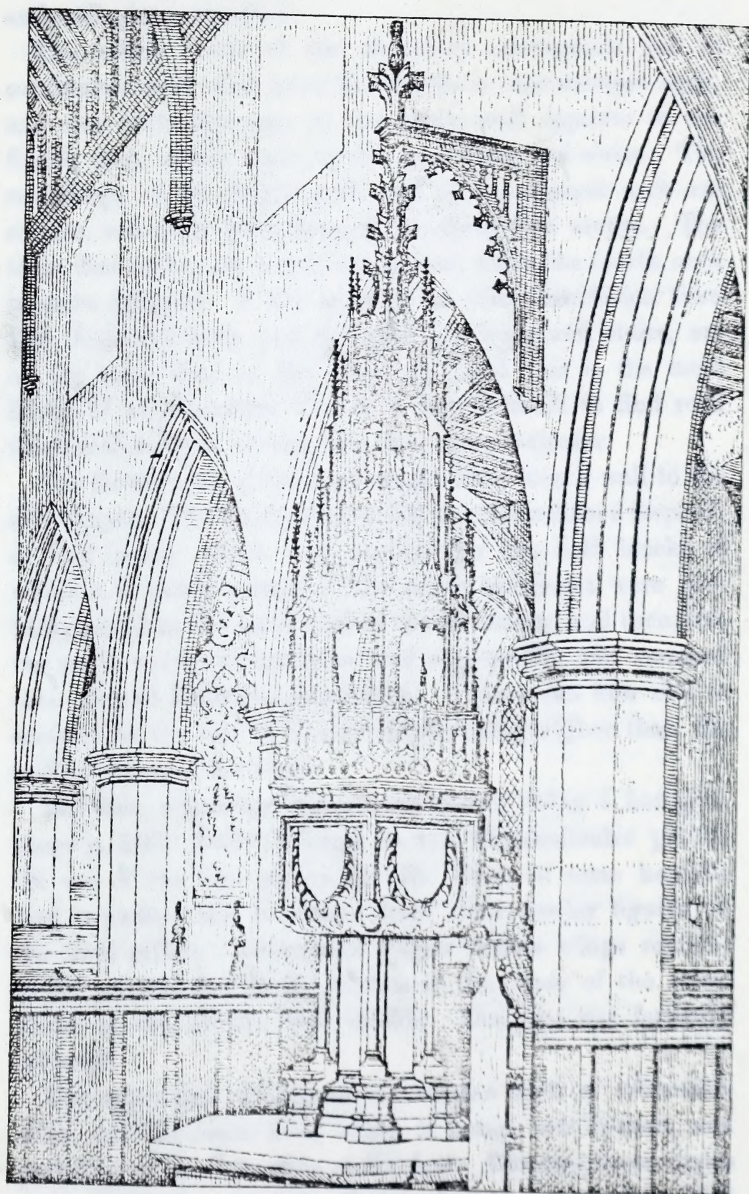
COWELL'S ANASTATIC PRESS, 12, POWELL

Screen of Merton Church.

FONT IN MERTON CHURCH



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OWELL'S ANALYTIC PRESS, LUDLOW

FONT IN MERTON CHURCH.

These two roofs have their principals, ridge pieces, purlins, and wall-plates moulded.

The rubble work of the clerestory corresponds and is continuous with that over the fourth or easternmost arch, and also with that part of the north wall opposite to the fourth arch, which contains the rood doors and stairs. The mouldings of the fourth arch and of the chancel arch are similar, and differ from those of the three first arches. The three first arches are nearly equilateral, while the fourth arch is more dropped. I can come to no other conclusion than that the fourth arch, and the rood doorways and stairs, are of the same date as the clerestory; and this is the more likely, if we remember that it is very unusual to find rood doors and stairs of earlier date than Perpendicular.

The fourth arch of the nave might have been a wall to the side chapel. The third pillar would then have been a respond, or half pillar, which may account for the half blocks of which it is partly formed. The north buttresses were probably added at the same time as the clerestory, and then, too, the north windows may have been lengthened, and assumed their present beautiful proportions. I know not how else to account for the tops of these windows being higher than the wall of the second church.

The font, which has rather a rare form, being a hexagon, there is little doubt, belongs to the Perpendicular period. On one of the base pillars are the claws of some heraldic bird or animal, and no doubt there were similar figures on the other pillars. There were angels (whose wings remain) at the corners and in the centres of the bases of the sides. Those at the corners hold shields. The font was formerly coloured.

The upper part or stage of the wooden cover of tabernacle work, and the crane from which it hangs, are ancient, and probably of the same date as the font. The two lower stages are a supposed restoration of the original, executed in 1843

by Captain Kitto. I think the font and cover were earlier than the clerestory, and, if so, they reached to the roof as it then existed.

The bells are three in number, and are thus inscribed :—

- 1.—Anno Domini 1564, IB.¹
- 2.—John Draper made me 1629.
- 3.—John Darbie made me 1664.

James De Grey Eques.

The roof of the chancel, from the entire absence of arches and mouldings, and from its hammer beams, to make room for which the architraves of the windows are cut away, I suppose is Perpendicular, but of the same pitch as the original Decorated roof.

The squint, or hagio-scope, (surmounted by a corbel) through which the priest at the side altar (of which the piscina still remains) observed the elevation of the host, is worthy of notice; as is also the hour-glass stand. There are, I believe, some twenty hour-glass stands still remaining in England, of which three at least are in Norfolk.

Of the painted glass, the figures in the north-east window of the chancel are of old glass formerly in the church, repaired and restored, and a small portion of the glass in the east window of the aisle is also old and belonging to the church. The glass in the east window of the chancel is the work of the present Lady Walsingham.

A pair of small battlemented brackets or beams in the north wall of the chancel may have supported a wooden canopy for an Easter Sepulchre.

Of the numerous brasses to the de Grey family, which have unfortunately so many of their matrices vacant, that against the north wall of the nave, to William de Grey and his two wives, is perhaps the most worthy of notice.

¹ IB. John Brend, of Norwich; John Draper, of Thetford; John Darbie, of Ipswich.

The pulpit and reading desk are of the time of James the First.

The two poppy-heads near the tower are copies of old ones formerly in the church. One of them represents a butler or cooper, with his hammer and barrels, and may have been a rebus of the name of a resident. It has also been suggested to have some connection with the last half (Ton) of the name of our village. The other poppy-head represents a priest kneeling before a desk. It is a copy of one formerly in the south aisle.

In the four corners of the churchyard are four of the stones which once formed the shaft of the churchyard cross. From their octagonal shape, I suppose the cross to have been of the fourteenth century, or the same date as the church.

The date of our earliest register is 1564. There are in the oldest book many curious entries, but as they are recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1825, I have not thought it desirable to do more than mention their existence.

MERTON HALL.

THE name of our village is said, by Blomefield, to have been taken from some mere or large standing water, and it is evident, from the peat underneath and around the pond near the hall, that here there was formerly a large piece of water, which probably reached from the east end of the house nearly up to the church.

At the Conquest, the manor of Merton was given to Ralph Baynard, from whom (by the marriage, about 1330,

of Sir Thomas de Grey, Kt., with Isabel, coheir of Fulk Baynard) the present Lord Walsingham is lineally descended.

In the garden there is an oak tree which has been judged, by one accustomed to estimate the age of timber, to be about one thousand years old.

It is probable that the manor-house has always stood on the present site of Merton Hall. Of the ancient house that existed before 1613 there remain only the foundations, a portion of the walls, two stacks of chimneys of Elizabethan character, and, possibly, the two remarkable plaster-work ceilings on the first floor, the date of which I have not been able to determine.

In 1613, during the reign of James I., the house was almost rebuilt, in its present style, on the old foundations. Over the entrance door is still legible the text, "*Nisi Dominus ædificaverit domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui ædificant eam. Anno Domini 1613.*" One of the bed-room chimney-pieces bears in the spandril of its arch the same date, 1613; and a chimney-piece in the gate-house (whose date is 1620) of about the same character, has on it the arms of Cornerth or Baynard,² which, for five centuries, were borne by the de Greys of Merton, to distinguish that branch of the family from the many others bearing the Grey arms. The staircase is also of this date.

About 1831, the house was thoroughly restored, and large portions of it rebuilt on the same foundations, and after the same design as the house of 1613, when also the south-west wing containing the drawing-room was added. The north-east wing was built about twenty years ago. Mr. Blore was the architect on each occasion, and he also, in 1843, designed the drawing-room ceiling, which is of good Elizabethan character.

² The Cornerth family took the arms of Baynard, their superior lord, changing only the tincture.

Among the curiosities in the house is a leather Jack, of the time of Elizabeth, with the letters E. R. and a crown; and a trunk or chest with the initials H. R., surmounted by a Royal crown. There is a tradition respecting this chest, that it belonged to King Henry VIII. who, in 1510, made a pilgrimage bare-footed to the shrine of our Lady of Walsingham, and may have turned aside to lodge at Merton from the Walsingham-way which passed within three miles of this house.

One of the pictures in the drawing-room, representing the "Triumph of David," is by Matteo Rosselli. It is only slightly different from a picture of the same subject by the same master in the Pitti Palace, at Florence. There is also a Caravaggio, representing the "Betrayal of our Lord;" a Madonna attributed to Raffaellino del Colle, the bright gilding of whose frame is three hundred years old; and a Flora, by Guercino, from the Penna Gallery at Perugia.

Two carvings in box-wood, of much beauty and delicacy, represent "The Presentation in the Temple," and "The visit of Nicodemus to our Saviour." These were purchased in Venice.

In the dining-room are two remarkable frescoes from Herculaneum, representing the story of Cupid and Psyche. They are of great weight, being portions of the wall cut out. They bear the artist's name. There is also in this room a bronze lamp from Pompeii, of grotesque and elaborate workmanship.

In the window of the staircase is some fine Belgian sixteenth-century glass, which represents the arms and quarterings of the French family of Croy, which is supposed to descend from the same ancestors as the English family of Grey, which has always been considered to derive its name from the village of Croy, in Picardy, the seat of the French family. This glass was part of a window which was placed in the

cathedral of Arschoot, in Belgium, by Philip Duc d'Arschoot, about 1520. The remainder of the window, representing the duke and his wife, is in the South Kensington Museum. This family of Croy claims very great antiquity; indeed there was a story in a recent number of the *Quarterly Review*, which stated that it once possessed a painting representing Noah with one foot in the ark, exclaiming, "*Sauvez les papiers de la maison de Croy.*" But this is nothing compared to a pedigree which is known to exist, which traces the family up to Adam. This descent, however, is claimed, not through the Croys, but through the Kings of Hungary, a younger son of this royal house, named Marc, having married in 1214 the heiress of the family of Croy, whose descendants, though Hungarian paternally, are said to have always borne their maternal name and arms of Croy.

The earliest mention of the Croys, which is to be found in history, is in 1066. This, too, is the date at which the first recorded member of the de Grey family came over to England with William the Conqueror.

The identity of the families of Croy and Grey is doubtful, resting as it does upon tradition; yet the tradition receives some confirmation from the fact of the two families bearing the same arms. The tinctures, indeed, are different; the arms of the French family, as may be seen on this window, being barry of six argent and gules, and that of the English family, barry of six argent and azure; but this, perhaps, arose from the descendants of Mark of Hungary, who married the heiress of Croy, having taken the arms of their mother, and kept the tincture of their father. The arms of the Kings of Hungary are barry of ten argent and gules.

With respect to the family of de Grey, its history since the Conquest is so well known to Norfolk genealogists, from Blomefield's notes, that I need not enter upon it.

Lord Bacon shall give us a few words of finish to this paper, which I hope has not exceeded the five minutes allotted to it, nor has wearied the patience of my audience. He says:—

"It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle, or building, not in decay, or to see a fair timber tree sound and perfect; how much more to behold an ancient noble family, which hath stood against the waves and weathers of time—for new nobility is but the act of power, but ancient nobility is the act of time."—*Essays*, page 120.

K. A. CARTREY, ESQ., F.R.S.

At a short distance to the right of the road leading from the village of North Creek to Barnham Market, the traveller sees the crumbling ruins of an ecclesiastical edifice. These are the remains of Creek Abbey. On a nearer inspection, he will find they consist of the walls of the choir and transept of the church, with a north chapel; and that the style of architecture is that of Henry III., or Early English. The nave of this church is wholly destroyed, but the quadrangle of the cloister and some portions of the domestic buildings are extant.

The following historical account of the foundation of this house is taken from Taylor's *Index Monasteriorum*.

"In a manor or town, called Lingerscroft, lying between Creek and Barnham, and containing" (not four hundred, as Taylor has it, but forty² acres, Sir Robert de Nersford, governor or constable of Dover castle, founded a church to

¹ Ruins of the great Manor of North Creek on the part of Chichester's College, North Creek on the part of Colchester, Witley on the part of Chichester's College, and Sandy Bury, all formerly portions of the Abbey grounds.

² Taylor's *Index*.

A Cellarer's Account Roll of Creak Abbey,

5 & 6 EDWARD III.

COMMUNICATED BY

G. A. CARTHEW, ESQ., F.S.A.¹

At a short distance to the right of the road leading from the village of North Creak to Burnham Market, the traveller sees the crumbling ruins of an ecclesiastical edifice. These are the remains of Creak Abbey. On a nearer inspection, he will find they consist of the walls of the choir and transept of the church, with a north chapel; and that the style of architecture is that of Henry III., or Early English. The nave of this church is wholly destroyed, but the quadrangle of the cloister and some portions of the domestic buildings are extant.

The following condensed account of the foundation of this house is taken from Taylor's *Index Monasticus*.

"In a meadow or heath, called Lingerscroft, lying between Creak and Burnham and containing" (not four hundred, as Taylor has it, but) forty² "acres, Sir Robert de Nereford, governor or constable of Dover castle, founded a church to

¹ Steward of the several Manors of North Creak on the part of Christ's College, North Creak on the part of Calthorpes, Bintry on the part of Christ's College, and Gately Rectory, all formerly portions of the Abbey possessions.

² Dugdale's *Monasticon*.

the honour of the Virgin Mary, A.D. 1206. Previous to this, in the reign of Henry II., Sir Robert and Alice, his wife, had founded an hospital, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, for a master, 4 chaplains, and 13 poor lay brethren. William de Geyst, the first master, soon after, with the consent of the Lady Alice, exchanged the secular for the canonical habit of the order of St. Austin, and was called the Prior of St. Mary de Pratis by Creek, and Jeffrey Bishop of Ely, nephew to the patroness, consecrated the chapel A.D. 1221. In 1230, the said lady having granted the patronage of the Priory to King Henry III., he made it an Abbey and confirmed its privileges. Before the dissolution there were 2 manors, 5 churches, and lands and revenues in 23 parishes appropriated to the Abbey of St. Mary of Lingerscroft."

"In the year 1506, the abbot having died without a convent to elect another, this abbey was considered as dissolved."

"The Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry VII., having in 1506 founded Christ's College at Cambridge, procured a license for settling the lands and revenues of Creek Abbey, in augmentation of the endowment of that college."³

Having occasion, in my capacity as steward, to refer to the older court-rolls of the Manor of North Creek, formerly belonging to the abbey, preserved amongst the college muniments, I met with two Cellarer's Account Rolls, of the time of Edward III., the earliest of which I have transcribed. And here is the proper place to express my acknowledgments to the learned and accomplished Master, Dr. Cartmell, for his kind permission to print its contents amongst the papers of our Society.

The Rev. James Raine, in editing for the Surtees Society the valuable and remarkable collection of charters, inventories,

³ The Masters of the College might therefore be styled Abbats of Creek with as much propriety as the Bishops of Norwich are Abbats of Holme.

the honour of the Virgin Mary, A.D. 1308. Previous to this, in the reign of Henry II., Sir Robert and Alice, his wife, had founded an hospital, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, for a master, 4 chaplains, and 13 poor lay brethren. William de Grey, the first master, soon after, with the consent of the Lady Alice, exchanged the secular for the canonical habit of the order of St. Austin, and was called the Prior of St. Mary de Pratis by Greek, and Jeffrey Bishop of Ely, nephew to the patroness, consecrated the chapel A.D. 1321. In 1380, the said lady having granted the patronage of the Priory to King Henry III., he made it an Abbey and confirmed its privileges. Before the dissolution there were 2 manors, 5 churches, and lands and revenues in 23 parishes appropriated to the Abbey of St. Mary of Sangerstreeff.

"In the year 1506, the abbot having died without a convent to elect another, this abbey was considered as dissolved."

"The Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry VII., having in 1500 founded Christ's College at Cambridge, procured a license for selling the lands and revenues of Greek Abbey, in augmentation of the endowment of that college."

Having occasion, in my capacity as steward, to refer to the older court-rolls of the Manor of North Creek, formerly belonging to the abbey, preserved amongst the college manuscripts, I met with two Cellarer's Account Rolls, of the time of Edward III., the earliest of which I have transmitted. And here is the proper place to express my acknowledgments to the learned and accomplished Master, Dr. Cartmell, for his kind permission to print its contents amongst the papers of our Society.

The Rev. James Raine, in editing for the Surtees Society the valuable and remarkable collection of charters, inventories,

The Master of the College might therefore be styled Abbot of Greek with as much propriety as the Bishop of Norwich was Abbot of Ely.

and account rolls of the Priory of Finchale, preserved in the treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, observes that, "every single record which tends to throw light upon the monastic history of England, illustrates at the same time, in almost every instance, the civil history of the kingdom." I am not aware that any document of this description, relating to a religious house in the county of Norfolk, has been printed.

The Roll now before us does throw some light on the economy of a small monastic establishment. Whether I am doing service to history in my humble attempt to edit it, I leave to those who are capable of judging.

The contracted form in which almost every word in this MS. is written, has made the work of decipherment one of no little difficulty; and so diffident am I of my renderings of some of the contractions, that I have thought it best to give it, *literatim*, as in the original, or as nearly so as the type in our printers' possession will permit. The juxtaposition of the translation on the opposite page will facilitate comparison, and, with the assistance of the glossarial references, enable anyone who consults it to test its accuracy.⁴

Of the possessions and revenues of this small abbey not much information is contained in Taylor's *Index* or in Dugdale: some is supplied from this Cellarer's Account. From it we collect that in 1331-2 (the 6th of Edward III.) its revenues were mainly derived from three sources, certain and uncertain, viz., from rents and tithes; from what were probably only casual receipts; and from the produce of its own

⁴ The authorities I have consulted are Du Cange, Spelman's *Glossary*, *Promptorium Parvulorum*, edited by Mr. A. Way for the Camden Society; *The Domesday of St. Paul's*, edited by Archdeacon Hale, Bishop Swinfield's *Household Expenses*, edited by the Rev. John Webb, both for the same Society; Mr. Raines' *Glossary to the Finchale MSS.*, and Halliwell's *Glossary*; and for much valuable assistance in this respect my own thanks, and those of the Society, are due, as they are in numerous other cases, to my kind friend, the Rev. G. H. Dashwood.

demesnes. Sixteen parishes are named in the compotus as those in which the house had lands and tenements or tithes; of these thirteen were in Norfolk.⁵ But the account of this year is irrespective of any rent from Gedney in Lincolnshire, and from Bintry and Leziate in Norfolk. In the second class, the largest receipts were from *liveries* and *carodies*, the nature of which is not quite apparent. Those comprised in the third division will perhaps be considered as affording not the least interest.

From the various heads of expenditure the following information may be drawn or inferred.

The convent had in the preceding year acquired by purchase some houses at Norwich, and was put to some trouble and expense in consequence. In one or perhaps both of these cases, for there appear to have been two, they had neglected some necessary form. They had first to apply for a writ for an inquisition, *ad quod damnum*, to be held by the officer in the county, called the Escheator. Then came the expenses attending the holding of the inquisition, and the survey and valuation of the property, and finally of the seizin or taking possession of it. Whether it was on account of some omission in these proceedings, or of the resistance they were making (and in which they were ultimately successful) against the claim of the king to a corody, we see that some special business required the attendance of the prior (for small as the abbey was they had a prior as well as an abbat) in London, and the employment of a proctor on their behalf before the king's council, and visits on several occasions from king's messengers.

The gathering of the rents required journeys to several places, where the manors and lands of the abbey lay, even to Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, twice a year. These

⁵ In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, however, twenty-two places in this county, in which the abbey had *bona temporalia*, are enumerated. The total value being £39. 6s. 0½d.

expenses, in addition to the feudal claims which had to be satisfied, somewhat reduced the annual value of the landed revenues.

The number of presents, many of them perhaps bribes, to various people, is remarkable. Besides pecuniary gifts innumerable, from 1*d.* to 1*s.*, we find no less than twelve pairs of gloves given at a cost of 4*d.* and 5*d.*, and in one case 6*d.* a pair, and as many pairs of boots at 10*d.* and 1*s.* a pair. The king's messengers had rings, which cost 1*s.* each. To females, all the gifts were of knives, except that to the daughter of Sir William de Calthorpe, which was a brooch. The prices of many other articles of use and consumption are full of interest, but I shall confine myself to a few observations on the value of the necessities of life, *c. g.* :

STOCK.—Three steers were sold for 11*s.* each, and eight pigs for 2*s.* 2½*d.* a-piece, whilst two steers cost 20*s.* 3*d.* each, and a pig 3*s.* The difference is accounted for on the supposition that the stock sold was lean, bred on the estate, and that purchased was fat stock fit to kill for the table. A sheep for the same use cost 2*s.* 2*d.*; yet we find dead meat purchased at the lower rate, namely, beef at 10*s.* and 12*s.* a carcase, and mutton at 1*s.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* a carcase—the weight, however, is not given.

GRAIN.—Fine white wheat, *siligo*, fetched 5*s.* 6*d.* and 6*s.* 4*d.* the quarter, but what is designated *frumentum* cost on purchase 7*s.* and 8*s.* the quarter. The latter term is usually accepted for “all manner of corn or grain for bread, especially wheat or rye.” I cannot understand what kind would be more valuable than “*tritici selecta species*, fine wheat whereof they make manchet,” which Littleton defines to be the interpretation of *siligo*.⁶ The prices of barley were

⁶ Since the above remark has been in type, I have received the following solution of this question in an editorial answer to a query which I sent to *Notes and Queries*. “*Frumentum* was used in the Middle Ages somewhat indefinitely, but it most frequently signifies wheat. Pure wheat—‘*Sape sœpius designatum*

4s. 8d., 5s., and 6s. the quarter; peas, 3s. 7d. and 4s.; oats, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; malt, from 8s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.

I have been unable to compare these prices with those prevailing in other parts of the kingdom at exactly the same period, but it would appear from Mr. Raines' table, deduced from the Finchale accounts, that in 1313-14 the price of wheat had been as high as 20s. a quarter, while Lloyd gives the price in Oxford market in 1327-8 as ranging as low as from 2s. 8d. to 5s., according to quality.⁷ In 1338, the price, according to Fleetwood, was 3s. 4d., and he tells us, quoting Fabian's *Chronicle*, that in 1336 there was such plenty of corn and scarcity of money that wheat sold in London by the quarter at 2s.⁸ In 1324 the price of barley at Oxford was 4s., that of oats 2s. 4d. In 1338, Fleetwood gives both at only 10d. We see, therefore, that no correct deductions as to the comparative value of money in this reign can be drawn from the price of corn.

WAGES OF LABOUR.—For artificers' work, a man and a boy had 1s. a week; for agricultural labour, a man and boy were paid 10d. a week, a man only 6d. The prices of thrashing were, for wheat, 3d. the quarter, for barley, 1½d. and 1⅓d. the quarter, and for oats, 1d. the quarter.

But it is time to refer to the Roll itself.

opinor triticum purum nec aliis granis mixtum.'—(Du Cange *in Verb.*) In the passage before us it is certainly wheat. Siligo, in Middle-age Latin, means rye. We know that in classical Latin it signifies a fine wheat, praised by Columella and Pliny, as preferable to ordinary wheat, being finer, whiter, and lighter; but in the Middle Ages it almost always represents rye, as it assuredly does in this passage."—(3 S. v. 13.)

⁷ Lloyd's *Book of Prices of Corn in Oxford from the beginning of the Fourteenth Century*.

⁸ Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum*.

The Account of Sir Robert the Cellarer, from the Feast of St. Michael in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward III. to the same Feast [A.D. 1331-2.]

Ilveston.¹—He accounts for² £7. 19s. 3½*d.*, the usual rent,³ due at Michaelmas term, and for £1. 7s. 6¼*d.* for extra or additional rent,⁴ and for 3s. in arrear of the preceding Easter term, the usual rent; for 11s., the profits of the court, and for 1s. 6*d.* for the farm of Ilveston Hall; also for £7. 15s. 11½*d.*, the usual rent at Easter term; for £1. 4s. 6¼*d.* for additional rent at the same term; for 1s. 6*d.* for an arrear, at the preceding Michaelmas, of the additional rent, and for 1s. 6*d.* the farm for the Hall.

Total, £19. 5s. 9½*d.*

Recheresthorp.⁵—He accounts for £6. 13s. 4*d.*, for rent of Recheresthorp, at Michaelmas and Easter terms.

Total, £6. 13s. 4*d.*

Habeton⁶ and } For £10 from Habeton and Wreningham,
Wreningham.⁷ } by the hands of John de Hethill, by tally.

Total, £10.

Gately.⁸—For £20 from the church of Gately, by the hands of Geoffry de Sculthorp, by tally. Total, £20.

Harpley.⁹—For £4 for the farm of Harpley, by the hands of Melford and William de Adelford. Total, £4.

Anemer.¹—For 50s., for the farm of Anemer, by the hands of Sir William, Rector of Stivekeye.

Total, £2. 10s.

¹ *Ilveston*, or *Yleston*, a place in the county of Leicester where the abbey had a manor. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, *circa* 1291, the temporalities of Creak Abbey in the archdeaconry of Leicester are valued at £20. 11s. 1*d.* yearly; see also "Pat. Edw. I., m. 35 d. pro tem. in Ilmeston."—*Dugdale's Monast.* There is a place called Ilston on the Hill in that county.

² *Respondet.* I have not thought it necessary to repeat this every time.

³ *De communi cartd.* *Carta, species præstationis agrariæ.*—*Du Cange.*

Compñ̃ dni Robi celerañ a festo S̃ci Michis añ R.
B. E. ̃cij post cōquest^o Q'nto vsq. ad id f̃m̃.

Ilveston.¹—Id. r^o.² de vij.lj. xix.s^o iij.đ. ̃ de cōi carta³ de ̃tio
s̃ci mich—Id. r^o. de xxvij.s^o. vj.đ. q^u ex^u cōm cart⁴
—Id. r^o. de iij.s^o de ar̃l̃ ̃tini pasch p̃ced cōis carte.
—Id. r^o. de. xj.s^o. de pq'sitis cur^o.—Id. r^o. de.
xviij.đ. de firma aule de Ĩm̃.—Id. r^o. de. vij.tj.
xv.s^o. xj.đ. ̃. de cōi cart^o de ̃tio pasch.—Id. r^o. de.
xxiiij.s^o. vj.đ. q^u ex^u cōm cartā eid̃ ̃tini.—Id. r^o.
de. xviij.d. de ar̃l̃. de ̃tio s^o mich p̃cedent^o ex^u
cōm cartā.—Id. r^o. de xviij.đ. de firma aule.

Sm^u—xix.tj. v.s^o ix.d. ̃.

Recheresth.⁵—Id. r^o. de. vj.tj. xiiij.s^o. iij.đ. de r̃ēđ de Rech
de ̃tis s^o. mich ̃t Pasch. Sm^u—vj.tj. xiiij.s^o. iij.d.

Habeton⁶ ̃t—Id. r^o. de. x.tj. de Habetoñ ̃t Wreingh^um p
Wreingh^um.⁷ man^o Joh de Hethill p taft. Sm^u—x.tj.

Gatet.⁸—Id. r^o. de xx.tj. de Ecetia de Gatet p man^o Galfred
de Sculthor̃p p taft. Sm^u—xx.tj.

Harpl.⁹—Id. r^o. de. iij.tj. de firma de Harpt p man^o Melford
̃t Wiff de Adelford. Sm^u—iij.tj.

Anemel.¹—Id. r^o. de. L.s^o. de firma de Anemel p man^o Dñi
Wiff. Rect^o de stiuekeye. Sm^u—L.s.

⁴ *Extra communem cartam.*

⁵ *Recheresthorp*, v. Assis. Rot., 97 Edw. III.—“Plac. in com. Northamp.
pro reddit decem marcarum in Recherestorp.”

⁶ *Hapton*, v. Blomefield, v. 175.

⁷ *Wreningham*, ib. 119.

⁸ *Gately*, ib. ix. 505.

⁹ *Harpley*, ib. viii. 453.

¹ *Anmere*, ib. viii. 334.

Waterden.—For 20s., for the farm-rent of Waterden, by the hands of the Rector of Waterden. Total, 20s.

Brunham (Burnham).—For 20s. rent in Burnham, of the fee of Boroe, (Burgh²) received by the hands of Adam Goldwin; and for 5s., rent of Thorp, by the hands of John de Brunham. Total, £1. 5s.

Bintre.³—No receipt accounted for.

Reppes.⁴—For 9d., arrear of rent, of the year preceding. Total, 9d.

Gedeneye.—Nothing accounted for.

Creyk.—He accounts for 7s., for the skins of 20 ewes⁵ at the larder, and 6s. for three ox skins, sold; also 1s. 8d. for six skins of sheep which died of murrain,⁶ and 1s. 10d. for one ox hide sold.

Total, 16s. 6d.

Erpingham.—For 6s., for arrears of rent for the three preceding years, at 3s. a year,—the abbat and convent having remitted the rest. Total, 6s.

Lesyates.—No account, because in arrear.

Fairs.—He accounts for 14s., for the fair of St. Nicholas; 8s. 7d. for the fair of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary; for 13s. for the fair of St. Thomas; and for 8s. 6d. for the fair of St. Bartholomew.

Total, £2. 4s.

Receipts from the Messor.⁷—For receipts by the hands of John de Brunham, the messor, by tally, 70s.

Total, £3. 10s.

Extraordinary Receipts.⁸—For 40s. received from Geoffry de

² Sir John de Burgo, Kt., son of Sir Hubert de Burgo, granted 20s. yearly rent, in Burnham Thorpe, payable by Sir William de Grancourt, to the Canons of Creyk.—*MS. Ch. Coll.*

³ The temporals in Bintry and Foulsham are taxed together at £8. 9s. 2½d.—*Taxat. Eccles.*

⁴ *Reppes* is not one of the places named in *Taxatio Eccles.*

⁵ *Ovium matricium.*

Watdeñ.—Id. r^o. de. xx.s^o. de firma r^odd de Watden p man^o
Rector^o de Watdeñ. Sm^a—xx.s^o.

Brunhñ.—Id. r^o. de. xx.s^o. de r^odd in Brunhñ de feod
Boroe²—recept^o p man^o ad Goldwyñ.—Id. r^o. de v.s^o
r^odd. de thorþ—p man^o Joh de Brunhñ. Sm^a—xxv.s^o.

Bintre.³—Id. r^o.—

Replts.⁴—Id. r^o. d. ix.đ. de arr^o añ pced. Sm^a—ix.đ.

Gedeneye.—Id. r^o. de.—

Creyk.—Id. r^o. de vj.s^o. de xx. peñt ou^o matr^o ad Lardar^o.
Id. r^o de. vj.s^o de iij. peñt Boū vend.—Id r^o de.
xx.d. de vj. peñt ou^o in murr^o—Id. r^o. de xxij.d.
de. j. hid-bouiu vend. Sm^a—xvj.s^o. vj.đ.

Erpingh^m.—Id. r^o. de. vj.s^o r^odd. añ de arr^o iij. añm pced.
dent^o. de iij s^o añn t n^o. mai^o q^a cōdonāt p abb
t cō. Sm^a—vj.s^o

Lesyates.—Id r^o. n^o q^a a retro—

Nundñ.—Id. r^o. de. xiiij.s^o. de Nūd s̄ci Nich.—It de viij.s^o
vj.đ. de Nund añuc bē mar^o.—It r^o. de xiiij.s. de
Nund s̄ci Thoñ. It r^o. de. viij.s^o. vj.đ. de Nund
s̄ci Bartl^a. Sm^a—xliij.s^o

Recept^o de Id. r^o r^ocep^o p man^o Joh de Brunh^m messor^o.
Messor^o.⁷ p tañt. lxx.s^o Sm^a—lxx.s^o.

Forins^o r^ocept^o⁸—Id. de. xl.s^o. r^ocept^o de Galfrid de Wisebech

⁶ *Morena*, vel *Murrena*, "lues, Anglice Murraine."—*Du Cange*.

⁷ *Messor*.—The duties of this officer were commented upon in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. ii. 405; these were originally, as the name implies, to superintend the Lord's Reapers,—those tenants who were bound by their tenures to perform so many days' work in harvest-time. After those services were commuted to money payments, the collector of those dues retained the title.

⁸ Such I consider the meaning of *forinseca recepta* here.

Wisebech, a novice; also for 13s. 4d. received of brother Robert de Docking,⁹ on the day of his profession; also for £6. 13s. 4d., received of Roger Lomb for a livery;¹ also for £13. 6s. 8d., received of John Langlif for his carody²; also for £10, received of William de Quarles for his carody, and the release of his chattels after his death³; also for £3. 11s. 4d., received of the monies of brother G. de Wisebech. Total, £36. 4s. 8d.

Wool sold.—For £4. 10s., received for 22½ stone of sheep and lambs' wool, at 4s. per stone. Total, £4. 10s.

Stock sold.—For 33s. for three stotts,⁴ (stears) sold; also for 17s. 6d., for eight pigs, sold. Total, £2. 10s. 6d.

Herbage and Pasturage of Lambs, and Plough land.—For 17s. for herbage, sold; for 2s. for pasturage of lambs; and for 3s. 4d. for feed sold off cultivated land.⁵ Total, £1. 2s. 4d.

Corn sold.—For 7s. 6d. for one quarter and four bushels of barley sold, of the produce of the preceding year, at the price of 5s. a quarter; and for 15s. received for three quarters of barley sold at the same price. Total, £1. 2s. 6d.

⁹ Robert de Docking afterwards became cellarer, and ultimately (1351) abbat.

¹ What the *liberacio* was for which Roger Lomb paid this large sum is not quite clear. "*Liberationes* dicuntur res necessariae quae ex debito vel honoris gratia magistratibus hospitibus seu peregrinantibus ministrantur." "*Livery, pro corrodio*."—Spelman's *Glossary*, who quotes from the Constitutions of Othobon an injunction against a practice which had sprung up of selling them—"quo quidam abbates, &c., ad certum tempus, vel ad vitam illorum quibus sit concessio, certum quid (quod communiter vendunt & assignunt.)" "*Liberationes, alias vero nuncupanter corrodia*."

² *Carodio pro corodio*, a corody. *Corrodium* al. *corredium* "est alimenti modus qui in aliquo monasterio alicui concedetur, vel ad terminum vitae, vel pro certo tempore, vel hereditarie."—Spelman's *Gloss*. In a more confined sense, a corody is a right of sustenance, or to receive certain allowances of victual and

Nowic^o. Id. r^o de xij.s. iij.đ. r^ocept^o de ffrē Robi
de Docking^o die pfessiois sue.—Id. r^o de. vj.tj
xij.s^o iij.d. r^ocept^o de Rog^o Lomb. p lib¹—Id r^o
de xij.tj. vj.s. viij.d. r^ocept^o Joh Langlif p carod^o
suo—Id. r^o de. x.tj. r^ocept^o de Wiit de q^uarles p
carod suo 7 catait suis r^olaxand post mortē suā³—
Id. r^o. de. lxxj.s^o. iij.d. r^ocept^o de denar^o ffris G.
de Wisebech— Sm^u—xxxvj.tj. iij.s. iij.đ.

Lana vend.—Id r^o. de iij.tj. x.s^o. r^ocept^o de xxij.t. 7 dī lañ ou
7 agn^o—q^uli petr^o—pc^o petr^o iij.s^o.

Sm^u—iij.lj. x.s^o

Staur^o vend.—Id. r^o. de xxxij.s^o. de. iij. stott⁴ vend.—Id. r^o
de xvij.s. vj.đ. de viij porceli vend. Sm^u—L.s^o. vj.đ.
Erbag^o 7—Id r^o de. xvij s^o. de Erbag^o vendit^o—Id. r^o. de.
Pastur^o agñ ij.s^o. de pastur agnoz.—Id. r^o. de. iij s^o iij.d.
7 arrur^o de arrur^o vendit^o— Sm^u—xxij.s^o. iij.d.

Blad. vend. Id. r^o. de vij.s^o. vj. de j q^urt^o ordi 7 iij b^o vend
de firm' aññ pcedent^o—pc^o q^urt^o. v.s^o. Id r^o de.
xv.s^o. r^ocept^o de. iij.q^urt^o ordi vend de firma aññ
pcedñt^o—pc^o q^urt. v.s^o. Sm^u—xxij.s^o. vj.đ.

provision for the maintenance of a servant of the king, charged upon abbeyes of royal foundation. The foundress had given the patronage of this abbey to Henry III., who had assumed the right of imposing a corody upon it, which the abbat succeeded in throwing off; (Blom. vii. 76) but that is not the meaning of the word here. I am inclined to think that the large sums paid by Roger Lomb, John Langlif, and William de Quarles were for the purchase of a *livery* and *corrodies*, whatever the distinction between the two may be. The abbey was in a manner selling annual charges upon its revenues, for money paid in hand.

³ It would seem that William de Quarles was also liable to a heriot or a mortuary, which he thus redeemed.

⁴ *Stotts* may be colts, but I think are here to be understood young oxen; the word is in use in the latter sense at the present day.

⁵ *Arura*, a plough land.—Finchale, *Gloss*.

Corn sold out of the grange. } He also accounts for 15s. 10d., for two
 [Barn.] } quarters and four bushels of rye, sold
 at the price of 6s. 4d. the quarter; also
 for 5s. 6d., for one quarter of the same
 sold at that price, and for 2s. 10d. for the sale
 of four bushels; also for 4s., for one quarter of
 peas sold at that price. Total, £1. 8s. 2d.

Sum total of his receipts, £118. 9s. 6½d.

EXPENDITURE.

He charges, in account, the following payments:—

Balance of } For balance of preceding year, £7. 11s. 9½d.
 last year. }

Debts paid.—To William Adelwald, for the church debt,
 66s. 8d., and to the executors of Sir William de
 Knapeton,⁵ for an old debt, 66s. 8d.

Total, £6. 13s. 4d.

Rents paid.—To Sir William Lovel, for a yearly rent for the
 term of his wife's life, 66s. 8d.; to the castle of
 Dover for guard, in respect of land in South Creak,⁶
 20s.; for expense of remittance,⁷ 4s.; to the Prior
 of Acre, for tenths in Waterden, yearly, 13s. 4d.;
 to our sacrist, for church land, and the annual fairs
 in the churchyard,⁸ 26s. 8d.; to the Exchequer for
 South Creak, 16s. 8d.; for castle guard at Nor-
 thampton, 10s.; for amercements and journey there,
 12d.; and to Sir E. de Pakenham, for the marriage
 of his⁹ daughter, 4d. Total, £7. 18s. 8d.

⁵ William de Knapeton was Archdeacon of Norfolk.

⁶ *Castro Doverie pro wardam in Sutherek.*—Blom. vii. 80.

⁷ *Deferentis* (Swinfield Roll, Abstract and Illustrations, xlv.)

⁸ *In curia ecclesie.* We know that it was a common custom to hold fairs in the churchyard.

Blad. vend. Id. r^o. de xv.s^o. x.d. de. ij. q^urt^o ⁊ iiij b^o silig^o
 de exit^o g^ung^o. vend. p^oc^o. q^urt. vj.s^o. iiij.d. Id r^o de.
 v.s^o. vj.d. de j. q^urt silig^o vend. p^oc^o p₃—
 It. r^o. de. ij.s^o. x.d. de. iiij. b^o silig^o vend. It r^o.
 de iiij. s^o. de. j. q^urt^o pis^o vend. p^oc^o. p₃.
 Sm^u—xxviiij.s^o. ij.d.

Sm^u to^l. Recep—C.xviiij.tj. ix.s^o. vj.d.ō.

EXPNS^o

S^orexpñ—Id. cō solut^o p s^orexpñ aññ pcedñt—vij.tj. xi.s^o
 aññ pced. ix.d.ō. Sm^u—vij.tj. xi.s^o. ix.d.ō.
 Debit^o solut^o—Id. cō. solut^o Wiffo Adelwald p debit^o eccie.
 lxxvj.s^o. viij.d. Id. cō. solut^o executor^o dñi Wiff de
 Knapetoñ⁵ de antiq^o debit^o—lxxvj.s^o. viij.d.
 Sm^u—vj.tj. xiiij.s^o. iiij.d.
 Redd solut^o—Id. cō. solut^o Dño Wiffo Lovell—de aññ r^oēd
 tēpor^o vite v̄x sue—lxxvj. s^o. viij.d. Id. cō solut^o
 cast^o dou'ie p ward ī suther^o⁶—xx.s^o. In expñ
 deferent^o⁷—iiij. s^o. It cō sot Prior^o de Acr^o p
 decim^o in Watden aññ—xiiij.s^o. iiij.d. It solut^o
 sac^oste nr^oe p tra eēce ⁊ nuñd aññ ī cur^o eēce⁸
 xxvj.s^o. viij.d. It solut^o se^uco p suther^o—xvj.s^o.
 viij.d. It ad Ward cast^o North.—x.s. It solut^o
 ibid p amciam^o ⁊ itine. xij.d. It solut^o dño.
 E. de Pakenh^um p marit^o fit su^o⁹ iiij.d.
 Sm^u—vij.tj. xviiij.s^o. viij.d.

⁹ Sir Edmund de Pakenham was Lord of North Creak, of which manor some of the abbey land must have been held, in right of Roesia his wife, daughter and coheir of Robert Lord Valoins. As one of the incidents of tenure by knight service, the lord had a right to an *aid* on the marriage of his eldest daughter.

Tenths paid.—For our tenths to our Lord the Pope, for the first term of the second year, and for the first term of the third year, £7. 2s., and for acquittance, 4*d.*; also payment at Lincoln, 20*s.* 7½*d.*, and for acquittance, 2*d.*, expense of remittance, 12*s.*; also paid there for an absolution for the whole term of the preceding year unpaid, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the collector's clerk, 12*d.*; to Itherius, the Pope's nuncio, 7*s.*, and for acquittance, 2*d.*; also payment to our ordinary,¹ for coin of full weight, 7*s.* 6*d.* Total, £9. 3*s.* 1½*d.*

Expenses occasioned) For a gift to the sub-escheator for
by purchases.) houses and land of William Toly,
according to agreement² of the year preceding, for
an inquisition, 10*s.*; also to his clerk, for respiting³
the extent (valuation) of the houses at Norwich
until his account, 2*s.*; also for the inquisition made
of the houses in Norwich, with the expense of the
cellarer, 27*s.* 2*d.*; also to Robert de Hollewell, the
sub-escheator, after Christmas, as a gratuity,⁴ 3*s.* 4*d.*,
and one pair of gloves⁵ at the price of 6*d.*, in con-
sequence of the inquisition, and to his son for two
occasions, 12*d.*, and a pair of boots⁶ price 11*d.*, and
to his squire,⁷ 6*d.*; also for the expenses of the
Prior at London about the writ called "quod dam-
num,"⁸ and other writs, 48*s.* 3*d.*; also for two writs
for amercements in the counties of Norwich and
Leicester, 5*s.*; also for a fine of the lands acquired
of William [Toly], to the exchequer, 40*s.*, and for
their respite for fifteen days, 2*s.*; also the expenses

¹ *Ordinato nostro* (?)—"After a monk has sung his first mass, the sum of 20*s.* per annum was allowed him to find himself apparel. This was his *ordinatum*, and out of this sum he frequently saved a considerable sum of money, and often became a creditor of the monastery."—Finchale, *Gloss.* I may however be altogether wrong as well in transcribing the word as in rendering the sense of the passage.

Decim⁹ solut⁹—Id. cō solut⁹ p decim⁹ nris Dño pp p tio po
sedi añn. ⁊ p tio pmo tciñ añn.—vij tj. ij.s⁹. ⁊ p
aqet⁹—iiij.đ. It. solut⁹ apd Lincoln—xx.s⁹. vij.d. q^u.
It p aqet⁹. ij.d. In expñ deferēt.—xij. s⁹. It solut⁹
ibid p absolucio añ pcedñt p c^o to ti^o nō solut⁹—
iiij.s⁹. iiij.d. It ctoco collect⁹—xij.đ. It solut⁹
Itherio nūc⁹ pp—vij.s⁹. s⁹. It p aqet⁹. ij.đ. It
solut⁹ ordi¹ nro p denar⁹ de libra—vij.s⁹. vj.đ.

Sm^u—ix.tj. iiij.s⁹. j.đ. q^u

Expñ fce p—Id cō dat⁹ sbescaet⁹ p domib; ⁊ tr⁹. W. toly.
pqsiçoiib;.
excōuēcōe² añni p cedñ pquisit⁹—x.s⁹. It ctico
eid p r⁹pp^utu³ extēt de Dom⁹ de Norwic⁹. vs;
com⁹ suū—ij.s⁹—It cō p inqsiçoe fca p dom⁹ in
Norwic⁹ c expñ celer⁹—xxvij s⁹. ij.đ. It. Rob de
hollewell sbescaet p⁹ t nat⁹ excur⁹—iiij.s⁹. iiij.đ. ⁊ j.
par cir⁹ p⁹ vj.đ. cā inqsiçoe—It. fit suo p. ij.vic⁹.—
xij.đ. ⁊ j. par calig⁹. p⁹ xj.đ. It Armig⁹ suo—
vj.đ. It. in expñ por⁹ apd Lōdon p bñi qd vor⁹ q⁹
dāpnū⁸ ⁊ aliis brīb;—xlviij.s⁹. iiij.đ. It. p. ij. brīb;.
p amciam⁹ i cōm Norwyç⁹ ⁊ Leycestr⁹—v.s. It
solut⁹ p fine tr⁹ Wiff adq⁹ sit⁹ ad scē^um—xl.s⁹. It
p r⁹ppet⁹ eo; p q⁹nden⁹—ij.s⁹. It in expñ celer⁹

² *Ex conventione.*

³ *Pro respectu extenti.* *Respectus*, adjournment.—Spelman.

⁴ *Post nativitatem, ex curialitate*—in fact, a Christmas-box. *Curialitas*,
liberalitas, a gratuity to servants, a courtesy.—Swinfield, *Gloss.*

⁵ *Cirothecarum.* *Cirotheca*, a glove.—Ibid.

⁶ *Caligarum.* *Caligæ.*

⁷ *Antiquitas*, autem (per translationem) famulos omnes nuncupavit *armigeros*,
etiam servilem operam navantes.—Spelman, *Gloss.*

⁸ *Inquisitio ad quod damnum.* When any license of alienation of lands was
solicited of the Crown, a writ was directed to the escheator of the county to
inquire by a jury whether such alienation would be prejudicial to the king or to
others, in case the same should be made.

of the cellarer for making entry into (taking legal possession of) the houses at Norwich, 2s.; also the expenses of John de Brunham at London, 6s.; for the charter of our Lord the King, for the purchase of the messuage and land of Ida⁹ Portinghal, and for an inquisition about the charter of our Lord the King, 22s. 4d.; to another clerk of the escheator, 6s. 8d., and to another clerk of his, 12d.; also to Sir Henry, the clerk in chancery, 13s. 4d., and to his clerk, 2s.; also to Robert de Hollewell, the sub-escheator, for an inquisition made of the same land, 20s.; also payment for the land and messuage of Jule, 11s., and to Sir Robert Jule, for land surrendered into the hands of the Lord, 6s. 8d.; likewise for the abatement¹ of a writ about the chattels of our men (tenants) at Norwich, 12d.

Total, £11. 12s. 8d.

Travelling ² expenses of the Prior and Cellarer and others.	}	For the expense of the prior, at Norwich, 18d.; the expense of the cellarer, at Norwich, 15d.; the expense of the cellarer another time, at Norwich and Habeton, for payment of tenths, 12d.; for expense of the cellarer at the meeting ³ at Norwich, 18d.; also the expense of Master Elye ⁴ going to Gedneye to the court of Sir John de Ros, 12d.; for a donation to Andrew de Carleton, according to agreement entered into for a trespass done to him, ⁵ 18d.; also the expense of a novice going to Iselham for ordination, ⁶ and his squire, ⁷ 6s. 6d.; also the ex- pense of a novice at Aylsham for ordination, 2s. 6d.;
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⁹ Or of John de Portinghal.

¹ *Fractione vel fracto*, breach (?)

² *Forinsecæ*, expenses out of doors or away from home.

³ Query, *ad comitiam* (?)

⁴ *Dominus Elye*, one of the canons. He was afterwards cellarer.

p ingr⁹ssu faciend ī dom⁹ in Norwyc⁹—ij.s⁹ It in
expñ Joh de Brunh^m apud Lōdoñ—vj.s⁹. p cart⁹
Dñi Reg⁹ de p̄siōe mes⁹ tr⁹ Ide⁹ portingha⁹—It p
īsic⁹ inde cart⁹ Dñi R. xxij.s⁹. iiij.đ. It clic⁹ al⁹
escaet⁹—vj.s⁹ viij.đ. It at clico eīđ xij.đ. It Dño
Henr⁹ clic⁹ cancell⁹—xij.s⁹. iiij.đ. It clico suo—
ij.s⁹—It Robo de Holleweſt sbescaet⁹ p īq⁹siōe fca
el⁹đ tr⁹. xx.s⁹—It solut⁹ p tra 7 mes⁹ Jule—xj.s⁹.
It dño Rob Jule p tr⁹ in manu Dñi surs⁹rēđ—
vj.s⁹. viij.đ. It p fract⁹¹ j. bñuis—p cataſt hoiūm
ñroz apd Norwy—xij.đ.

Sm^m—xj.tj. xij s⁹. viij.đ.

Expñ forīnce⁹² Id. cō in expñ p̄or⁹ apd Norwyc⁹—xviij.đ.
P̄or⁹ 7 cet 7 It in expñ celer⁹ apd Norwyc⁹—xv.đ.
ut. It in expñ celer⁹ at vic⁹ apd Norwyc⁹ 7
habetoñ p decim⁹ soluend—xij.đ. It in expñ celer⁹
ad com³ Norwyc⁹—xviij.đ. It cō in expñ dñi Elye⁴
vs⁹ Gedeneye ad cur⁹ Dñi Joh de Ros⁹—xij.đ. It
dat⁹ and de carleton p cōcord fca. p t^mgr⁹ssiōe s⁹
fca⁵—xviij.đ. It cō in expñ Nouic⁹⁶ vs⁹ Iselh^m
ad ordines c̄ arming⁹⁷ suo—vj. s⁹. vj.đ—It in expñ
Nouic⁹ apd Aylsh^m ad ord—ij.s⁹. vj.đ—It cō in

⁵ Pro transgressionē sibi factā (?)

⁶ Novicii, young men preparing themselves for the monkhood, ad ordines; the word is used in the plural because the bishop generally conferred various orders on the same day.—Finchale, Gloss.

⁷ Attendant. Supra 329, n. 7.

also the expenses of the novices at Norwich, 16*d.*, and the expense of the cellarer at Norwich, another time, 12*d.*; also the expense of Master Ely at Norwich, 4*d.*, and for his expense at Watton before Sir John de Ros,⁸ 3*d.*; also the expense of the cellarer at Norwich and Habeton, after autumn,⁹ 15*d.*; and the cellarer's expence at Norwich for the abatement of a writ,¹ 15*d.* Total, £1. 2*s.* 2*d.*

Delivered for vestments } For a cape for rainy weather, purchased, with the silk and the making,² 12*s.*; also delivered to the lord abbat,³ for vestments, £1. 6*s.* 8*d.*; and to six brethren for vestments, £4.; to brother John, 10*s.*; to the cellarer for boots, 2*s.*; to brother Robert de Doking for slippers, 6*d.*; for the purchase of a portmanteau,⁴ 9*d.* Total, £6. 11*s.* 11*d.*

Liveries⁵ [payments] To the steward of Ilveston, for his fee, of fees⁶ [salaries.] } 13*s.* 4*d.*; to our bailiff there, 6*s.* 8*d.*; also to him, for receiving⁷ the steward at the annual court held there, 3*s.* 4*d.*; also to John de Watton accompanying⁸ him to Northampton, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the foreman⁹ at Recheresthorp, 2*s.*; to John de Hinton for his annual fee, 13*s.* 4*d.*; to John Toly, for his annual fee, 13*s.* 4*d.*; also to him by the abbat, for a gratuity, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to John Adelwald, 10*s.*; to Philip de Norwich, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to John de

⁸ Sir John de Ros held the manor of Watton for life by the gift of his brother William. It was probably to perform homage in respect of land in Lincolnshire, that Master Elye went in the first instance to Gedney, which is in that county, and afterwards to Watton.

⁹ *Post autumnum*, after harvest.

¹ *Pro fractione* (?) *unius brevis*.—V. *ut supr.*

² *Pro una capâ pluviale emptâ cum serico et facturâ.*

³ Thomas died abbat in 1334, and was succeeded by John de Harple. He may have been Thomas de Suthreyke, admitted in 1303.

expñ nouicoz apđ Norwyc⁹—xvj.đ.—In expñ celer¹
apđ Norwyc⁹ alia vice—xij.đ.—Iť cō in expñ dñi
Elye apđ Norwyc⁹. iiij.đ. Iť in expñ eiusđ apđ
Watton cor⁹ Dño J. de Ros⁹⁸—iiij.đ.—Iť in expñ
celer¹ apđ Norwyc⁹ 7 Habeton pť autūp⁹—xv.đ.—
In expñ celer¹ apđ Norwyc⁹ p fract⁹ j breuis¹—
xv.đ. Sm^u xxij.s⁹. ij.đ.

Lib ad vest⁹ Id. cō. p vna capa pluuiat emř cū ser⁹ 7 factur⁹²
abb 7 can⁹ xij.s⁹. Iť lib dño abbi³ ad vestim⁹—xxvij.s⁹.
viiij.đ. It lib. vj. soc⁹ ad vestiñ. iiij.tj. Iť
lib fri Joh—x.s⁹—Iť celer¹ ad botas—ij.s⁹. Iť fri
Rođ de Doking⁹—vj.đ. ad sotlar⁹—It in j mať emř
ad trussand⁴—ix.đ. Sm^u vj.tj. xj.s⁹. xi.đ.

Libacōes⁵ Id. cō. lib senescall de Itn p feod suo—xiiij.s⁹.
feod⁶ iiij.đ. Iť Baffo nrō ibid—vj.s⁹. viij.đ. Iť eid
p r⁹cepāt⁷ senescall ad cur⁹ tenend añ—iiij.s⁹.
iiij.đ. Iť Joh de Wotton cōñ⁸ Norh—vj.s⁹ viij.đ.—
Iť ppoito⁹ de Rech. ij.s⁹—Iť Joh de hintoñ p feod
suo añ. xiiij.s⁹ iiij.đ. Iť Joh toly, p feod suo añ—
xiiij.s⁹. iiij.đ. Iť eid p abbm excur⁹—vj.s⁹. viij.đ.
Iť Joh Adelwald—x.s⁹. Iť Philipp de Norwyc⁹—
vj.s⁹. viij.đ. Iť cō Joh de Geyste—vj.s⁹. viij.đ. Iť

⁴ Pro uno mallo empto ad trussandum, a mayle or bag bought for packing; *trussare*, to pack.—Swinfield, *Gloss*.

⁵ *Liberacio*, a payment, that which is delivered out at stated periods to dependents in the way of food or clothing, now confined to the latter, hence the modern *livery*. *Liberatus*, served out.—Finchale, *Gloss*.

⁶ *Feodum*, a fee, salary, or stipend.—Swinfield, *Gloss*.

⁷ Pro *receptione* (?)

⁸ *Comiti*, or comitante (?)

⁹ On the respective duties of the *Ballivus* and *Prepositus*, see "Domesday of St. Paul's," Introduction, pp. 35, 36.

Geyste, 6s. 8d.; to Thomas de Milham, 6s. 8d.; to William Adelwald, 20s.; and to William de Waterden, 3s. 4d. Total, £5. 18s. 8d.

Liveries given out } For three robes given out, viz., to Peter to the servants. } the cook, John de Brunham, and Thomas Northare, at the price of 45s.; for three robes given out to Simon the porter, Edmund de Taverham, and Hilcroff, at the price of 35s.; to Roger the baker, for his robe, 6s. 8d.; to John Grume, 6s. 8d.; and to William of the stable, 6s. 8d.; also to him for slippers,¹ 12d.; to Madur, 6s. 8d., and to him for slippers, 12d.; to master John, 6s. 8d.; also to him for slippers, 6d.; to Richard of the kitchen,² 12d.; to Dunte, a man of W. Adelwald³ 12d.; to Frethe, for slippers, 6d.; to Laurence Homing, 6s. 8d.; and to Stephen, the clerk, for his service, 4s. Total, £6. 9s.

Travelling expenses } Expenses of John de Brunham going to of servants.⁴ } Ilveston and Northampton, 5s. 11½d.; of Roger de Brunham to Hoyland, 7d.; of Peter the cook to Lynn, 6d., and another time to Lynn,⁵ 4d.; of John de Hethill to Repes, 3d.; of John de Brunham to Gedeford, Northampton, and Ilveston, 3s. 9½d.; of Roger de Brunham to Elington, 8d.; and for the expense of Nicholas de Lexham, our proctor in the council at London,⁶ 10s.

Total, £1. 2s. 0¾d.

Gratuities.—To the bailiff of Earl Warren,⁷ 12d.; to the

¹ *Sotulares*, slippers.—Swinfield, *Gloss*.

² *De coquina*.

³ I cannot explain this. The contraction *ſ* may be either *cer* or *ere*.

⁴ There does not seem to be any distinction between the *famuli*, the term used here, and *servientes*, that used in the preceding class of expenses: the same persons are named under each head.

⁵ We do not find any charge for wine in these accounts, or we might suggest

Thom de Milh^m—vj.^s. viij.đ. It Wiſſo Adelwald
—xx.^s—It Wiſſo de Watdeñ—ij.^s. iiij.đ.

Sm^m—C.xviij.^s viij.đ

Libações Id. cō tib p. iij Rob. s. Petr^o coco Joh de Brunh^m m
tib ſuien^t ⁊ Thoñ Northare p^c—xl.^s—It p iij. Rob
lib Simoñ janit^r. Edm de Tauh^m. ⁊ Hillcroff
p^c xxxv.^s—It Rog^o Pistor^o—p rob sua. vj.^s. viij.đ.
Joh Gruñe vj.^s viij.đ. Et Wiſſo de Statblo. vj.^s.
viij.đ It eid ad sotlar^os¹—xij.đ. It madur—vj.^s.
viij.đ—It eid ad sotlares—xij.đ—It magr^o Joh—
vj.^s. viij.đ. It eid ad sotlar^os—vj.đ. It Ric^o de
coqu^o—xij.đ. It Dunte hōi. W. Adelwald de
Como³ di—xij.đ. It frethe ad sotlar^os—vj.đ. It
laur^o homing^o vj.^s viij.đ—It Stepho ctico p ſuic^o
suo—iiij.^s. Sm^m—vj.tj. ix.^s.

Expñ forins^o Id. cō. in expñ Joh de Brunh^m v^s. Itn
famtoz⁴ ⁊ North—v.^s. xj.đ q^m—It in expñ Rog^o
de Brunh^m v^s Hoyland vij.đ. It in
expñ Pet^o coci v^s Lenñ—vj.đ. It in expñ ei^ođ
alia vice v^s Lenñ.⁵ iiij.đ. It in expñ Joh de
Hethill v^s Repes—ij.đ. It. in expñ Joh de
Brunh^m v^s Gedeford North Itn—ij.^s. ix.đ.ō. It
in expñs^o Rog^o de Brunh^m v^s Elington—viij.đ.
It p expñ Nichi de Lexh^m peur^o nr^ol i 9cit ap^d
Lōdon⁶ x.^s. Sm^m—xxij.^s.ōq^m.

Donações—Id. ad. Batto com^o Warenñ⁷—xij.đ. It garc^os

a purpose for the cook's visit to Lynn: we meet with no better beverage than
ale even for the abbat's private chamber.

⁶ *Procuratori nostro in concilio*; probably about the same business which
we have seen took the Prior to London—the king's grant.

⁷ Calthorpe's manor in Creak, which had been given to the abbey, was held
of the Earl Warren; and, temp. Hen. III., the daughters and coheirs of John de
Mileham held of the Earl the fourth part of a knight's fee in Frengce, Docking,
and Anmer, in all which parishes the abbey held lands.—Blomef. viii. 335.

serving-lad⁸ of John de Estrow, for a present,⁹ 4*d.*; to the bailiff of the honor of Clare,¹⁰ 3*d.*; to Mel-ford's serving-lad, for a present, 1*d.*; to Bekeham, 3*d.*; to a messenger of the Lord Bishop, 3*d.*; to the serving-lad of Ralph de Walsingham, 2*d.*; in purchase of gloves, 4*s.* 6*d.*; also gave to the Vicar of Baeburgh a pair of boots,¹ price 12*d.*; to Sir John, chaplain to William Adelwald,² a pair of boots, price 12*d.*, and to Andrew de Hunstanton, for a present, 3*d.*; also in the purchase of twelve pairs of gloves, 4*s.* 8*d.*; to the serving-lad of E. Adelwald, 3*d.*; to Laurence de Stowe, 12*d.*, to his serving-lad, 2*d.*; to Walter de Conteshale, 6*d.*, to his lad, 1*d.*; also to William de Hemenhale, 2*s.*; to his squire and clerk two pairs of boots, price 20*d.*, and to his follower³ and serving-lad, 9*d.*; to the bailiff of the hundred, 4*d.*; to Gigge, 4*d.*; to James de Causton, 12*d.*; to Richard de Banham, 6*d.*; to their men, 3*d.*; to John de Houton a pair of boots, price 12*d.*, his serving-lad, 2*d.*; to the Dean of Burnham, 12*d.*; to the men of John de Estrow, for a present, 6*d.*; to Master J., Rector of Freng, a piece of Aylsham cloth,⁵ price 4*s.*, and to his brother a pair of boots, price 12*d.*; to his lads and servitors, 20*d.*; to John Toly, a pair of boots, price 12*d.*; to Bekham, 6*d.*; to his brother, 2*d.*; to his serving-lad at times, 2*d.*; to Sir — de Bal-derwell, clerk, the corrector,⁶ 2*s.*; to the corrector's

⁸ *Garcio*, "a young serving man."—Swinfield, *Gloss.* "The boys or lads employed in the priory or the fields."—Finchale, *Gloss.*

⁹ *Exennium*, a gift, a present.—Finchale, *Gloss.*

¹⁰ The Calthorpes held a knight's fee in North Creake, &c., of the honor of Clare, a portion of which was probably included in their gift to the abbey.

¹ *Caligarum*, *caligæ*, boots.—*Domesday of St. Paul.*

² Of the family of Adelwald or Athelwald, v. Blomefield, in *South Creak*, p. 80, and in *Waterden*, p. 206.

Joh de Estrou p exenñ⁹—iiij.đ. It Baſto de Clar²¹⁰
 —iiij. đ. It Garc² Melford p exenñ j.đ. It Beke-
 h^m—iiij.đ. Nūcō dni epī. iij.đ. Garc² Rađ de
 Walsingh^m—ij.đ. It in Cirotec² emp̃—iiij.s².
 vi.đ. It dat² vicar² de Baeburg²—j. par cat¹ pē².
 xij.đ. It Dño J. capſto. W. Adelwald²—j. par cat.
 pē². xij.đ. It and de Hūſtanton p exenñ—iiij.đ.
 It in xij par² ciroc² emp̃ iiij s² viiiij đ—Garc².
 E. Adelwald—iiij.đ. It Laur² de Stowe. xij.đ.
 Garc² ſuo—ij.đ. Walſto de Couteshale—vj.đ. Garc²
 ſuo—j.đ. It Wiſſ de Hemenhale—ij.s². It armig²
 ſuo 7 chico—ij. par² calig² pē². xxd. Suint²³ 7 garc²
 ſuis—ix.đ. Baſto hundr²—iiij.đ. Gigge—iiij.đ
 Jacob² de cauſtoñ—xij.đ. Ri² de Banh^m—vj.đ,
 hōib² ſuis [eo²⁴]⁴—iiij.đ Joh de Houtoñ—j. par cat—
 pē². xij.đ. Garc² ſuo—ij.đ. Decano de Brunh^m
 —xij.đ. It hoib² Joh de estrou p exenñ—vj.đ.
 It maġro J. rētor² de Freng² j. tet. de aylsh^m⁵
 pē² iiij.s². It fr̃li ſuo j. par cat—pē². xij.đ. Garc²
 ſuis. 7 ſuint²—xx d—Joh toly j. par cat—pē². xij.đ.
 It Bekh^m—vj.đ. fr̃i ſuo ij.đ. Garc² ſuo p vic²
 —ij.đ. Dno de Balderwell clie² cor̃tor²⁶—ij.s²—
 armig² cor̃tor² j. par cat pē² x.đ. clie² 7 hoib²;

³ *Servienti.*

⁴ *Eo²* is written over *suis*.

⁵ *Tela de Aylshum.* "This town, in the time of Edward II. and III., was the chief town in the county for the linen manufacture: in old records nothing more common than the Aylsham webs, the fine cloth of Aylsham, &c."—Blomefield, vi. 283.

⁶ *Corrector*, a custos or agent, (v. Swinfield *Roll*, Abstract and Illustration cxcii.) Possibly, however, for *coreator*, *choreator*, the chorister, or chorus master.

squire, a pair of boots, price 10*d.*; to his clerk and men, 21*d.*; also to the bailiff of the honor of Morley, 6*d.*, and to Alcock, 2*d.*; to the squire of Sir William de Wauncy,⁷ a pair of boots, price 12*d.*; to the serving-lad of John Dauny, 2*d.*; to the serving-lad of Sir William de Calthorp, 2*d.*; to John Leche, a pair of boots, price 12*d.*

Total, £2. 1*s.* 4*d.*

Further Gratuities.—To the serving-lad of Alice Chenere, for a present, 3*d.*; to Bekham's grandson, 2*d.*; to two messengers of our lord the King, two rings, price 12*d.*; to their serving-lads, 5*d.*; to the serving-lad of the Rector of Oxwyk, 2*s.*; to the serving-lad of the subescheator, at times, 4*d.*; to W. Adelwald's serving-lad, at times, for presents, 5*d.*; to the escheator's clerk, a pair of gloves, price 4*d.*; to the overseer⁸ of John de Frengge at Lynn, for a present, a pair of gloves, price 4*d.*; to Andrew de Hunstanton, for a present, 2*d.*; to Philip de Norwich, a pair of gloves, price 5*d.*; to his serving-lad, 2*d.*; for gloves purchased in London, 9*d.*; given by the cellarer to the workmen of William Feliz of Norwich, at times, 2*d.*; to Morle's serving-lad, 2*d.*; given to the squire of the Rector of Oxwyk, a pair of boots, price 12*d.*; to the workmen of the Rector of Oxwyk, by the cellarer, 6*d.*; to Ann, the wife of E. de Taverham, a knife,⁹ price 3*d.*; to the son (or daughter) of Alice Gilles, 2*d.*; to the daughter of Barowe de Stanhow, 2*d.*; to Bekham's grandson, 2*d.*; given to the butler of the Rector of Crek, a pair of boots, price 12*d.*; to Sir Nicholas, Chaplain of Anmer, a pair of gloves, price 4*d.*; to a messenger of our

⁷ Sir William de Wauncy had a manor at Basham at this time.

corrē⁹—xxj.đ. It morle batto—vj.đ. It Alq̃k—
ij.đ. It armig⁹ dñi W. de Wauncy⁷ j. par. cat⁹ pē⁹
xij.đ. Garc⁹ Joh Danny—ij.đ. It. Garc⁹ dñi.
W. de calthorp. ij.đ. Joh leche j. par cat. pē⁹—
xij.đ. Sm^u xlj.s⁹. iiij.đ.

Itm de Donat⁹ Id cō. dat⁹ gare⁹ Alic⁹ Chenē p exenñ—
iiij.đ. It nepot⁹ Bekh^um—ij.đ. It ij. Nunc⁹ Dñi
B. ij. anul. pē⁹. xij.đ. Garc⁹ suis—v.đ. Garc⁹
r⁹tor⁹ de Oxwyk—ij.đ. Garc⁹ sbescaet⁹ p. vices.
iiij.đ. Garc⁹ W. Adelwald p vic⁹ p exenñ—v.đ.
It clieo escaet⁹. j. par ciroc⁹ pē⁹—iiij.đ. Garig⁹^s J.
de freng⁹ lenñ p exenñ—j. par cir⁹ pē⁹ iiij. It and
de Hunst⁹ p exenñ—ij.đ. Philip⁹ de Norwyc⁹ j.
par ciroc⁹ pē⁹. v.đ. Garcio suo. ij.đ. In ciroc⁹
emp⁹ de lōdoñ—ix.đ. It dat⁹ p cet opar⁹ Witt felij
de Norwyc⁹—p vices—ij.s⁹. It gare⁹ mori—ij.đ.
It dat⁹ armig⁹ r⁹tor⁹ de oxwyk—j. par cat—pē⁹
xij.đ. It opar⁹ r⁹tor⁹ de oxwyk—p cet. vj.đ. It
Anñ vx⁹ E. de Taulh^um j. etteit⁹ pē⁹ iiij.đ. It fit
Alic⁹ Gilles—ij.đ. It filie Barwe de stanh—ij.đ.
Nepot⁹ Bekh^um—ij.đ. It dat⁹ pincern⁹ r⁹tor⁹ de
Crek j. par cat pē⁹. xij.đ. It Dño Nich capit de
Aneme—j. par ciroc⁹ pē⁹ iiij.đ. It nūcō dñi Reg⁹

⁸ Garrigerius, "qui missibus servandis invigilat."—Du Cange.

⁹ Culletta.

lord the King, a ring, price 12*d.*, and to his two serving-lads, 5*d.*; to the squire of the Rector of Freng, a pair of gloves, price 5*d.*, and to his serving-lads, 5*d.*; to Margery de Plask and her son, the chaplain, two knives, price 6*d.*; given to Ela, daughter of Sir W. de Calthorp, by the abbat, a brooch,¹ price 3*s.* 9*d.*; to Sir James, the chaplain of Creyk, a piece of Aylsham cloth, price 4*s.*; to Simon, servant of William de Calthorp, and to his messor, two pairs of gloves, price 8*d.*; to the Rector of Waterden, a pair of gloves, price 5*d.*; to his lad, 2*d.*; to Paganus,² the subescheator, and his clerk, and their men, 3*s.* 5*d.*; to Richard . . .³ a pair of gloves, price 6*d.*; to the serving-lad of Thomas de Milham, 2*d.*; to the officiating clerk, 6*d.*; to his serving-lad, 1*d.*; to William Feliz of Norwich, and his fellow, two pairs of gloves, price 10*d.*; to a messenger of our lord the King, a ring, price 9*d.*; to his serving-lad, 3*d.*; also to another King's messenger, 2*d.*; to Matilda Marchez and her sister, two knives, price 20*d.*; to Sir William de Alderford, a pair of gloves, price 5*d.*; to the serving-lad of William Feliz, 2*d.*; to the summoner,⁴ 4*d.* Total, £1. 11*s.* 1*d.*

Stock bought.—One pig bought at 3*s.*; one sheep bought at 2*s.* 4*d.*; and two oxen bought at 40*s.* 6*d.*

Total, £2. 5*s.* 10*d.*

Cost of buildings.—For wages to Richard Hert and his boy, for three weeks' work, coping⁵ a wall, 3*s.*; to the

¹ In this same year (5th Edw. III.) Ela, the daughter of Sir William de Calthorpe, was married to John, son of Simon de Pierpoint, of Henstead in Suffolk. The probability is, that it was upon this occasion that the abbat gave her a brooch or buckle, *fīrmaculum*, as a wedding present. The wife of Sir William de Calthorpe was Isabella, daughter of the Lord Lovell of Titchmarsh.

j. anul p^o xij.đ. It ij gar^o suis—v.đ. It armig^o
 r^o tor^o de freng^o j. par ciroc^o. p^o v.đ. It Gar^o suis
 —v.đ. It margar^o de plask t fit suo capfio ij. cult^o
 —p^o—vj.đ. It dat^o Ele fit dñi W. de Calth p
 abb^m j. firmachm.¹ p^o iij.s^o. ix.đ. It dño Jacob
 capfio de Creyk—j. tet de Aylsh^m p^o. iij.s^o—It
 sim^o švient^o W. de Calth t messor^o. ij. par^o ciroc^o.
 p^o. viij.đ. It Rector^o de Wat^đ. j. par ciroc^o p^o.
 v.đ. Gar^o suo ij d It Pag^{ne} sbescaet t chico
 suo t hoib; suis—iij.s^o. v.đ. It Ric^o ppeller^o² j.
 par ciroc^o—p^o. vj.đ. Gar^o thoñ de milh^m—ij.đ.
 It chico off^o—vj.đ. Gar^o suo—j.đ. It Wiffo feliz
 de Norw^o t soçō suo—ij. par^o ciroc^o p^o. x.đ. Nūcō
 dñi R. j. anul p^o—ix.đ. Gar^o suo—iij.đ. It alio
 nūc^o dñi R. ij.đ. It matild marchez t soror^o sue. ij.
 cultest p^o—xij.đ. Dño Wiff de Alderford. j. par
 ciroc^o p^o v.đ. Gar^o Wiff feliz—ij.đ. Sumunitor^o⁴
 —iij.đ. Sm^a—xxxj.s^o. j.đ.

Stauro emp—Id cō. in j. porcest emp—iij.s^o—It cō. in j. ou^o
 emp. ij.s^o. iij.đ. It cō. in ij. stott emp. xl.s^o. vj.đ
 Sm^a—xlv.s^o. x.đ.

Cust^o domoꝝ—Id cō. in stipnd Ric^o hert t gar^o suo p. iij.
 sept^o art^o mur^o cooprend^o⁵—iij.s^o. It eid Ric^o p

² *Paganus*, or *Payne*, a family name.

³ What this name is I cannot conjecture: the word may be read *perpellerius* or *propellerius*, and it may designate Richard's vocation.

⁴ *Sumunitor*, *summonitio*, *citatio*.—*Spelman*.

⁵ *Artis muri cooprendi*. *Cooperio*, to tile, whence to cope, to put a ridge of brick on the top.

same Richard, for tiling and repairing the wall⁶ of the water-mill, by task,⁷ 7s.; to Matthew Bacon and his son, for a week, 10d.; to Andrew Clint and his boys, for three days, 6d.; to Matthew Bacon and his son, for two weeks, 2s. 4d.; for wages of three men about the chamber of William Adelwald, for two weeks, 19d., and for clay bought, 7d.; also to Matthew Bacon and his son, for a week and two days, 18d.; and to Richard Hert and his boy, for four weeks, 4s.

Total, £1. 1s. 4d.

Cost of ploughs and carts and harrows. } For a payment to Roger the smith, according to agreement, annually, for shoeing the oxen⁸ and palfreys,⁹ 40s.; also to him for fixing six iron spikes, 7d.; and another time for fixing eight iron spikes,¹ in repairing wheels and carts, 6d.; also for staples and irons to a tumbrel, 12d.; for cart-plates,² with brodd-nails,³ 12d.; for the repairs of wheels, and a swivel bought, 4d.; for tiring a pair of wheels, 16s. 1d.; for a horse-hide, 6d.; also another time in repair of wheels, in thripples⁴ and nails, 12d.; for housings⁵ and cruppers,⁶ 15d.; for traces⁷ and bridles,⁸ 10d.; for traces and bridles, 8d.; and for cart-plates, irons,⁹ and linch-pins, 3d.; for cart-plates, 12d.

Total, £2. 5s. 1d.

Cost of the mill.—In wages to Hamon le Bek about the mending of a mill rod, broken, and other small

⁶ *Parietem molendini aquatici.*

⁷ *Task-work*, taken by the piece, not by the day.

⁸ It may be thought that they would not shoe oxen, but *vide* in *Finchale* ccclxxviii, *pro ferrura boum.*

⁹ *Palefridus*, a saddle-horse.

¹ *Gad.* "A kind of long and stout nail is still termed a *gad* nail." "*Gads*, knobs or spikes of iron used in ancient armour."—*Hallivell.*

² *Cluttum, clutum*, "a clout or iron plate to a cart or waggon."—*Swinf. Gloss.*

³ *Broddi*, small nails.—*Finchale, Gloss.*

copaçoē ⁊ emdaçoē piet⁹ molend aq^u-tic⁹ ad task⁷
 —vij.s⁹—It math Bacun ⁊ fit suo p sept⁹—x.d. It
 Andr⁹ clint ⁊ gare⁹ suis p. iij. dies—vj.p. It math
 Bacun ⁊ fit suo p. ij. sept⁹—ij.s⁹. iij.d.—It in stipnd
 iij hoim c⁹ca camam Will Adelwald. p. ij. sept⁹—
 xix.d. It in argift emp⁹—vij.d. It math Bacun ⁊
 fit suo p. j. sept⁹ ⁊ ij dieb³—xviiij.d. It Ric⁹ hert
 ⁊ Gare⁹ suo. p. iij. sept—iij.s⁹.

Sm^u—xxj.s⁹. iij.d.

Cust⁹ caruc⁹—Id. cō. solut⁹ Rogo Fabro ex cōuençoē anñ p
 ⁊ cart⁹ ⁊ rest⁹. ferrur⁹ stott⁸ ⁊ palefr⁹—xl. s⁹. It eid p
 posicōe. vj. gadd ferr⁹—vij.d. It eid alia
 vice p posicōe viij. gadd¹ ferr⁹ i emdat⁹ rotaz ⁊
 cartar⁹—vj.d. It in stapples ⁊ ferr⁹ ad tumerast xij.d.
 In carteclut⁹ c brodd³—xij.d. It in emdat⁹ rotaz ⁊.
 swyuit emp. iij.d. It cō in ferrur⁹ j par⁹ rotaz—
 xvj.s⁹. j.d. In corio eq⁹no. emp—vj.d.—It alia vice
 in emdaçoē rotaz. i fret⁹⁴ ⁊ clauis—xij.d. It in
 Huces⁵ ⁊ curpn⁸—xv.d. It in trayc⁹ ⁊ capistr⁹⁸—
 x.d.—It in trayc⁹ ⁊ capistr⁹. viij.d. It in carteclut⁹
 . . . hirnes⁹ ⁊ linpinnes—iij.d. In cartecultos—
 xij.d.

Sm^u lxxv.s⁹. j d

Cust⁹ mold—Id. cō. in stipnd Hamon le Bek c⁹ca fractur⁹ virg⁹

⁴ *Frett*, "a thrippl of a cart or waggon."—Swinfield, *Gloss*. "*Thripples*, the rails of a waggon, the moveable ladders."—Halliwell.

⁵ *Hucia*, a horsecloth.—Swinfield, *Gloss*. *Housing* is used in Norfolk for the leather fastened to the top of a horse's collar, but "the term was applied anciently to the coverings of a horse of various descriptions."—Halliwell.

⁶ *Cruperium*, a crupper.—Swinfield, *Gloss*.

⁷ *Tractus*, a trace.—*Ibid*.

⁸ *Capistris*, mentioned in *Finchale Rolls*, lxxii, but not in *Gloss*. Possibly *tapisire*, trappings.

⁹ The commencement of this word is unintelligible.

jobs in the yard,¹ for two weeks, 12*d.*; for an iron hoop² and nails to the same, 10*d.*; for three iron ties³ to the mill shaft, 2*s.*; for half a hundred of fir-boards⁴ to the mill and the utensils in the yard and⁵ 7*s.* Total, 10*s.* 10*d.*

Ointment for sheep } In payment to the shepherd on the east
and four folds.⁶ } side, for the anointing of the sheep,
for the whole year, 18*d.*; to the shepherd for the
anointing of the ewes for the year, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the
shepherd of the western fold, for ointment, for the
year, 5*d.*; and a lock⁷ for the marsh fold, 10*d.*

Total, 6*s.* 1*d.*

Cost of bake-house } For fourteen stone of lead, bought for
and⁸ and } the repair of the leaden trough⁹ in
utensils. } the bake-house, 7*s.*; in wages for
work¹ and other things to the same, 4*s.*; for hoops
for the same, 2*s.* 5*d.*, and nails for the same, 4*d.*;
for the purchase of a tub,² 8½*d.*; for two bolting
cloths,³ 6*d.*; also to Walter the cooper, for repairing
the utensils and the large vat⁴ new made, 3*s.* 9*d.*;
and another time for hoops and labour, 15*d.*; and
again another time to him and his fellow, for four
days about the vats, and for hops, 2*s.* 10*d.*; also to
him on St. Thomas' day, for hoops and his wages,
20*d.*; for a hundred and half of nails to a bench,⁵
4*d.*; to Walter the cooper on St. Michael's day,
for his labour and hoops, 12*d.*; for two barrels in
spring,⁶ 3*d.* £1. 6*s.* 0½*d.*

¹ *Curia* or *curtilagium*.

² *Circulo ferreo, cum clavis*.

³ This is doubtless the right interpretation, but the concluding letters of the word *ligariis* (?) are not clear: we find *ferro ligatus* in Finch. *Gloss*.

⁴ *Estrisbord*.—Du Cange. *Bordis de Estland*.—Finchale, lxvi.

⁵ A word here interlined is illegible.

⁶ *Unctio ovium, et quatuor faldarum, vel quotius falde* (?) : four folds certainly appear to be mentioned.

molend¹ cō. fract² ⁊ alijs minut³ in cur⁴ p. ij. sept⁵
xij.đ.—Iť in c²cut² ferr² ẽ clau² ad eand²—x.d.—Iť
in iij ligari² ferr² ad axam molend²—ij.s².—Iť in di
cent² de estrisbord⁴ ad molend² ⁊ ad vtensilia in
cur² ⁊⁵ vij.s². Sm^u—x s x d

Vnčō ou² ⁊ Id. cō. soluc² bercar² expte orient² p vnčōe ou²
q²t² fald⁶ p tot² aññ—xviij.đ.—Iť Bercar² ou² matr² p
vnčōe p aññ—ij.s². iij.đ.—Iť Bercar² fald² occid²
p vnčōe p aññ—v.đ.—Iť serr² ⁊ palud² fald²—x.d.
Sm^u—vj.s². j.đ.

Cust² pistr²—Id. cō. in. xij. petr² plumb² em̃ p eñdat²
⁊⁸ ⁊ plūb⁹ i pist² no—vij.s². In stiṽnd² p facur²¹
utēsil ⁊ ẽt² eund²—iij.s².—Iť in circelis ad eund²—
ij.s². v.đ. In clau² ad eund²—iij.đ. In j. tina²
em̃. viij.đ.ō. Iť in. ij. butat³ vj.d. It Walō
cupe p eñdat² vtēsiliū ⁊ magn² cun²⁴ de nouo fact²
—ij.s². ix.đ. Iť eid² ala vice p c²etis ⁊ ope xv.đ.
Iť eid² alia vice ⁊ soc² suo p iij dies c²ea cunas ⁊
c²etis—ij.s². x.đ. Iť eid² die s² thoñ p c²etis ⁊
stiṽo suo. xx.đ. In c. ⁊. di. clau²—ad tor²fl.⁵ iij.đ.
Iť Walō cupe die s² mich. p op suo ⁊ circelis—xij.đ.
In. ij. barett. ad ve.⁶ iij.d. Sm^u—xxvj.s².ō

¹ Serrura.

² This word effaced so as to be illegible.

³ Plumbus, a leaden vat.—Domesd. S. Paul, lxxiii.

⁴ Probably an error for *facturam et cetera*.

⁵ Tina—"According to Du Cange a great wooden vessel used in washing or wine-making."—Finchale, Gloss.

⁶ Butallum, bultallothe, &c., the cloth used in sifting meal.—Finchale, Gloss.

⁷ Cuna, a salting vat, (Swinf. Gloss.) or, cuva, a tub.—Domesd. S. Paul.

⁸ Ad torellum. Torellus, a bench.—Du Cange.

⁹ Barellos ad verem (?)

Fuel bought.—For five hundred of sedge⁷ bought, 12s. 10*d.*; five hundred of sedge bought, with portorage,⁸ 11s.; seven hundred of sedge, 14s. 7*d.*; for two thousand and three hundred large turves, 2s. 9*d.*; for ten thousand and four hundred turves bought, 12s., and six thousand, 5s.; also for five hundred of sedge bought, 10s. 10*d.*; three hundred of sedge, 6s. 6*d.*, and six hundred and a quarter at 12s. 11*d.*; also for eight thousand turves, 5s. 4*d.*; for six hundred and five score of sedge, 12s. 7*d.*; for four hundred of sedge, 8s. 2*d.*; for five thousand turves, 2s. 10*d.*; for half a hundred of sedge, 15*d.*, and for one thousand turves, 15*d.* Total, £5. 19s. 10*d.*

THE INDORSEMENT.

Expenses of barn } For fifteen ells of cloth for sacks, 2s. 6*d.*;
and granary.⁹ } for eighteen ells of cloth for a winnowing fan,¹⁰ 3s.; for a ladder bought for the barn and dove-house,¹ 4*d.*; to Paulinus de Sitisterne, for repairing the baskets² and winnowing-fan, 6*d.*; to him another time, 4*d.*; for an iron fork³ to the sheaves, 4*d.* Total, 7s.

Forage and hay bought.—In purchase of straw,⁴ 6*d.*; in purchase of hay from W. Adelwald, 5s.; in one cart-load⁵ bought at Sechithe,⁶ 10s.; in two cart-loads bought elsewhere, 20s. 7*d.*

Total, £1. 16s. 1*d.*

⁷ *Carix*, pl. *caricæ*. See, however, Halliwell, s. v. *Carr*, "a kind of black fibrous stuff washed up by the sea in heavy gales, and used by the poor people for fuel."

⁸ *Portacione*.

⁹ *Grangii et granarii*.

¹⁰ "*Ulnis panni ad ventilaria*."—Finchale, *Gloss*.

Focale em̃—Id cō in v^c car⁷ em̃—xij.s⁹. x.d. It in v^c.
 car⁹ em̃ c̃ ptac⁸—xj.s⁹—It in vij c. car⁹—xiiij.s⁹.
 vij.d. It in ij mit t̃ iij^c turb gross—ij.s⁹. ix.d. It
 in. x. mit t̃ iij^c. turb em̃ xij.s⁹. It in vj. mit
 turb—v.s⁹. It in v^c caric⁹ em̃. x.s⁹. x.d. In iij^c.
 caric⁹—vj.s⁹ vj.d. It in vj^c. car⁹ t̃ q^{rt} em̃. xij.s⁹
 xj.d. In viij mit turbar⁹ v.s⁹. iij.d. In vj^c. caric⁹
 t̃ v^{xx}—xij.s⁹ vij.d. In iij^c. care⁹ viij.s⁹. ij.d. It
 in v. mit turb—ij.s⁹ x.d. In di. c. car⁹—xv.d. In
 mit turb. xv.d. Sm^a—C.xix.s⁹. x.d.

[A TERGO.]

Exp̃s g^ang⁹ Id. cō. in. xv. vln pañ ad saccos—ij.s⁹. vj.d.
 t̃ g^anar⁹ It cō. in xvij. vln pañ ad ventit¹⁰—iij.s⁹
 —It in j. scala ad g^ang⁹ t̃ ad colūb¹—em̃
 —iij.d. It paulino de sitest² ne p̃ em̃da cōe corbett³
 t̃ ventit. vj.d. It eid alia vice—iij.d. In ferr⁹
 furc⁹ ad garb—iij.d. Sm^a—vij.s⁹.

fforag⁹ t̃ fenū Id. cō. in paff⁴ em̃. vj.d. It in feno em̃ de
 em̃ W. Adelwald—v.s⁹. It in j. car⁹ c⁹ em̃
 apd sechithe⁶—x.s⁹. It in ij. car⁹ c⁹ em̃ alib—
 xx.s⁹. vj.d. Sm^a—xxxvj.s⁹. j.d.

¹ Columbarium.

² Corbella, baskets for carrying on the shoulder.—*Domesd. S. Paul.* Skeps.

³ A pitchfork.

⁴ Pallarium.—Du Cange. *Palea*, short straw.—*Littleton, Dict.*

⁵ Carecta, a cart; carectatum, a cart-load.

⁶ Sech-hithe. Seche near Downham. Hithe, a wharf, a landing-place in a river.

Wheat⁷ bought.—In purchase of six quarters of wheat, 48s., at the price of 8s. the quarter; and in purchase of five quarters of wheat, with the benefit of the overweight,⁸ 35s., at 7s. the quarter; and two bushels of wheat for 2s.; also in purchase of fifteen quarters of wheat, with the overweight of six bushels, £6, at 8s. the quarter; and in two quarters and four bushels of wheat, with the overweight, 20s., at 8s. the quarter. Total, £11. 5s.

Barley bought.—In purchase of one quarter of barley, 4s. 8d.; four bushels of barley, 2s. 8d.; and four quarters of barley, 24s., at 6s. the quarter; also of two bushels of barley, 18d.; and of three quarters of barley, 18s., at the price aforesaid; also for nine quarters of barley, bought of the servants in summer-time, 45s., at the price of 5s. the quarter; and in purchase of four bushels and a half of peas, 3s. 7d.

Total, £5. 0s. 5d.

Oats bought.—In purchase of four quarters of oats, 14s. 8d., at the price of 3s. 8d. the quarter; and seven quarters of oats, 29s. 2d., at 4s. 2d. the quarter; and ten quarters of oats, 46s. 8d., at 4s. 8d. the quarter; and four quarters of oats, 18s. 8d., at 4s. 8d. the quarter; and six quarters, 24s. 6d., at 4s. the quarter, besides the carriage; also for two quarters of oats, 8s., at 4s. the quarter; for two quarters, 7s. 6d., at 3s. 9d. the quarter; for four quarters, 16s., at 4s. the quarter; and for one quarter, 4s.

Total, £8. 9s. 2d.

Malt bought.—Given out to Sir John the canon, for malt exchanged,⁹ 15s.; also in purchase of eleven quarters

⁷ *Frumentum*.

⁸ *Avantageium*. "Quod prætor pretium corellarii nomine in emptionibus pactionibusque aliis conceditur."—*Du Cange*. *Avantage*, proventus, emolumentum.—*Prompt. Parv.*

⁹ No satisfactory interpretation of these contractions has yet offered itself.

ffrñ⁷ emp—Id. cō. in vj. q^urt^o frñ emp—xlviij.s^o—
p^o q^urt^o viij.s^o. It in v q^urt^o frñ emp c̄ avant^o
 —xxxv. s^o. p^o q^urt^o vij.s^o It cō. in ij. b^o frñ
 emp—ij.s^o—It. cō. in xv. q^urt^o frñ emp c̄ avant^o
 vj b^o—vj.tj.—p^o q^urt^o—viij.s^o. It in ij q^urt^o iiij.
 b^o frñ c̄ avant^o—xxs^o. p^o q^urt^o—viij. s^o.
 Sm^u—xj.tj. v.s^o.

Ordñ emp—Id. cō. in j q^urt^o ordi emp—iiij.s^o. viij.d. It.
 in. iiij. b^o. ordi. ij.s^o. viij.d. It in iiij. q^urt^o ordi
 emp—xxiiij.s^o. p^o q^urt^o. vj. s^o. It cō in ij. b^o.
 ordi emp—xviij.d. It in iiij q^urt^o ordi emp—
 xviij.s^o. p^o p^o—It cō in ix. q^urt^o ordi emp de
 famtis in estat^o—xlv.s^o. p^o q^urt^o. v.s^o.—It in iiij.
 b^o t di. pis^o emp—iiij.s^o. viij.d. Sm^u—C.s^o. v.d.

Aueñ emp—Id. cō. in iiij q^urt^o aueñ emp—xiiij.s^o. viij.d.
p^o q^urt^o. iiij.s^o. viij.d. It in vij q^urt^o aueñ xxix.s^o
 ij.d. p^o q^urt^o—iiij.s^o. ij.d. It in x q^urt^o aueñ emp
 xlvj. s^o. viij.d. p^o q^urt^o. iiij.s^o. viij.d. It in iiij.
 q^urt^o aueñ. xviij.s^o. viij.d. p^o q^urt^o iiij.s^o. viij.d.
 It in. vj. q^urt^o—xxiiij.s^o. vj.d. p^o q^urt^o. iiij.s^o.
p^o car^o. It in ij q^urt^o aueñ—viij.s^o. p^o q^urt^o—
iiij.s^o. It in ij. q^urt aueñ—vij.s^o. vj.d. p^o q^urt^o
iiij.s^o. ix d—It in iiij q^urt^o aueñ—xvj.s^o. p^o q^urt^o
—iiij.s^o. It in j q^urt^o—iiij.s^o.

Sm^u—viij.tj. ix.s^o. ij.d.

Bras^o emp—Id. cō lib dño J. cañ—p mut^o bas^o.^o xv.s^o—Id.
 cō. in xj q^urt^o bras^o emp—iiij. tj. iiij.s^o. viij.d.

The first word may be either *mut^o*, *mut^o*, or *inut^o*; the second may be *bas^o*, *pro bala*, *sagina*, *fascia*, *onus*, *sarcina* (Du Cange), or it may be an error for *brasio*. *Pro inutile bas^o* would be, for an unserviceable heap; *pro mutuo brasio*, for borrowed malt: I have adopted *mutato*.

of malt, £4. 4s. 8d., at the price of 7s. 8d. the quarter; and of three quarters, 24s., at 8s. the quarter; also in purchase of ten quarters of malt, 70s., at the price of 7s. the quarter; and five quarters, 33s. 4d., at 6s. 8d. the quarter.

Total, £11. 7s.

Thrashing the contents } For thrashing forty-six quarters and
of the barn.¹ } four bushels of wheat, 11s. 7d., at
the price of 3d. the quarter; and thirty-seven
quarters of rye,² 9s. 3d., at 3d. the quarter; for
thrashing sixteen quarters and a half of peas,
3s. 1½d., at 3d. the quarter; for thrashing thirty-
six quarters of oats, 3s., at 1d. the quarter; for
thrashing nine score and seven quarters of barley,
20s. 5d., at 1½d. the quarter.

Total, £2. 8s. 4d.

Thrashing in the } For thrashing nine quarters and four
new barn.³ } bushels of wheat in the new barn,
2s. 4½d., at 3d. the quarter; and seven quarters
and two bushels of rye in the new barn, 21½d., at
3d. the quarter; also thrashing eight quarters and
four bushels of oats in the new barn, 8d., at 1d.
the quarter; and for thrashing seventeen quarters
of barley in the new barn, 2s. 1d., at 1½d. the
quarter, less one halfpenny.

Total, 6s. 10d.

Small expenses } In purchase of parchment,⁵ 8d.; for cas-
in the yard.⁴ } trating pigs for the year, 9d.; for three
hundred nails,⁶ 6d.; for making a pickaxe,⁷ 6d.;
for manure bought, 12d.; for a net⁸ 3d.;
for two hundred large nails, 8d.; for iron for a

¹ *Trituracio exitus grangii.*

² Refer to the observation on *frumentum* and *siligo* in the introductory remarks.

³ *Trituracio novi grangii.*

pc^o q^{rt} vij.s^o viij.đ. It in iij q^{rt} emp—xxiiij.s^o.
pc^o q^{rt}. viij.s^o. It in. x. q^{rt} bras^o emp lxx s^o
pc^o q^{rt}. vij.s^o. It in. v. q^{rt} bras^o—xxxiiij.s^o.
 iij.đ. pc^o q^{rt}. vj.s^o. viij.đ. Sm^a—xj.tj. vij.s^o.

Titur^o exit^o—Id. cō in ttur—xlvj. q^{rt}. iij. b^o. frm^o. xj.s.
 grang¹ vij.đ. pc^o q^{rt}. iij.đ. In xxxvij. q^{rt}
 silig². ix. s^o. iij. đ. pc^o q^{rt}. iij.đ. In ttur^o
 xvj. q^{rt} pis^o 7 dī. iij.s^o. j.đ. . . . pc^o q^{rt}. iij.đ.
 In ttur^o xxxvj. q^{rt} auen—iij.s^o. pc^o q^{rt} j.đ. In
 ttur^o ix^{xx} vij q^{rt} ord^o. xx s. v.d. p^c q^{rt} j.đ. q^a
 Sm^a xlvij.s^o. iij.đ.

ttur^o noui—Id. cō. in ttur^o—ix q^{rt}. iij. b^o frm^o noui g^ani
 g^anj.³ —ij.s^o. iij.đ.ō. pc^o q^{rt}. iij.đ. It. vij. q^{rt}
 ij. b^o silig² noui g^ani xxj.đ.ō. pc^o q^{rt}. iij.đ.
 It ī ttur^o. viij. q^{rt}. iij. b^o. auen^o noui g^ani—
 viij.đ. p^c q^{rt} j.đ. In ttur^o xvij. q^{rt} ordi noui
 g^ani—ij.s^o. j.đ. pc^o q^{rt}. j.đ.ō s; min^o ī toto. ō.
 Sm^a—vj.s^o. x.đ.

Expñ minut^o—Id. cō. in peameno⁵ emp—viij.đ. In castra cōe
 in cur⁴ porcell^o p anñ. ix.đ.—In. iij^e. clau⁶ vj.đ.
 It in factur^o j. pikoy⁷. vj.đ. In fimo emp—xij.đ.
 In j. rete ad⁸ iij.đ. In ij^e clau^o magū—

⁴ In curia, vel curtīlagiā.

⁵ Percaminum pro pergamentum.—Du Cange.

⁶ Clavium.

⁷ Pickoy^s, Fr. picquois.—Finch. Gloss. Pykeys, mattocke.—Promp. Parr.

⁸ Unintelligible.

dung fork and a shovel,⁹ 3*d.*; for a bucket, 6*d.*; for one hundred and a half of nails, 5*d.*; for small stakes,¹ 2*d.*; for two forks, 3*d.* Total, 5*s.* 11*d.*

Costs of the cellar } For bread bought on two occasions, 18*d.*;
and kitchen. } another time for bread bought, 8*d.*;
for bread on the eve of the Annunciation of the
blessed Mary, and on Good Friday,³ 7*d.*; also for
ale bought on two occasions, 12*d.*; for ale another
time, 7*d.*, and another time, 8*d.*; and for three
stone of tallow⁴ bought, 4*s.* 6*d.*; for cotton bought
to make candles, 6*d.*; for platters,⁵ cups,⁶ dishes,⁷
and saltcellars⁸ bought, 3*s.* 11*d.*; for making candles
of cotton, 2*d.*; for a sieve,⁹ 1½*d.*; for a large knife
for the kitchen, 4*d.*; for a box,¹ 1*d.*; for tallow, 3*d.*;
for mending the plates² and vessels,³ at times, 5*d.*;
for two barrels made for the abbat's chamber, 2*d.*;
for ale another time, 7*d.*; and to John de Bintry,
for his customary monthly allowance,⁴ 2*s.* 4*d.*

Total, 15*s.* 8½*d.*

Stores bought } For a weigh⁵ and half of salt, 12*s.*; for half
in gross. } a last⁶ of herrings, with the curing, 25*s.*;
and for half a last of herrings to hang up,⁷ with
the carriage and salting, 27*s.* 9*d.*; for two carcasses
of mutton,⁸ 2*s.*; for two carcasses of beef, with the

⁹ *Vanga*. *Vanga ferrata*, "a wooden shovel tipped or mouthed with iron."
—Finch. *Gloss*.

¹ *Parvis virgis*, hurdles (?)

² Interlined.

³ *In vigilo annunciationis beatæ Mariæ, et die pariscervis*. *Parascere*, "The Friday, or the 6th day of the last week of the Quadragesima." "*Sexta sabbati seu feria sexta ultimæ dies*."—Du Cange.

⁴ *Cepum*, tallow.—Swinf. *Gloss*.

⁵ *Platellus*, a platter.—*ib.*

⁶ *Ciphus*.—*ib.*

⁷ *Discus*.—Finch. *Gloss*.

⁸ *Salsarium*.—*ib.*

⁹ *Sarce*, a searse, a small hair sieve, used like a colander.—Finch. *Gloss*.

¹ *Pizis, idis*.—Swinf. *Gloss*.

viiij.đ. In ferr^o ad fure^o ad fīm 7 ad vang^o⁹—
 iij.đ. It in j. bukett^o—vj.đ. In clau^o. c. 7 di.
 v.đ In puis virg^o¹—ij.đ. In ij. fure^o—iij.đ.

Sm^a—v.s^o. xi.đ.

Cust^o. celar^o 7.—Id. cō in panē em̃ p ij. vices. xvij.đ. It at
 coqñ. vice i pane em̃ [p. ij. vices²]—viiij.đ. It in

pan i vig^o. Añuc^o bē m. 7 die parasceu^o³—vij.đ. It in
 ceruis^o em̃ p. ij. vices—xij.đ. It alia vice i ceruis^o
 —vij.đ. It in ceruis^o alia vice. viij.đ. It in iij.
 petr^o cepi⁴ em̃. iiij.s^o. vj.đ. In cotun em̃ ad candet
 vj.đ. In platett⁵ cip^o⁶ disc^o⁷ 7 salsar^o⁸ em̃—iij.s^o
 xj.đ. In factur^o candet de cotun—ij.đ. In j. sar^o
 j.d.ō In j. cultett^o ad coqñ^o magñ—iiij.d. In j.
 pix id.¹ j.d. In cepi^o iij.đ. In em̃dat^o pateſt 7 ced^o²
 ollar^o³ p vices v.đ. In ij. bareſt fact^o p camā Abbis
 ij.đ. It in cuis^o alia vice—vij.đ. It Joh de Bintr^o
 p mor^o sua ex^{tr} cur^o⁴ p. m̃sē ij.s^o. iij.đ

Sm^a—xv.s^o. viij.đ.ō.

Staur^o em̃ Id cō. in j. wegh⁵ sal 7 di. xij.s^o. It in di Lest^o⁶
 in gross Allec^o c^o cur^o—xxv.s^o. It in di lest^o allec^o
 ad pend⁷ c̃ portat^o 7 salsat^o—xxvij.s^o. ix.đ.
 In ij. carcos^o m̃ltoñ⁸ ij.s^o. In ij. carcos^o bou c̃ exit^o

² *Cedula*, vas portable.—Du Cange.

³ *Olla*, a pot; *ollar*, a cover of a pot.—Littleton.

⁴ *Pro more suā extra curiam per mensem.*

⁵ *Wegh*. "Waga est tam plumbi quam lane, cepi, et casei, et ponderat xiiij. petras."—*Statutum de ponderibus et mensuris*. "Et qualibet petra constat ex duodecim libris."—*ib.* Rastell's edit. 597. I have been favoured with like extracts quoted from a MS. by the courtesy of the editor of *Notes and Queries*.

⁶ *Lesta allecium*. "Leste, nowmbyr, as heryngys and other lyke."—*Prompt. Parv.* s. v. By statute a last of herrings were accounted by ten thousand.—*ib.* n. "Last vero halecis continent decem miliaria, et quodlibet miliaria continet decies centum, et quodlibet centum sexies viginti."—*Stat.* 31 Edw. III. ubi sup.

⁷ *Ad pendendos.*

⁸ *Multones*, verveces, wethers.

offal and feet,⁹ 24s.; for four carcasses of mutton, 5s.; for a carcase of beef, 10s.; for fish to store up, 4s. 4d.; for eleven carcasses of mutton, with the offal and feet of four oxen, 14s.; for fowls, viz., sixteen bought, 2s. 8d.; for six fowls, 12d.; for salmon, 2s. 8d.; for a quarter [of a stone] of rice, 2s.; for geese to put up to fatten,¹ 18d.; for half a quarter [of a hundred] of fish, 5s. 6d.; for a quarter [of a hundred] of fish, 11s. 3d.; for twenty sea-fish,² 6s. 8d.; for a quarter [of a hundred] of fish bought, 6s. 2d.; for thirty geese to put in stock, 5s. 2d.; for fifteen geese bought, 2s. 10d.; for half a last of herrings and the portorage, 20s. 5d., and for half a hundred of sea-fish, 25s. 4½d.; for a weigh of salt, gross, 7s. 2d. Total, £11. 4s. 5½d.

Kitchen sundries.—For two pounds of ginger, 2s. 2d.; for half a pound of orris root,³ 2s. 2d.; for half a pound of cinnamon, 8d.; for a pound of saffron,⁴ 4s. 6d.; a pound of sugar, 15d.; a pound of ginger, 15d.; half a pound of pepper, 12d.; two pounds of cummin, 2d.; for an ell of canvas, 3½d.; for half a bushel of mustard seed, 7d.; for other provisions, 2d.; for saffron, 6d.; for saffron, 14d.; for a quarter [of a pound] of ginger, 4d.; for a sieve, 1½d.; for a present sent to John de Estrow, at times, 12d.

Total, 17s. 4d.

Kitchen expenses paid } The expenses of the kitchen, weekly,
by Peter the cook, } by the hands of Peter the cook,
as appears by list.⁵ } as appears by roll.

Total, £12. 14s. 11½d.

⁹ *Exitibus et pedibus* (?)

¹ *In aucas ad ponendas in francum.* *Auca*, a goose (Swinf. Gloss.); to *frank*, keepynge of fowlys; to make fatte.—*Promp. Parv.*

² *Leng de mer, de mare.* *Leng*, a fish. *Merleng*, merlan, or morne, a kind of cod-fish.—Swinf. Gloss.

ṭ ped⁹ xxiiij.s⁹. In iiij. carcos⁹ mītoñ—v.s⁹. In j. carcos⁹ bou—x.s⁹. In pisc⁹ ad staur⁹—iiij.s⁹. iiij.đ. In xj. carcos⁹ mītoñ. ċ exit⁹ ṭ ped. q^utuor bou—xiiij.s⁹. In galliñ. s. xvj. emṑ. ij.s⁹. viij.đ. In vj. galliñ—xij.đ. In samoñ ij.s⁹. viij.đ. In j. q^urt⁹ de Rys⁹—ij.s⁹. In auc⁹ ad ponend in frank¹ xvij.đ. In dī q^urt⁹ pisc⁹. v.s⁹. vj.đ. In j. q^urt⁹ pisc⁹—xj.s⁹. iiij.đ. In xx Leng⁹ de mer⁹.²—vj.s⁹. viij.đ. In q^urt⁹ pisc⁹ emṑ vj.s⁹. ij.đ. In xxx auc⁹ ad staur⁹—v.s⁹. ij.đ. In xv. auc⁹ emṑ—ij.s. x.đ. In dī Lest⁹ allec⁹. ċ portat⁹ xx.s⁹. v.đ. It in dī c. pisc⁹ de mer⁹. xxv.s⁹. iiij.đ.ō. In j. wegh sat—gross. vij.s⁹. ij.đ.

Sm^u—xi.lj. iiij.s⁹. v.đ.ō.

Minnit⁹ coq⁹—Id cō. in. ij. tj. zinzib—ij.s⁹. ij.đ. In dī tj. galang³—ij.s⁹. ij.đ. In dī tj. cinamon⁹—viij.đ. In j. tj. croc⁹⁴—iiij.s⁹. vj.đ. In j. tj. zuccur⁹—xv.đ. In j. tj. zinzib⁹—xv.đ. In dī tj. pipi⁹ xij.đ. In ij. tj. cumin⁹—ij.đ. In j. vlñ de caneuas—iiij.đ.ō. In dī b⁹ semin⁹ sinap⁹—vij.đ. In at pvic⁹ ij.đ. In croc⁹—vj.đ. In croc⁹—xiiij.đ. In q^urt⁹ zinzib—iiij.đ. In j. sarc⁹ j.đ.ō. In exenñ miss⁹ Joh de Estrou p vices xij.đ.

Sm^u—xvij.s⁹ iiij.đ.

Expñ coq⁹ p Id. cō. in expñ coq⁹ ū p septim⁹ p man⁹
man⁹. pet⁹ coci pet⁹ coci vt p³ p Rotlñ—xij. lj. xiiij.s⁹.
vt. pt p ced⁵ xj.đ.ō. q^u.

Sm^u—xij. lj. xiiij.s⁹. xj.đ.ō q^u.

³ *Galingalis*, *garingalis*, *orris* root.—Swinf. *Gloss*.

⁴ *Crocus*.

⁵ *Expensum coquinae per manus Petri coci ut patet per cedulam*.

Harvest⁶ expenses.—For ale bought for the whole harvest for the workmen, 19*d.*; for ten stone of cheese for harvest, 7*s.* 6*d.*, at 9*d.* the stone; also for thirty-eight gallons⁷ of milk, 3*s.* 2*d.*; for three knives bought for harvest, 3*d.*; also given in harvest-time to the neighbours, by the prior and cellarer, 18*d.*

Total, 14*s.*

Harvest wages.—For harvest wages of strangers and home servants, £8. 0*s.* 3*d.* Total, £8. 1*s.* 4*d.*

Expenses at Gately.⁸—Expenses paid at Gately, by the hands of Geoffrey de Sculthorp, in reparations of walls and ditches, with the wages of the workmen, besides malt, 3*s.* 7½*d.*; for repairing the chancel, 5*d.*; for expenses incurred about the men before ploughing, 18*d.*; given by the cellarer in harvest to Jocelyn de Gately, 12*d.*; and to his two lads, 7*d.*; also to the carters and men there and at Bintry, 3*d.*

Total, 7*s.* 4½*d.*

Expenses at Habeton.—Also expended at Habeton, by the hands of John de Hethill, for a house there newly built, 10*s.* Total, 10*s.*

Sum total of all the expenses, £159. 1*s.* 9¼*d.*; and the sum of the receipts brought forward being £118. 9*s.* 6½*d.*, the expenditure is in excess of the income £40. 12*s.* 2¼*d.*, of which excess, there is due to William Adelwald £30.; to William Cuzon £4. for robes; to Margery Plask 40*s.* for malt; to Sewal Howard, for malt, 40*s.*; to the Rector of Oxwyk, for malt, 24*s.*; to Sir James the chaplain, 20*s.*, money borrowed; to Peter the cook, 7*s.*; and to

⁶ *Autumni.*

⁷ *Lagena.* Three pounds make a quart, and twelve pounds of "aver de pays" weigh one lagena.—Finch. *Gloss.*

Expñ autūpñ⁶ Id. cō. in ceruis⁹ em̃ p totu autuṣ. p opariis
 xix d. In x petr⁹ cas⁹ em̃ p autūp vij.s⁹. vj.d.
 p⁹ petr⁹—ix.d. It cō. in xxxviiij. lag⁷ lact⁹. em̃.
 iij.s⁹. ij.d. In iij. cultest em̃ p autūp—iij.d. It
 dat⁹ autūpñ vicin⁹ p p⁹or⁹ t celer⁹—xviiij.d.
 Sm^u—xiiij.s⁹.

Stipñd autuṣñ⁹ Id. cō. in stipñ autūpñ ext⁹neoz t famit
 cur⁹—viiij.tj. iij.d. Sm^u—viiij.lj. xvj d. (sic)

Expñ apd Id. cō. in expñ Gatel p man⁹ Galfr⁹ de Sculth—
 Gatel⁸ in r⁹pat⁹ muroz fossaz c stipñd opaioz p⁹t bras⁹.
 iij.s⁹. vij.d.ō. In em̃dat⁹ cancell—v.d. In expñ
 fact⁹ c⁹ca hoies corā arand—xviiij.d. It dat⁹ p
 celer⁹ autūp Gocet de Gatel xij.d. It. ij. garcis
 eiusd—vij.d. It. carect⁹ t hoib⁹ ibid t apd Bintr⁹
 iij.d. Sm^u—vij.s⁹. iiiij.d.ō.

Expñ apd Id. cō. in expñ apd Habeton—p man⁹ Joh de
 Habetoñ. Hethill—p j. dom⁹ ibid de nouo fact⁹—x.s⁹.
 Sm^u—x.s.

¶ Sm^u to^t oiūm expñs. C.lix.tj. xxj.d. q^u. Et
 est sm^u recept⁹ sup^{te} C.xviiij.tj. ix.s⁹. vj.d.
 ob.—Et s^c. supexced expñs⁹ recept⁹. xl.tj.
 xij. ij.d.ō. q^u—De quib; supexpñ. deb Wiffo
 Adelwald. xxx.lj. Itm Wiffo Cuzon iij.tj
 p Rob. Itm marg⁹ Plask; xl.s⁹. p bras⁹.
 Itm sewal hward p bras⁹. xl.s⁹. Itm Rector⁹
 de Oxwyk p bras⁹. xxiiij.s⁹. Itm Dño Jacob
 capllo. xx s⁹. ex mutuo. Itm Petr⁹ le Cok.

⁸ Gatele. The abbey had, as the college has now, the appropriate Rectory
 of Gately.

Richard Hert, 14*d.*; and beside this, there are due to the cellarer 16*s.* 8*d.*, which he took upon himself⁹ from the farm of Gedeneye, according to the account¹ made at the festival of St. Peter ad Vincula of the preceding year, which he has not received, because it still remains in the hands of the farmer.

Since the foregoing sheets have passed through the press, I have been examining the other Compotus (34 and 35 Edward III.) mentioned in my introductory remarks. Had I done so previously it might have assisted me in some of my difficulties. It has confirmed many of my conjectures in reading the earlier MS., and added to my information on the subjects contained in it. I am fully sensible of many mistakes and imperfections in my work. I am gifted neither with the learning nor the leisure which, if properly applied,

vij.s^o. Itm Riçõ hert. xiiij.ð. E. p^ot^o hoc
 debent^r. celerar^o. xvj.s^o. viij.ð. de quib;
 on^oavit⁹ se de firm^a de Gedeneye de co^o¹ scī
 Pet^o aduincla anni pcedent⁹ q^os nō recep̃
 q' adhuc remañ penes firmar^o.

⁹ *Onoravit.*

¹ *Computu.*

might elucidate the historic truths lying hid in the crabbed characters of the MS.; set forth before the reader's eyes a vivid picture of a small monastic society; and reconstruct, from the fossils so disinterred, an image of man as he lived in the fourteenth century. All I have pretended to is to give materials from which others may work; but, even if I have done no more than to publish a string of archaisms, I trust I may have done some service to Archæology.

G. A. C.

Returns of Church Goods

IN

THE CHURCHES OF THE CITY OF NORWICH,

6 EDW. VI.

COMMUNICATED BY

SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, BART., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.,

PRESIDENT.

THOUGH it may be expected that on many points of general Archæology much information will be obtained and communicated to our Norfolk and Norwich Society, by the intelligent and learned men who are enrolled amongst us, it always has appeared to me that the investigation into the local history of our own county in bygone times is the special and most appropriate object of our labours. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that I have obtained, and now ask leave to communicate to our members, copies from the Public Record Office of some of the Inventories of the Goods and Ornaments of the several Churches and Chapels in the county of Norfolk, made in the sixth year of Edward VI., which relate to the city of Norwich.

They inform us of the state of the churches as buildings in those times; of the ornaments and plate they possessed; of the sale and value of these articles; of the mode in which

the money obtained for them was expended; of the destruction of some of the old painted glass windows, and the employment of plain white glass to replace them; showing us that the loss of these beautiful specimens of ancient art is not wholly to be attributed to the Puritans and Republicans.

We learn from them who were the parish officers in most of our Norwich churches at this early period, and it will, I think, interest many of our present families to see their names then honourably appearing, and perhaps employed in the very offices which they, three hundred years later, are now occupying.

From the way in which the parish officers report that they expended the produce of the sale of the church ornaments, we may often, I think, surmise with tolerable accuracy what changed religious feeling had arisen, and how much expenditure for public utility and works of improvement had superseded the love of costly church decoration and ornament.

Wishing to have full information on these documents before bringing them to the notice of our Society, I applied to my accurate and learned friend, Mr. Albert Way, who very obligingly favoured me with the following memoranda.

“It is evident that great abuses had occurred about the close of the reign of Henry VIII. and commencement of that of Edward VI., in profanation of churches and embezzling of church plate and valuables, partly by the churchwardens, and partly by other parishioners. It does not, however, appear clearly from any books which I have had occasion to consult, that there was a commission formally appointed to make a survey of church goods, and cause inventories to be taken before the Commission of 6 Edward VI., 1552. It seems certain that a commission existed at an earlier time; thus in the Catalogue of Inventories of Church Goods, taken 6 Edward VI., as given in the seventh and ninth reports of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records,

it appears in the latter (ninth report, *Appendix 11*, p. 240) that a letter has been preserved at the Rolls, dated April 10, 1549, from the Commissioners for the county of Lincoln to the Lords of the King's Council, certifying that they, in accordance with their instructions, had taken true inventories of plate, &c., in every church in the county, one wapentake excepted.

"There is also an abstract of plate, &c. in every church in Shropshire, 3 Edward VI., namely, three years previous to the commission above-mentioned in 1552, and to which Mr. Hunter's observations in the *Archæological Journal* relate.

"Moreover, in Strype's *Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer*, book ii. chap. 8, when mention occurs of the evil which arose from the sale and appropriation of church plate, &c. early in the reign of Edward VI.; a letter from the Protector and Lords of the Council is printed, bearing date April 30, 1548, stating that they had been informed that churchwardens and others were accustomed to sell the plate, bells, &c., which were not given to be alienated, at their pleasure. This letter is addressed to Cranmer, requiring him to give charge and commandment to every parish church in his diocese, that no church goods should thus be disposed of.

"It is probable that precise information may be preserved in the Council Books or other sources of information regarding this matter, so as to shew the precise period and nature of the earlier commission for a survey of church goods, under which it may be supposed that the returns for the churches at Norwich were made; some of them bearing date as early as 2nd September, 1547, (1 Edw. VI.) and others, 26th October, &c. in the same year. It is indeed very possible that such a commission had been appointed in the previous reign, although hitherto no mention of it has occurred, and it does not appear to have fallen under the

First: we have and shall bestow in and upon the altering of oure Church, and fynisshing of the same according to our myndes and the parissioners, the some of } $\begin{matrix} \text{£i.} \\ \text{x.} \end{matrix}$

Item, for the new glassing of xviij wyndows wherein were conteyned the lyves of certen prophane histories, and other olde wyndows in our church the some of . . . } $\begin{matrix} \text{£i.} \\ \text{xx.} \end{matrix}$

Item, for and towards the paving of the kinges highe way in stonns aboughte our church and in our Parisshe which was foule and nedefull to be doon uppon a bargayne concluded for that purpose, the some of . . . } $\begin{matrix} \text{£i.} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ \text{xiiij.} & \text{xj.} & \text{viij.} \end{matrix}$

Item, for a cheste and a box sette in our Church, according to the Kinges Maties Injunctions, the some of } $\begin{matrix} \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ \text{xxvi.} & \text{viij.} \end{matrix}$

Sum of Charges, $\begin{matrix} \text{£.} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ \text{xliiij.} & \text{xiiij.} & \text{iiij.} \end{matrix}$

So remayneth in our church box for and towards the relief of the poore peopull and other godly uses, the some of } $\begin{matrix} \text{£i.} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ \text{x.} & \text{xviij.} & \text{vi.} \end{matrix}$

Per me Thomam King.

By me John Derne.

S. Johns Matermarket. John Crowe and George ———²
Churchwardens.

Be solde in gilte plate, a chalys of $\begin{matrix} \text{ounces} & \text{qr.} \\ \text{xxiiij.} & \text{i.} \end{matrix}$ } $\begin{matrix} \text{£.} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ \text{vi.} & \text{ix.} & \text{iiij.} \end{matrix}$
at vs. iiij^d.

In parcell gylte plate, lxxviij^{ounces} at iiij^s. ix^d. } xviiij. viij.
the once.

Sum, $\begin{matrix} \text{£.} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ \text{xxiiij.} & \text{xviij.} & \text{iiij.} \end{matrix}$

² Blank in MS.

M^d. paid out of the same mony for mony that was }
 borowid for divers repracyons and the Kynges tenth } $\begin{matrix} \text{£.} \\ \text{iiij.} \end{matrix}$
 that was rem[aining].

M^d. More owt of the same mony for whytenyng of our
 Church and pathyng of the Church yarde, with other lycke
 things, and to the parson and the pore peopull of y^e parysche
 vj[£].

Summa, x[£].

Soo rest in the Church box $\begin{matrix} \text{£.} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ \text{xiiij.} & \text{xvij.} & \text{iiij.} \end{matrix}$

Saint Johns off Matermarket.

Church Wardens, John Crow

George ———

The Parish of Seint Peter of Mancroft in Norwich.

Richard Braye }
 John Karre } Churchwardens.
 John Blome }
 George Walden }

We certifie that by the consent and assent of thole pa-
 rish we have sold in plate, gilt and }
 parcell gilt, eight hundred and lvij } $\begin{matrix} \text{xx} & \text{li.} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ \text{viiiij.} & \text{xix.} & \text{xix.} & \text{iiij.}^3 \end{matrix}$
 ounces at iiij. viij. le onc^e. Sum . . }

The which sum of monye remayneth in oure hande to do
 such necessary reparacons as be nedeful to be doon.

By me John Blome. By me George Waldon.

Norwich.

Saynte George at Tomplonde in Norwiche.

Alexander Mather and Thomas Bathcom, Church War-
 dens there, saye that there hathe been solde by the con-

sente of the greater parte of the parishe there, som othe plate within these ij yeres as dyd extende to the some of xxx^{li}. xix^s. iiij^d.

Whereof they have bestowed in reparinge, reding and whyting of the Churche and other necessary charges belonging to the same, as pulpyt and bybell, and payeng x^{li} of debte whiche they dyd owe for enlarginge the Churche, in makeinge a newe yle, and mayntenynge of a sute agayneste John Derne for the right of the parishe, to the some of xxv^{li}. x^s.

And the resydue remayneth in theire handes to thuse of the Churche.

The Parishe of Saint Martyns at the Palace Yates in Norwich.

Robert Lovedaye, Gentilman, and James Lynne, Churchwardens, with consent of thole inhabitants, hath alienated and sold these parcelles of plate folowinge, viz.,

Eight scoore fower ounce and half quart	}	li.	s.	d.
at iiij ^s . viij ^d . the ounce		xxxviiij.	v.	xj.

Whereof

They have and shall bestowe upon reparation of the Churche there, xij^{li}.

Also payd for a bible x ^s . also they must paye for suche necessities belongynge to the Churche accordinge to the Kinges Majesties Injunctons, vj ^s . viij ^d	}	li.	s.	d.
		xij.	xvj.	viiij.

And so remayneth	}	li.	s.	d.
in oure handes		xxv.	ix.	iiij.

Which money is put to honest men of y^e parishe by yere for to reliff the poore people in the parishe there yerely.

The xxvj of Octobre.

1547.

William Raph and Richard Deye the younger, Church Wardens of the Parishes of Saynt John Sepulchre in Norwich, have sold a litle pike, two crewettes, and a payre of challices parcell gilt, weyeing in the hooll xxxix ^{tie} once, after iiij ^s . and vj ^d the once Sum	{ li. s. d. viij . xv . vi.
--	---

Whereof we have bestowed in making of a pulpitt which we were commanded unto in the King his Majesties visitacon	{ s. d. xi . vi.
--	---------------------------

And the residue of the money, viz., viij ^{li} . iiij ^s . remayneth in our hande, to the newe whyting and glassing of our Church. And for the byeing of two chestes, oon for the poore men and the other for the Register	{ li. s. viij . iiij.
--	--------------------------------

Seynt Mary of Coslanye.

The Certificat of all such Plate as have ben sold by us
Thomas Morlye and Thomas Joanson, Prest; Wardens of
the Church aforesaid, and by the consent of the hole parysh-
ners.

First, i crosse of silver and gilt with Mary and John,
conteyning liij once.

Item, i fote⁴ percell gilt, weying xxxj onc. di.

Item, i Censure, waying xxvij onc.

Item, ij Candlestykes, conteyning xxx onc.

Item, ij Paxys xvij onc.

Item, ij Basens xxiiij, quater lesse

Item, j Chrysmetorye weyth⁵ iij stoppes xi onc. di.

⁴ A foot—votive ornament in form of a foot, in gratitude for recovery from ailments.

⁵ Probably with three mouths.

Item, j Pyx percell gilt, conteynyng . . .	xxj once di.
Item, j Lytle Crosse, waying . . .	xxvj onc.
Item, j Censure with a shype ⁶ and a sponc . . .	xxxiiij onc.
Item, j Chalys of sylver and gilt . . .	xxv onc. quater.
Item, j shype of silver, conteynyng . . .	iiij onc.

Summa xv score once and sen once, ij quaters, at iiij^s. xjd.
the once gilt and ongilt.

^{xx}
Sum iiij . xvli . vs . xid.⁷

By me Thomas Morley.

By me Thomas Joanson.

Of necessary expenseis of the said money, by us the seyd Thomas Morley and Thomas Joanson.

First, for pathing of the streat from William Charonte's to the Crosse before Mayster Andrew Mansildes gate, for stone, sand and bourd, and wage xvli.

It. Payd for the charge of Redes and reders, and for claye and other charge for the church house xls.
as yt appereth by the church boke.

It. Payd for lyme and sonde and workmanshype to wryte and masons as yt appereth in the churche iiij^{li}. iiij^s. viij^d.

It. Payd for the glasyng of fyften wyndows with new glasse in the church and chansell xvij^{li}.

It. bowght of Edward Lecke xxj hundreth leade vii.

It. Payd to John Ern for pathing, sond, and stone and other necessarys for the strete, from Pytte gate to the farthest pert of the stret beyownde Richard Cockes gate estwarde xvij^{li}.

It. for our charge to London and home, our servant and our horseis xls.

⁶ In 1522, Wm. Philip, baker, gave this church a ship of silver: probably a votive offering.—Blomefield, 8vo. p. 490.

⁷ £75. 6s. 11d.

It. for rebating of olde parchmen and coper founde in
the plat by the goldsmyth, vij once & half xxij*s*.

It. payd to the paynter for wryting upon the walle in
the church necessary scriptures v markes.

Sum of thexpenseis,
iij^{xx} vij*li* . xijs . iiij*d*.

And in the cheste of the pore to their sustentacon and
comfort, remayneth viij*li* . xijs . vij*d*.

By me Thomas Morley.

By me Thomas Joanson.

The Parishe of Saynt Michaell of Coslanye in Norwich.

Nycholas Syffet and Roger Leke, Church wardens, hath
solde of the church Plate xx^{xx} oz and xv for the sum of a C*li*.
whereof we have bestowed xxx*li*. in the reparacons of o^r
church, and we bestow wekely on the pore pepell xx^d. and
the rest remayneth in our kepyng. Other Jewelles or belles
we have non solde; written the xxvij day of October, in
the fyrst yere of the reynge of our Soverayng Lord Kyng
Edward the Syxt.

By me Nycolas Sywhat.

By me Roger Leke.

Saynte George of Colgate in Norwyche.

* . . folowyth suche parsellys of plate as hath been solde by
Wyllam Tompson, Roberte Sabarne, Church wardens, by
the consente and agremente of the hole of Saynte
George aforesayde.

[So]lde a crosse with Mary and John of sylver and gylte
. . . . yge lij onces, at vs. the once. Sum xiiij*li*.

* This MS. is a little imperfect.

It for rebauing of olde parsonage and copur founde in
the plat by the goldsmith, vij once & half .
xxij.
It payd to the paynter for wytyng upon the walls in
the church necessary scyptures v markes .

Sum of the penses
ijxx vij . xij . iij

And in the chestes of the pore to their sustentacion and
comfort remayneth vijli . xij . iij

By me Thomas Morley .
By me Thomas Johnson .

The Parische of Saynt Michael of Colgate in Norwiche
Nicholas Syffet and Roger Icke, Church wardens, hath
solde of the church plate xx^{or} and xv for the sum of a C^{li}
whereof we have bestowd xxxli in the repaeracion of
the church, and we bestow weekly on the pore popell xxi and
the rest remayneth in our keeping. Other Jewelles or belles
we have none solde; written the xxvij day of October, in
the first yere of the reigne of our Sovereign Lord King
Edward the Syxte .

By me Nicholas Syffet .
By me Roger Icke .

Saynte George of Colgate in Norwiche
folowyth anche parcellys of plate as hath been solde by
William Tompson, Roberte Sabarne, Church wardens, by
the consente and agrement of the hole of Saynte
George almesghys .
[So]lde a crosse with Mary and John of sylver and gylte
. yge ij onces, at vs. the once . Sum xijli .

Solde ij pax bredys⁹ of Sylver and gylte, contaynynge
 once, at vs. the once. Sum *iiij*li*. vs.*

Solde ij basons, parcell gylte, contaynynge xliij onces,
 . . . s. the once. Sum *ix*li*. xviijs.*

. . . ij Candylstyckes of Sylver, parcell gylte, contaynynge
 at iijs. vj. the once. Sum *vj*li*. xvs.*

. . . . sensur of sylver, parsell gylte, contaynynge
 at iijs. vi*d*. the once. Sum *iiij*li*. xij*d*.*

Solde a pyxte of sylver, parcell gylte, contaynynge
 onces at iijs. vi. the once. Sum *iiij*li*. xijs.*

Solde a crysmatory of Sylver, parsell gylte, contaynynge
 xv once di. at iijs. vj*d*. the once. Sum^a. *iiij*li*. jxs. jxd.*

Summa totalis is *xlvi*li*. ix*d*.*

Bestowyd upon necessary charge in the chyrche, as
 Ston, lyme, Sande, masons worke, carpenters work, } *li.*
 joyners, plomers, laborers, and wrytynge of tabylls. . } *viiij.*

Also payde for glasyng of xxviiij^{ti} wyndows wyth whyghyt
 glasse, wyche war glasyd with faynde storys, *xiiij*li*.*

Also payde for pathyng of a fowle strete and alys in the
 chyrche yarde, *viiij*li*.*

Also payde for makynge of newe dorys for the chyrche, *iiij*li*.*

Summa totalis is *xxxiiij*li*.*

So rest in the cheste to the comforte and relyff of the
 poore folkys in the sayde parysshe *xij*li*. ix*d*.*

By me Wyllam Tompson.

By me Robert Sabarne.

The Parish of Saint Benet in Norwich.

Robert Hemynge }
 Edmund Barker } Churchwardens.

⁹ Paxbredes (one word) patenas—small, broad, flat plates, used at the altar as
 osculatories for the kiss of peace.

We certifie that by the consent of thole parish we have sold iiij^{xx} xviiij ounce of church plate as hereafter folowith.

First a chalis weyenge xxxij ounce, one	} <i>li. s. d.</i> xxiiij . vj . vj.
litle chalis of vij onc di, a shipp of viij onc,	
ij panes of xiiij onc di, one pix of xiiij onc,	
one Senser of xxiiij onc, at v ^s . the once. Sum	

And this seyd monye is put into the handes of John Barker, Thomas Norgate, John Goose, Robert Hemynge, and Edmunde Barker, inhabitantes there, to have the occu-
pienge thereof for to helpp to succuor the poore people there.

The parysh of Seint Powle in Norwiche.

Thomas Blocke, George Wylson, Churchwardens. Have solde in plate, gylte and parcell gylte, to the summe of iiij^{xx} owncce, every owncce at the pryce of iiij^s. viij^d.

Sum, xviiij^{li} . xiiij^s. iiij^d.

Whereof they have payd for the reparinge of the Church walls, iiij^{li}.

Item, for the reparinge of the Church, xviiij^{li}.

Item, for the makeinge of a newe pulpett, xxs.

And the rest of the same monye remaynith in the church-wardens handes to the reparacon of other necessary things belonging to the Church and to maynteyn the pore.

And all other plate, jewells, and ornaments, and belles, remaynith onsolde.

M^d. that John Brayder and John Lowe, church wardens of the parishe of All Sayntts of Berestrete, in Norwiche, have solde lx scorre once and iiij for xiiij^{li} . xs. wyche was solde to thyntent to repare the church walls wyche are gretely dysslayde.

Also they have bargaynyd to have the same chyrche

We certify that by the consent of their parish we have sold the church plate as hereafter followeth.

First a chalice weighing xxij ounces one
like chalice of vij one of a ship of vij one
if pence of xij one of xij one of xij one
one penny of xij one at 7 the once sum

And this said money is put into the hands of John Barker, Thomas Norgate, John Goose, Robert Hennings, and Edmund Barker, inhabitants there, to have the offerings thereof for to help to succour the poor people there.

The parish of Saint Fowle in Norwich.

Thomas Blocke, George Wyson, Churchwardens. Have sold in plate, gilt and parcell gilt, to the summe of liij^s ounces, every ounce at the price of iiij^d.

Sum, xvij^s . xij^d . iiij^d.

Whereof they have paid for the repaire of the Church walls, liij^s.

Item, for the repaire of the Church, xvij^s.

Item, for the makinge of a newe pulpit, x^s.

And the rest of the same money remayneth in the churchwardens hands to the repaire of other necessary things

belonginge to the Church and to maynteyn the pore.

And all other plate, jewells, and ornaments, and bellis

remayneth unsold.

Mr. that John Bryner and John Love, church wardens of the parishes of All Saints of Berestote, in Norwich, have sold ix score once and ii for xiiij^s . x^s . w^{ch} was sold to th^e same to repare the church walls w^{ch} are greatly decayed.

Also they have bargayned to have the same church

wytyde, and the x commandmentts and the crede wreten on the wallse, wyche must coste xxiiij^s.

Item, for makynge of the pulpet — vis . viij^d.

And for the omeleys¹ and Injenneyons, xvij^d.

And the resedew to be imployed to the relyffe of the pore paryshners ther, wyche yet remain in owr hands.

Per me John Low. ✚

The Certificat of Henre Humfrey and Henre Attemere, Churchwardens of the church of Sent Peter permontgate in Norwiche, made the xxvij day of October, anno 1547.

We present that we, with other of the parishners of the seide church, to thentent to sett white glas in the Church windows, and for other nedeful reparacions of the seide Church, and for the comfort of moche poore people there dwelling, have solde eight score and xvj once of plate for xliiiij^d. at vs. the vnce, whereof we have bestowed ix^d. in reparacion of the seide church and pathynge of the highwaye ayenste the seid church, and xxs. to the seid pore people. And for xxxiiij^d. residue thereof, oon Thomas Warlow and the seid Henry Humfrey stonde bounde by obligacion to twoo of the seide parishners to be paidd to them to the vses and intende above specified at the feste of Hallowives and Cristmas next comynge by even porcions.

Per me Henre Attomere.

By me Harry Humfrey.

The Parish of Sent John of Berestrete.

The certificate of Richard Bulw . . . Churchwarden.

I certifie that by the consent of John Golwen, Robert

¹ Homilies and Injunctions.

Hewett, James Roberde, James Lethe, and other inhabitants there, I have sold these parcelles of Church plate folowinge.

First, a monstrance of silver and gilt,	
weienge xix once; a crosse silver and gilt,	li. s. d.
weienge xxvij onc; one paire of chales	xxij. xix. vij.
weienge xvij onc, at iijs. iiijd. le once	

Also one senser of silver and gilt, weienge	
xvij onc, ij paxes and ij shippes, weienge	li. s. d.
xxxj onces, one senser of silver of xx onc,	xi. xvij. iiij.
at iijs. iiijd. le once	

xxxv. xvij. xi.

Whereof I have payd these summes of monye folowinge.

viz.

For a pulpit makinge . . xs., for selinge	
of the perke, ix s., for makinge of a glasse	
wyndow wherein Thomas Beckett was, xix s.	
vij d.; for a newe bible, for thold was	li. s. d.
stolen owt of the church, xvs.	xxij. xij. vij.

To masons, wrighten, and Redars, for	
mending and reparing thinges necessary	
to the church and for ther wage, xij li.	

And so ther remayneth in my handes,	li. s. d.
	xxi. iiij. ij.

The xxvj daye of October, 1547.

Thomas Browne and John Pentney, Churchwardens of the church of Saynet Martyn in Berestrete, in Norwiche, have solde oon crosse conteyning xlij vneces; a payre chalices conteyning xxij vneces, at iijs. iiijd. the vnce.

Summa totalis of the vneces, iiij^{xx}.

Summa totalis of the money, xvij li. vjs. viij d.

Whereof we have bestowed xxxvjs. in fynding of a prest

to serve the cure, and we have bought a byble which cost xvij. and a pulpytt, xs.

ij*li*. iiij*s*.

And so remayneth in the Church box, ^{li.} xiiij . ^{s.} ij . ^{d.} viij.

Per me John Pentney.

Norwiche. The Parisshe of Saynt Austyn.

Parcelles of silver plate sold by John Capon and William Shirlock, Chirchewardens ther, by the assent and consent of the moste auncient, discrete, and substanciall parisshens ther.

In primis. A crosse, parcell gilte, weyeing xxxvij vnc. di.

Item, a payer of Censers, parcell guylte, weyeng xxviij ounces di.

Item, a ship, parcell gilte, weyeing vij ounces qr.

Item, ij Candelstyckes, parcell gilte, weyeng xxvj ounces.

Summa, iiij^{xx} xix ounces qre. at iiij. x^d. le ounce.

Summa, xxiiij*li*. xix^s. viij*d*.

Whereof ther is expended and bestowyd in necessary reparacon of the seid Chirche by assente afforeseid.

Imprimis, in Masonscrafte xls.

Item, in makyng of a Rynggyng Soler and stoles under the same, and other stoles in dyvers pces of the Chirche, very necessary for the parisshoners, a pulpitte, and much other Carpenterscrafte. } viij*li*.

Item, in newe glasyng of the wyndows aboute the chirche with white glass, xls.

Item, in plomers crafte, xxs.

Item, for a cheste for the almes money, xiijs. iiij*d*.

Item, in almes to the pore parishoners, vjs. viij*d*.

Summa, xiiij*li*.

And so remayne in the chirche boxe, towerd the very necessary reparacon of the same chirche walle of the chirche yerde, and highewey adjoyneng to the chircheyerd, and also releffe of the pore inhabitantes of the same parisshe,

ix*li*. xixs. viij*d*.

The Parishe of Saynt Giles, in Norwiche.

Nycholas Gogull, Andrew Hemlynn, Church wardens, hath solde these parselles folowing of Church plate, viz., lxij oz. and a halfe, for the sum of xiiij*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*., whereof we have bestowed upon a howse and our church, and to the taxke, vij*li*. The rest of the money remayn with in dyvers menes hondes, which cometh to the sune of vij*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*.

Andrew Helyn.

The parrishe of Saint Stevine, in Norwich.

John Atkins and William Myngaye, Church wardens there, do certifie that by the consent and assent of the hole parrishe they have solde in plate, gilt and parcell gilt, two hundreth foure score and five ounces, at vs. the ounce. Summa, lxxj*li*. vs.

The which plate ther have solde for the new buylding-uppe of ther church the which is in such decaye that yt ys to be feared every daye for the faling thereof. And therfor the saide churchwardens have at this put in redynes, bowght and squared owt as moch tymber and fre ston as woll serve with some more helpe for the same. And the saide Church wardens, with thole parrishe have agreed to take downe ther saide church this next Marche, Lesse the soding falling therof, whiche God defende, might be to the great distruction of the Kinge his Majesties subjectes within the saide parrishe.

Per me Johannem Atkins.

—Per me William Myngaye.

Norwiche.

Saynte Clemente at Fybrygge gate, in Norwiche.

Edmunde Woode and John Baker, Churchwardens, saye that the laste yere by the consente of the more parte of the parishe, there was sold by Robarte Kennow and John Mase, Church Wardens at that tyme, in plate to the some of xxxvij*li*. xs. viij*d*. ; whereof bestowed on reparing the church, as in whytyng, leading, takinge doune of ymages and other necessarie reparacons, as appereth by their accompte, xvij*li*. xixs. viij*d*. And so remayneth in thandes of the sayde Edmunde and John Baker towards the buyldinge of a new yle to large the church whyche the parishe hathe been abowte these iiij yeris and more, xix*li*. xjs.

The xxvj day of Octobere, Anno Domini 1547.

Thomas Grene and Roberte Goldsmythe, Church wardens of the parishe of Sancte Bartilmwe in Norwiche, have solde a payre of challices contayning vi. ozse, at iiij^s the ownc.

Some, xxiiij^s.

Item, we have solde iiij awtar clothes of grene sendell and of satten of Bruges, and on white vestmente of tynsel, for xiijs. iiij*d*., whereof we have payd to the preste for his wages dwe to him at Christmas last paste, xxvj^s. viij*d*.

Item, the sayd Thomas Grene and William Caerward, being Church Wardens in the yeris of our Lord God 1544 and the yere of 1545, with assente of the parishe afore sayd, did sell ij payre of challices, on pyxte, ij cruyttes of silvar, contaynyng xlix ownces, at iijs. viij*d*. the ownc. Somma, viij*li*. xixs. viij*d*., wherof we have payd to Annys Caerward, widdo, xxxs., dwe unto her hisbonde for suche charges as he was at, being church warden of the sayde parishe for the yere of our Lorde God 1538, as in paying to the Kinges

grace his tenthe, and reparacion don upon the sayd Churche, and to the priste for his wages, with other thinges nedeffull.

Item, the saide Thomas and William have payd to Henry Harpar and Petore Sear, for suche charges as they war at, being church wardens of the sayd paryshe, in ij yerys, that is in the yere of our Lorde God 1540 and 1541, as in payen to the Kinges grace for his tenthes and subsedies xxxvijs. xd., and for menden of the highe weye agenst the chirche viijs, and to the priste for his wages xlvj^s. viij^d. for halffe a yere, with other thinges don by them nedeffull and cōvenyente in the yeres afforsayd ix^s. viij^d.

Item, the saide Thomas and William, Chirche Wardens of the parisshe aforesayd, and in the ij yeres aforsaide war at like charges, as in payen to the Kinges grace his tenthes and subsedies, xxxvj^s. ij^d. And for reparacion don upon the saide Chirche, vs. And to the priste for his wages, with other charges nedeffull and expediente bi us don over and above our receytes in the said yeres, vis.

Remayning of the hole sumes afforesayde, x^s. iiij^d., to the whiten of the church and glasin of the same, and for the bien of ij chestes, on for the poore men and the other for the registre.

Anno 1547, 2 September. Thomas Johnson, Richard Bate, Churchwardens. The gylt plate at iiij^s. viij^d. the oz., and the whyght plat at iiij^s. iiij^d. the oz. By the grass off God the sale of the Chyrche plate of the pares of Saynt Margets made by the consent off the hole paresnors and Church Wardens, Thomas Johnson and Richard Bate.

In plate, xj^{xx} oz. solde for the som off Lli. to thys hows and be hoffs off the sayd Church, and to the relyff off the pore of the same pares.

Som off the charges don lately and in hande for to do xxvli., the dystribysson unto the pore wyche ys xiid.

..... October, 1547.²

Thomas Hubbard Richard Larous, Church Wardens of the paryshe of Sancte Myhelles in Bere strete in Norwich, have solde a payre of challyces contaynyng xx ounces, at iiij^s. the vnce. The Summe iiij^{li}., whereof we have bestowyd in making of a pulpitte and byen the Kinges Injuncions and Omelys, ij^s. ij^d., and we have payd unto the pryste for his quartre wages, xxiiij^s. iiij^d. And also we have payen unto the kinge majesty for his pencion, vi^s. viij^d.

And the resydue of the mony is xlvij^s. x^d.

Remaynyng in owr handys to the nwe whiten of the Church and glasyn of the same, and for the bien of ij chestes, on for the poore men and an other for the Regestre and paraphrasus of Erasmus, with other thinges convenyent and necessary.

² MS. somewhat imperfect.

APPENDIX.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee.

March 31st, 1859. C. J. PALMER, Esq., of Yarmouth, exhibited a silver badge and chain, with the arms of Thetford on one side, and those of the Williamson family on the other. Sir Joseph Williamson was M. P. for Thetford in 1679, 1680, and 1700, a Privy Councillor, and Under Secretary of State to Charles II., and a great benefactor to Thetford.—(See Martin's *Thetford*, p. 270; *General History of Norfolk*, ii. 912.

MR. FITCH exhibited a silver ring, found at Brooke, set with an uncut gem, and inscribed “✚ DEUM TIME.” Date, fifteenth century.

April 27th 1859. MR. FITCH exhibited a small bronze bottle or umpulla, found at Drayton; and a silver pin, probably for the hair, found concealed in a staircase of an old house at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, in 1823.

June 1st, 1859. MR. FITCH exhibited two rings and a gold coin of Edward III. found in the Close, Norwich.

MR. MANNING exhibited an encaustic tile of the fifteenth century, from Shimpling Church, Norfolk, with the letter **Q** in a border.

July 29th, 1859. MR. MANNING exhibited a rubbing of the indent of the brass of Bp. Underwood, from St. Andrew's Church, Norwich, since published in this volume, p. 14.

September 28th, 1859. SIR J. P. BOILEAU, Bart., President, exhibited a number of silver coins, found in a fence in the parish of Cranworth, in 1855. They consisted of half-groats and pennies of Henry VII. and VIII.—(Presented to the Norwich Museum.)

October 27th, 1859. MR. FITCH exhibited a penner and ink-bottle of bronze, with chain for suspension, probably of foreign workmanship: seventeenth century.

MR. HARROD exhibited a MS. relation "how Sir John Wyndham came to the estate in Norfolk, to the year 1667."

December 1st, 1859. SIR T. B. BEEVOR, Bart., reported the discovery of some urns, probably Saxon, in a field on his property at Hargham. From twenty to thirty were found, with calcined bones, but no remains of implements. They were much broken.

A communication was received from B. B. WOODWARD, Esq., respecting supposed Saxon architecture in the belfry of East Lexham Church.

MR. FITCH communicated from John Evans, Esq., Secretary of the Numismatic Society, a note on the quarter-noble of Edward III., (third gold coinage) of his twentieth year: exhibited by him June 1st. Mr. Evans remarked "that the coins of this coinage are much rarer than those of the subsequent issue of his twenty-seventh year. They may be distinguished from these latter by their weight. The right weight of the *noble* of the twentieth year being 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains Troy, and that of the noble of the twenty-seventh year only 120 grains. This piece weighs 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains. The quarter-noble of the previous coinage, that of the eighteenth year, is extremely rare; its weight is about 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains. There is nothing remarkable about the inscription or type of this coin; its condition is, however, very fine."

January 5th, 1860. MR. MANNING produced a rubbing of the brass of Sir Adam Clifton, 1367, from fragments preserved in the Church Chest at Methwold.—(Since published in this volume, p. 18.)

March 1st, 1860. A silver penny of Edward II., struck at Canterbury, and found at Halvergate, was presented by the REV. A. S. ORMEROD; from whom also a tracing of a palimpsest brass was communicated, "FRATER WILLMS JERNEMUT," a half-length figure of a priest, c. 1430.

March 29th, 1860. A communication was read from F. WORSHIP, Esq., and C. J. PALMER, Esq., reporting the discovery of a bag of groats of Henry VIII. on the Denes at Yarmouth, the sand-hills having been blown away by the storm of wind of February 28th, 1860.

May 31st, 1860. MR. GRIGSON exhibited a bronze ring found at Binham, with cipher LSJ, temp Henry VIII., (?) and a silver thimble, inscribed "FERE GOD ONLY."

June 28th, 1860. MR. FITCH reported the discovery of Roman pottery at Lyng, with a large brass coin, probably of Trajan.

MR. MANNING reported the discovery of a mural painting on the south wall of the nave of Rushall Church, near Dickleborough, representing two bishops consecrating a third in a church; a female figure at the side, and the letters S. N. above: apparently of the date of the thirteenth century.

MR. MANNING also exhibited some impressions of the seal of Trinity Hospital, Walsoken, from Mr. Cocks, of Hatfield Broadoak, Essex, who possesses the original.

July 26th, 1860. MR. MANNING exhibited a gold British coin, found in the neighbourhood of Acle, and obtained at Yarmouth: the same type is engraved by Ruding, plate A. 78.

January 25th, 1860. Mr. Maxixe produced a rubbing of the plate of St. Adam Clifton, 1507, from fragments preserved in the Church Chest at Matfield. (Since published in this volume, p. 18.)

March 1st, 1860. A silver penny of Edward II., struck at Canterbury, and found at Halvestate, was presented by the Rev. A. S. OSKINSON; from whom also a tracing of a palimpsest brass was communicated, "FRATER WILLIAM TERRESTRIS," a half-length figure of a priest, c. 1450.

March 29th, 1860. A communication was read from F. Worsnup, Esq., and C. J. FARMER, Esq., reporting the discovery of a bag of groats of Henry VIII. on the Downs at Yarmouth, the sand-hills having been blown away by the storm of wind of February 23rd, 1860.

May 31st, 1860. Mr. GUNDOX exhibited a bronze ring found at Bishopstoke, with cipher I.S.L. near Henry VIII. (?) and a silver thimble inscribed, "KING AND QUEEN."

June 25th, 1860. Mr. FITCH reported the discovery of Roman pottery at Iping, with a large brass coin, probably of Trajan.

Mr. MAXIXE reported the discovery of a mural painting on the south wall of the nave of Haslem Church, near Ditchingham, representing two bishops consecrating a third in a church; a female figure at the side, and the letters S. M. above; apparently of the date of the thirteenth century.

Mr. MAXIXE also exhibited some impressions of the seal of Trinity Hospital, Walsoken, from Mr. LOCKE, of Haslem, Breckford, Essex, who possesses the original.

July 25th, 1860. Mr. MAXIXE exhibited a gold British coin found in the neighbourhood of Ash, and obtained at Yarmouth: the same type is engraved by Harding, plate A. 78.

August 29th, 1860. The Secretaries reported that in the alterations making in the Church of St. Peter per Mountergate, a number of jars were found, at regular intervals, underneath the stalls in the chancel, placed on their sides, similar to the arrangement previously discovered in St. Peter's Mancroft Church. Each jar had a handle.

June 6th, 1861. MR. MANNING exhibited an iron ornament, gilt on one side, found seven feet below the bridge at Hoxne, Suffolk, with the horns of a "bos longifrons." It is probably the cheek-piece of a horse's head-gear, and may be of Danish origin. Illustrations of similar ornaments will be found in the *Catalogue of the Antiquities of the Royal Irish Academy*, p. 607.

August 1st, 1861. MR. FITCH produced a gold signet-ring, exhibited some years ago,* found at Sprowston, and explained that the arms upon it, hitherto unknown, corresponded exactly with the arms of Alexander Shipdam, Rector of Blofield, on his gravestone in that church; he died 1670. The same arms, Two dolphins hauriant combatant, on a chief, three escallops, of the first, appear in Cromer Church.

MR. FITCH also reported the discovery of a fine mural painting of St. George and the Dragon, covering the whole west wall of the north aisle of St. Gregory's Church, Norwich. The date appears to be about 14—.

MR. FITCH also exhibited a silver hoop ring, with the word +A+G+L+A; a talismanic word used as a charm. (See *Catalogue of Lord Londesborough's Rings*, p. 23.)

August 29th, 1861. MR. MANNING exhibited a silver penny of Henry II., found with about five hundred others of Henry II. and III., in an urn, in ploughing a field at Hockwold.

* Vol. iv. p. 360.

MR. FITCH reported the discovery of a mural painting of St. Christopher at Westfield Church; and exhibited a half-noble of Richard II., found at Reepham.

October 3rd, 1861. MR. FITCH exhibited a very fine flint celt, found at Heckingham Common; length $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 2lb. $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

October 31st, 1861. MR. MANNING exhibited a silver heart-shaped locket, worn as a memorial of Charles I., and believed to have formerly belonged to the family of Gooch, Baronets, of Suffolk. It has the following inscriptions:

Outside, "QUIS TEMPERIT A LACRYMIS, JANUARY 30, 1648," [old style] with an eye and tears. *On the Reverse*: "I LIVE AND DY IN LOYALTY," with a heart pierced with arrows.

Inside, is a medallion of Charles I., and on the opposite half, "I MORNE FOR MONARCHIE," with another weeping eye. Similar mementos are described in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, vol. xvi. p. 294.

November 27th, 1861. MR. GRIGSON exhibited the following certificate of marriage between John Bagg, of Cockley Cley, and Mary Carter, of Northwold, signed by J. Shadwell, (father of the poet) 1656:

Norf: February 5, 1656.

Know all men by these p'sents y^t John Bagg, of Cockley Cley, single man, and Mary Carter, of Northwold, single woman, were then married before me John Shadwell (one of the Justices of y^e Peace for y^e s^d County) according to the forme and effect of y^e late act in y^t case made and provided. Witnesse my hand and sele the day and yeare first above written: and that y^e s^d marriage was celebrated in y^e p'sence of Simon Bagg, father to y^e s^d John Bagg, and John Carter, father to y^e s^d Mary Carter.

J. SHADWELL.

Seal: arms of Shadwell, Party per pale, on a chevron between 3 annulets, 4 escallops; a crescent for difference: impaling, a chevron between 3 bugle-horns.

June 5th, 1862. MR. MANNING exhibited an impression of a leaden seal, found several years ago, at Thorpe Parva, near Scole, of the thirteenth century. The inscription is nearly illegible: "S'ROR T S."

July 31st, 1862. MR. FITCH exhibited a leaden half-pound weight, found in Norwich, with the arms of Norwich and of the Commonwealth.

MR. DAVENEY sent for exhibition a damask napkin, with the arms and titles of James II., being one of a set of nine napkins and a table-cloth.

August 27th, 1862. MR. FITCH exhibited a gold British coin, found in St. Benedict's parish, Norwich, 1862.

COLONEL KEPPEL sent for exhibition some earthenware bottles, ornamented with figures, found at Cainiros, in the island of Rhodes, by marines and blue-jackets of H. M. S. "Foxhound," on the fifteenth of May, 1862, in the presence of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.—(Presented to the Museum.)

October 30th, 1862. MR. FITCH exhibited a large earthen vase or pan, filled with earth, iron scorix, and charred wood, apparently of Roman date, found with another in digging the foundations of Mr. Caley's house in London Street.

MR. FITCH also exhibited a gold ring, found at Heigham, and lately added to his collection.

This beautiful ornament is thus inscribed—✠ IE SVT : ICI : EN LIV— and ✠ AMOR : VINCIT : OMN—Three quatrefoils or florets are elegantly introduced at intervals. The bezel, which is considerably raised above the hoop, is set with an uncut ruby. Date, fourteenth century. The *chanson* first mentioned

occurs thus on other personal ornaments of the period—*Je suis ici en lui d'ami*, and the word DAMI is doubtless here to be understood. The second, *Amor vincit omnia*, is likewise not



without precedent. In the prologue to Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, it will be remembered that the dainty Prioress, Madame Eglentine, wore on her arm a string of beads of coral:—

“And thereon henge a broche of gold ful shene
On which was ywriten a crowned A,
And after, *Amor vincit omnia*.”

February 5th, 1863. MR. MANNING exhibited a leaden seal, dredged up at Lynn, with the device of a lion, and the inscription, “✠ SIGILL’M GODEFRIDI FILII PETRI:” also some specimens and fragments of pilgrims’ signs from the same place.

MR. FITCH communicated a discovery of Roman remains in the garden of the Rev. W. Frost, at Thorpe Hamlet. A great number of large stones, with burnt earth, were turned up, with fragments of large urns, and of an amphora; iron spear-heads; bronze fragments, apparently the edge of a large [leathern?] shield; a bronze ring-shaped fibula; bronze scoriae; and second brass coins of Nero. Subsequently, a Roman bronze lamp, and an iron bit were found. The site is on the top of a hill.

MR. FITCH also exhibited a drawing of a stone effigy in East Tuddenham Church, of a knight in mail, c. 1300; and of two poppy-heads from the same church.

March 31st, 1863. MR. FITCH exhibited a second brass coin of Faustina the Elder, (died A.D. 141) found at Heigham, on the same spot with the leaden coffin and the bronze rings, engraved in this volume, (*ante* p. 215.) Also a wedding ring, inscribed "NOE THING CAN BE TO DEERE FOR THE."

MR. FITCH reported the discovery of another mural painting on the walls of a window in Norwich Cathedral, a diaper of two roses from one stem.

July 30th, 1863. MR. FITCH exhibited a gold ring, lately found at Dereham.

October 1st, 1863. The Secretaries called attention, by desire of the Ven. Archdeacon Hankinson, to the state of North Creake Abbey, which is likely to be placed in ruins by storms. It was thought desirable that some of the Committee should visit North Creake, and obtain photographs of the remains, at the expense of the Society.

The following communication, respecting some mural decorations disclosed in Thrigby Church, was received from MR. A. W. MORANT.

"At the end of July I had occasion to examine the Chancel of the Church of St. Mary at Thrigby in this county, and observing traces of colour on the walls, spent some little time in clearing off portions of the white-wash, which was in numerous layers, and my trouble was rewarded by the discovery of a very neat and interesting Diaper, completely covering the whole of the walls of the chancel, the general appearance being good, but as the pattern is continued on the splays of the windows without any border, but bent round the angles, the effect is somewhat marred.

"The pattern consists of a lattice-work of bars divided longitudinally into two colours, red and white. The lozenge-shaped spaces are alternately of salmon colour and white, and the lattice is so contrived that red comes against the

white spaces and white against the salmon colour. At the intersections of the lattice are small circles, and in each lozenge three of the circles contain a Lombardic Ω and the other a Lombardic \mathcal{T} . The salmon-coloured spaces are each charged with a lion's face white, and the white spaces with a red, or Lancastrian, rose.

"The pattern finishes at the level of the wall-plate of the roof with a rude trellised edging about a foot in depth.

"On the walls were indications of three Consecration Crosses, one quite perfect: it is a red cross pattée on a white ground, the cross being inscribed within a circle bordered indented red and white, and the white spaces are each ornamented with a conventional plant.

"The Diaper is not sufficiently in order to admit of its being all preserved; but it is intended to leave exposed one large portion, which will serve as an average specimen of the whole."

January 28th, 1862. (General Meeting.) The following "Suggestion respecting Parish Registers" was communicated by the REV. C. R. MANNING.

THE subject of Parish Registers, and the amount of genealogical information still locked up in many of them, is one to which the attention of antiquaries, and the public generally, has been frequently drawn of late. It is felt that such a large mass of materials for family history, lying scattered over the country in the church chests of our many thousand parishes, ought to be made accessible for genealogical purposes, and ought not to be exposed to the risk of destruction by fire, or damp, or neglect, without copies being preserved in some shape. The instructions of the Archdeacons, and the care of the clergy who have the custody of these records, have, no doubt, effected much improvement

white spaces and white against the salmon colour. At the intersections of the lattices are small circles, and in each orange tube of the circles contain a Lombardian E. The salmon-coloured spaces are each charged with a lion's face white, and the white spaces with a red, or Lancasterian, rose.

"The pattern finishes at the level of the wall-plate of the roof with a ridge finished edging about a foot in depth.

"On the walls were indications of three Consecration Crosses, one quite perfect; it is a red cross pattee on a white ground, the cross being inscribed within a circle bordered indented red and white, and the white spaces are each ornamented with a conventional plant.

"The Diser is not sufficiently in order to admit of its being all preserved; but it is intended to leave exposed one large portion, which will serve as an average specimen of the whole."

January 23rd, 1862. (General Meeting.) The following "Suggestion respecting Parish Registers" was communicated by the Rev. C. H. Mansel.

The subject of Parish Registers, and the amount of genealogical information still locked up in many of them, is one to which the attention of antiquaries, and the public generally, has been frequently drawn of late. It is felt that such a large mass of materials for family history, lying scattered over the country in the church chests of our many thousand parishes, ought to be made accessible for genealogical purposes, and ought not to be exposed to the risk of destruction by fire or damp, or neglect, without copies being preserved in some shape. The instructions of the Archbishop, and the care of the clergy who have the custody of these records, have no doubt effected much improvement

in the safety and condition of the registers; but the best precautions will not always avail against accident, and a solitary copy can only be consulted by a few persons at rare intervals. When, too, information is required, but no clue is known to the locality where it lies hidden, the want of a collective depository of the copies of the registers, or a general index to their scattered contents, or some such means of ascertaining what is to be found, and where to find it, must be obvious; and the habits of the present time tend so much to the concentration of every kind of information, that this want is more sensibly felt every day. Various suggestions have been made for carrying out such a plan: and the clergy have been invited to transcribe their registers with a view to their preservation in some one general depository, where access could be had to them by qualified persons, under proper restrictions. Great difficulties, however, stand in the way of the accomplishment of any such design. The same cause which prevents the originals from being consulted whenever required—viz., the great number of different parishes from one end of the country to the other—also prevents anything like united action in a matter of this nature, which is to many one of no very inviting kind. A large proportion of persons, too, are unable to decipher the entries, even if they had the will to make copies of them. Expense would also be incurred, and no small amount of time and trouble, which many would decline to undertake; and a partial compliance with the plan would be of limited use, and unworthy of a national project. A building would have to be provided, where the transcripts should be deposited; and for this, and for obtaining an accurate copy of every ancient register, the only means seems to be a compulsory order of the legislature, and a staff of qualified persons empowered to carry it out.

In the mean time, the zeal of genealogists, and the desire of many who have found themselves possessed of information

of this kind, to make it known for the benefit of those occupied in such pursuits, has caused very numerous extracts from ancient parish registers to appear in various publications of an antiquarian, literary, or historical character; and it is with a view to assist such inquiries that I have a suggestion to offer, which may perhaps be of use in directing research into fresh channels, and go some little way towards supplying one important branch of the desired information which such a general index or depository of transcripts as I have referred to would afford. Every one who has had occasion to investigate a pedigree, especially if one of a family whose descent and matches were not already known, must have experienced difficulty, and have been obliged to content himself with blanks, in one particular place of the various stages in his genealogical tree. The *birth* or *baptism* of any member of a family is generally easy to be ascertained by consulting the register of the parish where the family is known to have resided. The cases where a child is baptized in a different parish are the exception, and more rare in days when locomotion was a matter of greater difficulty than now. The pedigree-constructor is therefore not very often at a loss to discover the names and dates of the children of any particular generation. And the same is the case with the *deaths*. A deceased member of the family is usually buried in his own parish, or brought home for burial, if absent at the time of death; and as long as the residence is known, the register will show the date and name. At any rate there is always a clue to these particulars, and the registers of a man's own parish are first consulted. But with the *marriages* the case is often very different. When the wife's maiden name, or whence she came, are matters not known from other sources, to what parish register is the genealogical inquirer to turn? That of her husband's parish is generally the last in which the answer is likely to be found. The marriage, in all proba-

bility, will have been celebrated in the parish where the bride resided: her name will not appear among the registers of the family into which she marries; but the husband's name might be found with hers in some distant church register, with which his name has no other connexion, and which it is quite impossible to guess at as long as her family residence is unknown.

The suggestion, therefore, which I have to make is this: that clergymen, or others interested in our pursuits, should extract from their parish registers all the *marriages* in which one of the parties married was a *stranger* to the parish. By communicating these to our Society—a few parishes, or a deanery, at a time—for printing in our Proceedings, information might be preserved, which might be of use hereafter to genealogists: matches wanting in pedigrees might be supplied; family connections, hitherto unsuspected, might be disclosed; difficulties cleared up; quarterings of arms accounted for, or the right to quarter them established; the passing of lands from one family to another explained; and the prevalence of peculiar Christian names understood.

If this suggestion should prove to be of any value, it has the advantage of being easy to put into practise: the extracts, being comparatively few for each parish, can be made without much loss of time and trouble, and will not occupy an unreasonable degree of space if printed, and they would supply one of the chief desiderata of a general Index of Parochial Records.

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